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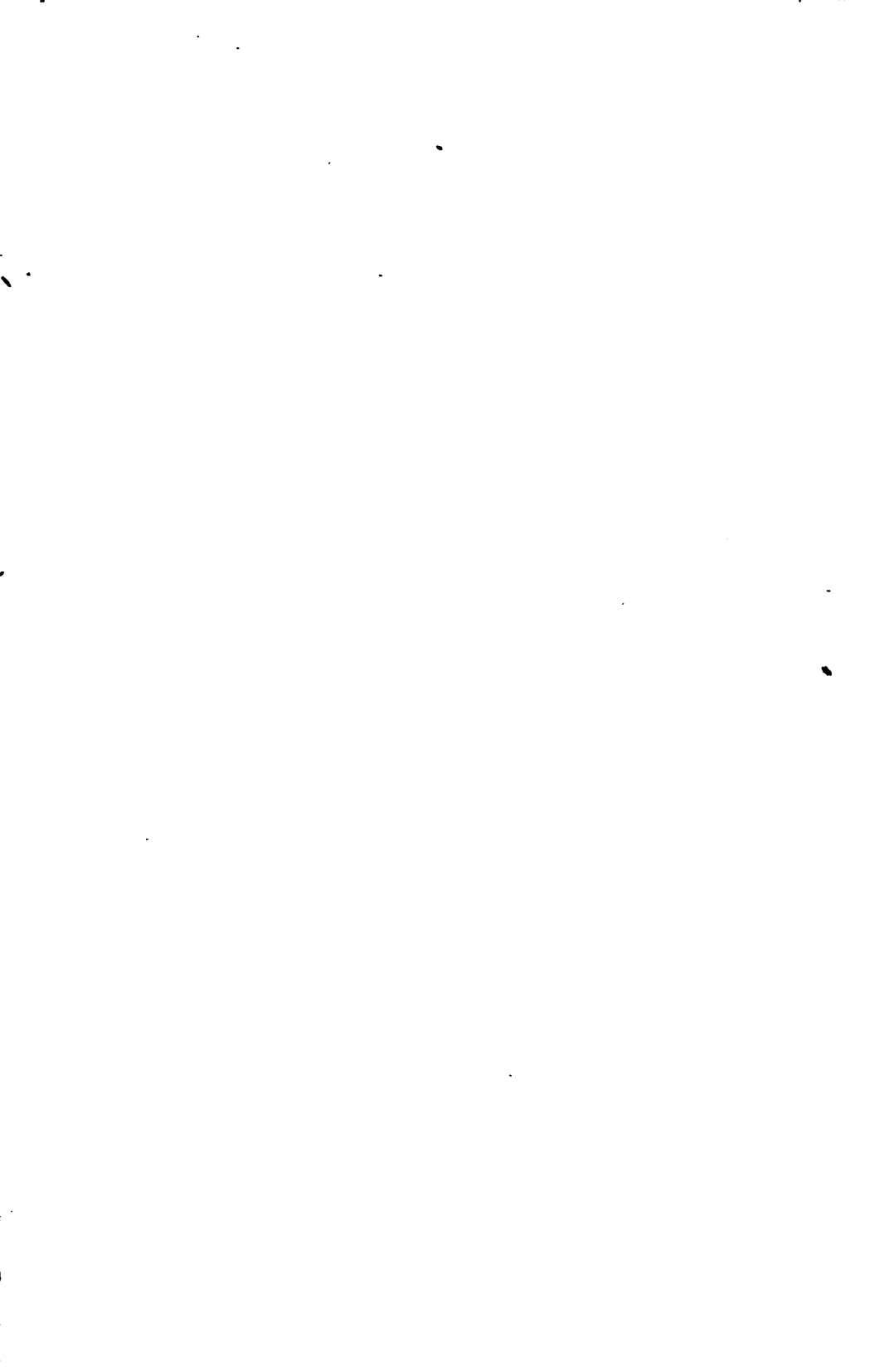
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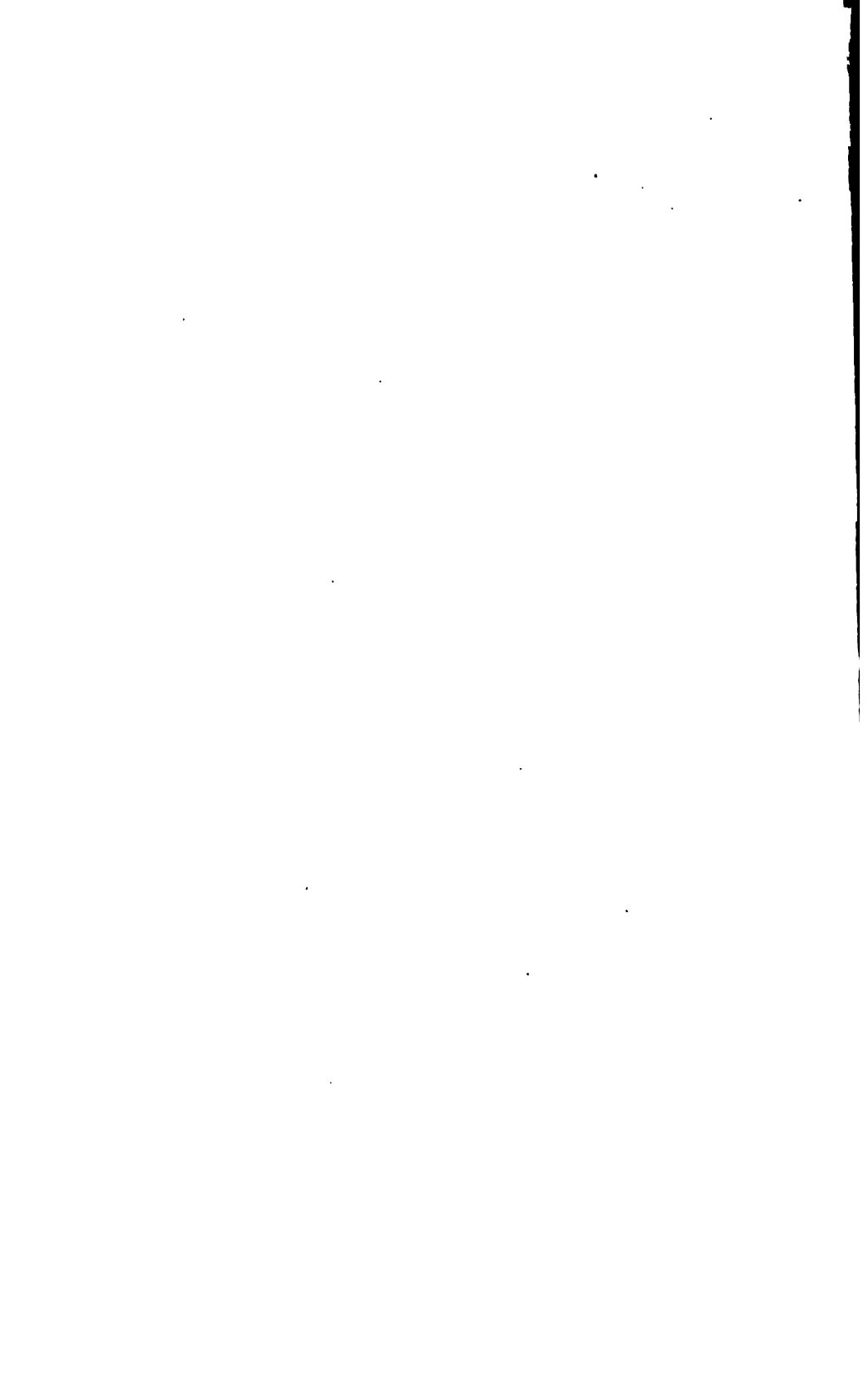
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LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
VOL. II.



L EICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND NOTES
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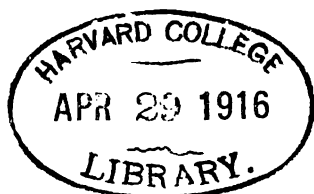
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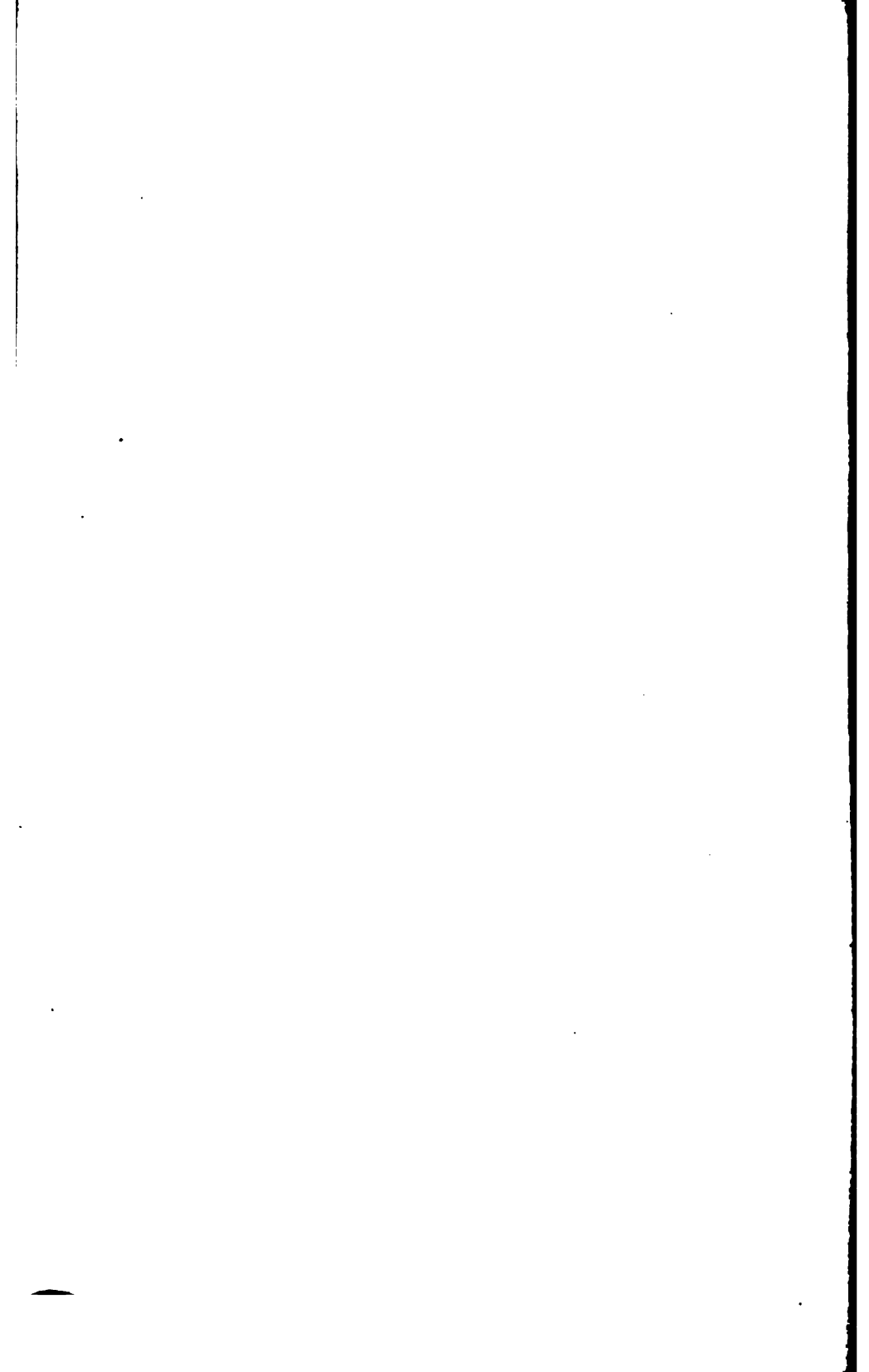
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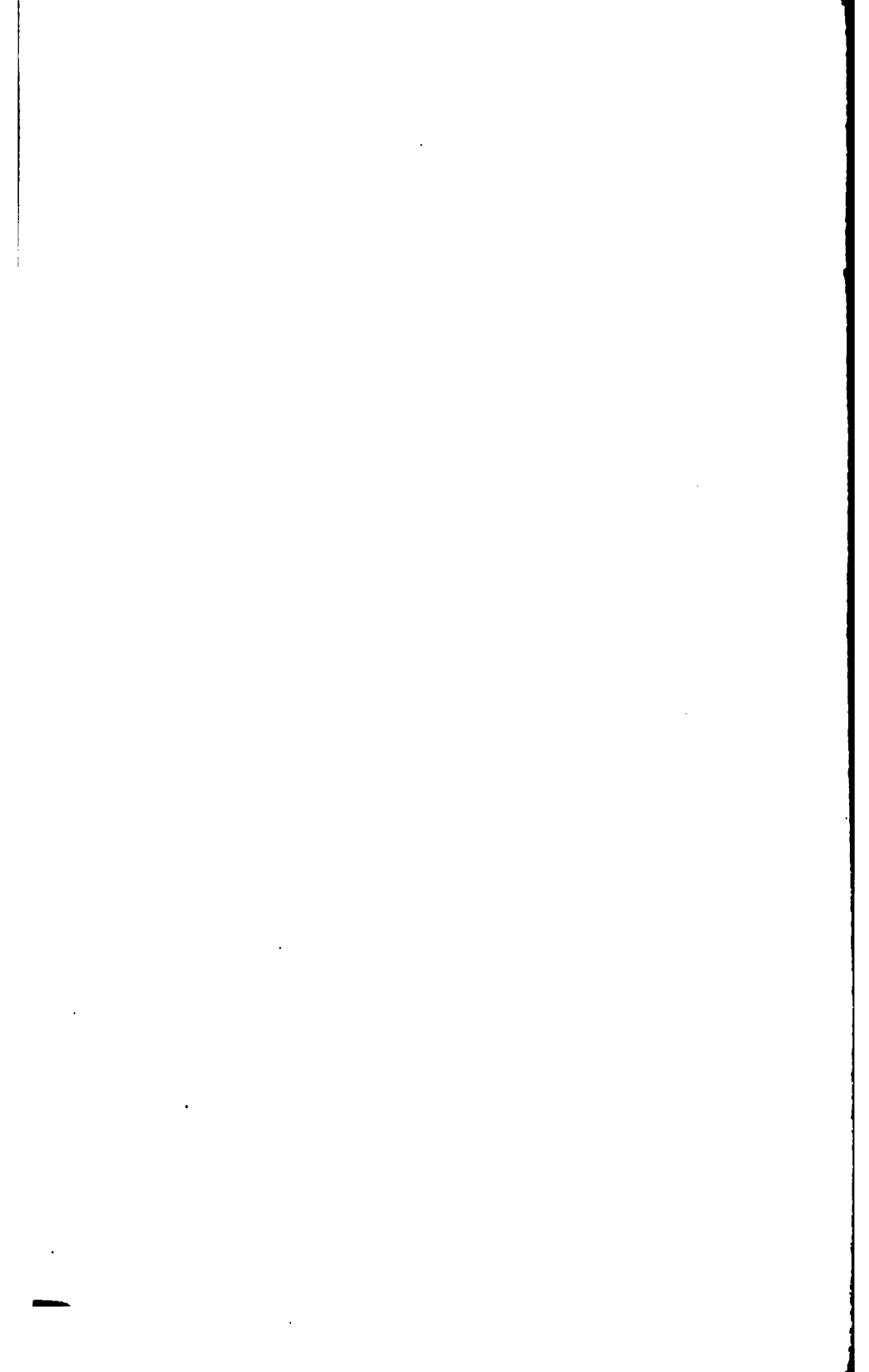


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ERRATA.



Page 1, line 1, for *Close Rolls* read *Clause Rolls*.

„ 38, In Pedigree of Cotes, the Arms should read *fretty* not *pretty*.

„ 166, line 17, for *become* read *became*.

„ 172, „ 12, for *Thornham* read *Thornhaw*; and in line 15, for *Plr.* read *Pbr.*

„ 211, last line, for *Smith* read *South*.

„ 233, line 12, for *Markworth* read *Mackworth*.

„ 299, „ 32, for *Blades* read *Blaydes*.

„ 300, „ 17, for *Osgarsthorpe* read *Osgathorpe*.

„ 305, after line 12 reads thus :—*p. 128, (Harl. Soc. Publications) m. 1
Magdalena, da. of Barth. Armyne of Osgodby, co. Linc., H.
S. 28th, and d. 40 Elizabeth (grandfather to William, &c.)*

„ 312, line 25, for *aa an East Anglian* read *as an East Anglian*.



LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND

NOTES & QUERIES,

AND

ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER.



135.—Extracts from the Close Rolls, 34 and 40 Henry III.—8 June, 1250, Peter de Nevill, Forester for the co. Rutland, commanded by the King to permit John, parson of the church of Whitcock (Withcote) to be in the state (or position) he was before G. de Langel took the office of Justice for the King's forest.

27 Nov., 1255, Royal grant of 18 oaks in the King's Hay of Albrewas to the Friars Minors* of Leicester, to make stalls and wainscote their chapel.

* This mendicant order, known also as the Grey or Franciscan Friars, settled in England in 1224; their first house was at Canterbury. The Council of Lyons in 1307 suppressed all mendicant orders but four, viz. this, the Black (Dominican or Preaching), the Carmelite (or White), and the Austin (or Friars Eremites).

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

2 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

136.—“**Bumble Bee Hall,**” the Glebe Farm, **Sharnford.**—Formerly this place was surrounded by old mud walls, and probably obtained its name through these walls being completely honeycombed by the “humble bee.” (“Bumble bee” is a local provincialism). An old inhabitant of Sharnford, when a boy, frequently heard the following story recounted by several old people who were bred and born there (one of whom lived to the good old age of 94), and they had often pointed out the identical bush referred to. The story was very generally believed. A lad tending sheep in a field on this farm—commonly called “the thorn hills” (from the numerous thorn and gorse bushes growing there, and which almost covered it)—overheard a plot by some thieves to rob the house; he told his master, and they were thus prevented carrying out their depredation. Somehow they fixed on the lad as having given the timely warning, and, determined to be revenged, waylaid him early one morning and deliberately skinned him alive; afterwards killing a sheep and disembowelling it, they placed the boy in the sheep’s skin, and hung the human skin on a thorn bush close by. When discovered he was sufficiently alive to tell the barbarous tale, and said “it didn’t hurt him much, except when they pulled it over his finger and toe nails.”

Hinckley.

THOMAS HARROLD.

137.—**Rutland Superstition.—Unlucky Eggs.**—There are many farmers’ wives, even in the present day, who would never dream of allowing eggs to be brought into the house, or taken out of it, after dark, this being deemed extremely unlucky. “Cuthbert Bede” mentions the case of a farmer’s wife in Rutland who received a setting of ducks’ eggs from a neighbour at nine o’clock at night. “I cannot imagine how she could have been so foolish” said the good woman, much distressed; and her visitor, upon enquiry, was told that ducks’ eggs brought into a house after sunset would never be hatched.

C. G. LELAND, *Gypsy Sorcery and Fortune Telling.*

138.—The Connection of Dean Swift with Frisby.—

This absorbing quest attracted my attention first, and incidentally, during a search made through the Frisby Parish Registers for entries of general interest, with a view to publication.

The late Mr. Thos. North read a paper before the Architectural and Archæological Society, May, 1876, embodying the results thus obtained by me. In an appendix to this paper, he summed up the evidence bearing on this special subject under the title "Supposition as to Dean Swift."

On the fly-leaf of a "Banns Book"—one of the Frisby series of Registers—is the following memorandum :

"from Miss Vanhomrigh S (*sic*, perhaps 'to')
Dr. Swift declaring
her passion for him
and complaining (*sic*) of his neglect
of her
believe me it is with him."*

This suggestive note—coupled with the fact that under date of April 24, 1669, occurs an entry recording the burial of Annie, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Errick, and that Errick was the maiden name of Swift's mother—naturally aroused the idea that some close connection existed between the Dean of S. Patrick's and Frisby, as well as a thousand surmises as to the nature and extent of the connection. As corroborating the theory, it may be mentioned that the name of Swift occurs continually in the Registers from 1660 till the commencement of the present century. Members of this family are commemorated, too, in the churchyard by stones dating from 1756 to 1805. It may be inferred, moreover, that the Swifts were a family of good standing in the place, for the second bell bears the inscription "W. Swift,

* The exact purport of the memorandum is not easy to discover. Is it possible that on receipt of the declaration from Esther Vanhomrigh, Swift contemplated a quiet marriage with her at Frisby, and went so far as to instruct the insertion of the banns in the Banns Book, only altering his mind at the last moment, before the entry was made? Then perhaps in his agitation leaving Vanessa's letter behind him, it was afterwards discovered and returned to him by the keeper of the Banns Book whose remark "believe me it is with him" would be thus accounted for.—EDITORS.

4 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

J. Ireland, Churchwardens, 1711." Leslie Stephen says (*Men of Letters Series*: Swift) that Swift was the descendant of an old Yorkshire family of which "a branch had migrated southwards." In taking up the clue, Mr. North refers to Nichols for the pedigree of Errick, but unaccountably overlooks the reference to Dean Swift's connection with Frisby: "Thomas Erick, supposed to be the father of Abigail Erick, mother of the celebrated Dean Swift. Several persons of the name of Swift occur in the early part of the register."—Nichols, vol. III., part I., p. 261.

For some years later Nichols was *terra incognita* to me, but on obtaining access to the county historian I was delighted to find the above allusion, and amongst the Vicars of Frisby the name of Thos. Errick, who held the living from 1663 till his death in 1681.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, in a paper read before the Archit. and Archæol. Soc. (Transactions vol. VI., part III.), Jan., 1885, shews Abigail Errick, or Herrick, Swift's mother, to be the *sister* of the Rev. Thomas Errick, of Frisby.

Mr. North (as above) hazards the possibility that Jonathan Swift, Senr., might have first met his future wife here, while on a visit to his Leicestershire relatives; nor is the probability lessened by the fact that Abigail was married about two years after her brother's institution to Frisby.

As seen above, Thomas Errick died in 1681. He was buried Aug. 25th, at S. Martin's, Leicester. Young Jonathan would at that time be but 14 years old, and still at school at Kilkenny. His mother, however, whose sole dependence, it seems, was an annuity of £20 a year, "for reasons not now discoverable," according to Stephen, "found Leicester preferable to Dublin even at the price of parting from the little Jonathan." The same authority also says, "Some of the Swift family seem to have helped her," and her residence in the neighbourhood till her death (April 24, 1710,) explains the attraction of Leicester for the Dean, and would account for the maintenance of the supposed intimate relationship between the "man of the world" and his "country cousins" here.

The temptation to enlarge on the question is great, but we must be content with a hasty glance at the anonymous writer of the notice, and a rapid review of the circumstances which marked Swift's conduct at this period, and formed the ground for the indictment.

Swift has had many biographers ; but here, in a sequestered village whither he was wont occasionally to retire from the mad whirl of party strife, his doings are found a matter of special interest; and a forgotten scribe, more or less in the Dean's sphere and closely acquainted with the great man's inner life and foibles, notes, in the briefest manner possible, an episode which, even after this lapse of time, is calculated to awaken the deepest interest.

"Two women whom he loved and injured" are brought vividly to remembrance by this stray notice. "They are known to every reader of books so familiarly, that if we had seen them, or if they had been relatives of our own, we could scarcely have known them better"; yet, *pace* Thackeray, the portion of their story bearing on this note will bear reiteration.

While the Dean was in London (1708) he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Vanhomrigh, the widow of a Dutch merchant, who, rich enough to move in good society, resided near Swift's lodgings in Bury Street, and had a family consisting of two sons and two daughters.

To Stella, beautiful, graceful, agreeable, and beloved, yet left in Ireland to bewail his absence, and count the weary months till his return, he writes "he has visited a lady just come to town," whose name, somehow, is not mentioned. In a few letters more it turns out that the Doctor has been unwell and "means to dine a whole week with his neighbour."

The elder daughter, Esther, about seventeen, becomes his pupil. He sees her every day, and finds her to be a woman of great taste and spirit, and beauty and wit, and of a fortune too ; and though his eyes were dim with study, and his health decayed—he had reached the mature age of 41—though he was dreaded and hated by half mankind, and forgotten were the arts by which

6 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

he had charmed ladies—she comes at length to adore, implore, and think him something godlike, and only prays to be admitted to lie at his feet. He does not tell Stella of the business; but his impending return to Ireland to take possession of his deanery lays him open to a depression which he reveals to Vanessa. The impetuous Vanessa becomes too demonstrative, and the Doctor is quite frightened at her warmth. When he goes back to Ireland in 1714 she pursues the fugitive Dean. In vain he protests, he vows, he soothes, he bullies. Vanessa cannot give up her cherished idol. Then comes the dark period when she pathetically writes: "If you continue to treat me as you do you will not be made uneasy by me long. . . . I could have borne the rack much better than those killing, killing words of yours."

The note in the Registers may be attributed to this period, or onwards to 1723, when the tragedy reached a climax. Read under this lurid light every phrase assumes a chiar-oscuro, which it could not otherwise possess.

It only remains to be told that Vanessa, after years of sickening suspense, ventured on the decisive step of writing to Stella to learn, if possible, the nature of the Dean's connection with her. This proved to be her death-warrant. Stella sent her rival's letter of interrogations to the Dean, who instantly rode to Vanessa's house, flung a letter on the table, and in answer to her timorous invitation to him to be seated, left the house, hurriedly remounted, and rode back to Dublin.

On opening the packet Vanessa found only her own letter to Stella. She sank rapidly under the disappointment of delayed yet cherished hopes, which long had racked her fevered heart, and beneath the wrath of him for whose sake she had indulged them. When she was dead (1723) and Stella heard that Swift had written beautifully regarding her, "That doesn't surprise me," said Mrs. Stella, "for we all know the Dean could write beautifully about a broomstick."—Poor Vanessa!

NOTE.—*Vanessa*, as is seen in the foregoing, was the poetical name given to Esther Vanhomrigh; *Stella*, that bestowed on Esther Johnson, another young lady who loved the captivating Doctor. It is curious that both should have borne the baptismal name of Esther.

Frisby-on-Wreake.

M. PEARSON.

139.—Rutland Churches.—By the kindness of Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Stamford, we are enabled to reproduce a very interesting series of articles by the late Mr. Thomas Paradise, which Mr. Phillips carefully preserved as they appeared from time to time in the paper with which Mr. Paradise was for a long time connected. The articles possess considerable merit, and Mr. Phillips is desirous that they should be saved from oblivion by their appearance in a more permanent form than that they originally took.

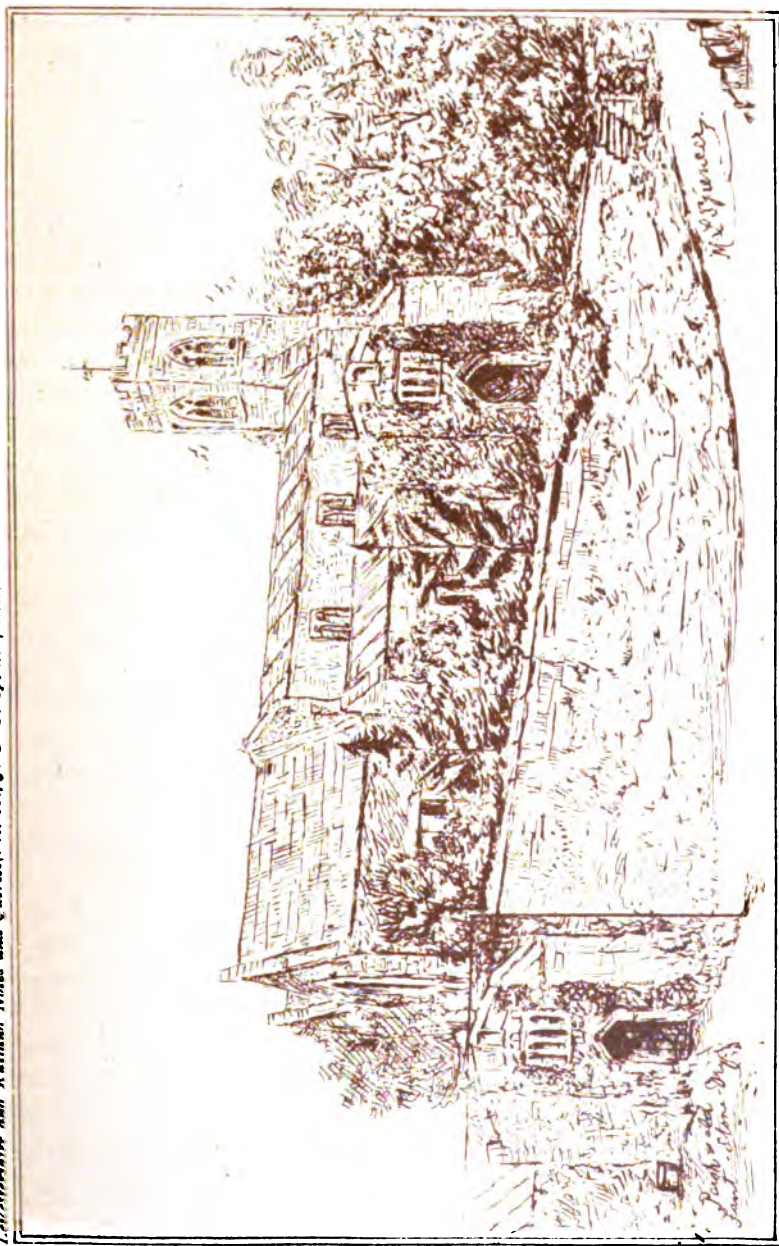
No. 1.—STOKE DRY.—The village of Stoke Dry, or Dry Stoke, is situate on the border of Leicestershire, from which it is divided by the little river Eye, a circuitous stream that empties itself in the river Welland, immediately after passing the village of Caldecott. The village stands upon a high eminence, from which very extensive views of the adjoining counties of Leicester and Northampton are obtained, extending across the fertile valleys of the Eye and Welland, beyond which is seen a remaining portion of the extensive ancient Royal Forest of Rockingham, the Norman Castle standing in the foreground.

The church at Stoke, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure, but is well deserving a careful inspection by the antiquary and ecclesiologist, as containing some interesting portions and several costly monuments. Its plan consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south chantry; and includes portions of the various styles of architecture that prevailed from the 12th to the 15th century. The Early English chancel arch (chamfered) is supported by slender Norman pillars, upon which extraordinary labour has been bestowed in adornment. They are covered with rich sculpture, portraying human figures, animals, foliage, scrolls, &c. The cushion capital of one pillar is perfect, and is equally richly sculptured, but on the corresponding pillar is a 13th century capital. A string-course enriched with the indented ornament runs along the interior north wall of the chancel, under a modern domestic window of very poor design, the existence of which ornament indicates that the masonry of the walls is that of the early church (12th century). The rood screen is remaining; it is surmounted by

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carved woodwork of the style of the magnificent fan-tracery in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, but is sadly dilapidated. There is an ambry in the east wall of the chancel, having the iron hooks from which was suspended the door that secured the plate used in certain services of the church. In the south wall, behind a monument, is another recess, but only the apex of the arch can be seen ; it is probably a piscina (water-drain). Each aisle is divided by three chamfered arches : the caps of one pillar and those of the responds of the south aisle have a band of the nail-head ornament, which was introduced into the Transitional Norman style, and continued in the early part of the succeeding (Early English) style. The north aisle is of a later date. The octagonal font has plain faces. The chamfered tower arch is open with the nave : it rises from corbels. There are several ancient open benches, with poppy-head ends, and formerly the pews were high and unsightly, being well adapted for the convenience of a dozing congregation, but now all are open seats with the old bench ends worked in.

The entrances to the church are the plain south porch, the inner doorway of which has continuous mouldings, and the north porch, which is covered with ivy, and over which is a room that was occupied as a sleeping apartment by one of the officers of the church before the Reformation. This room is lighted by a pretty trefoil-headed three-light window, and is reached by a stone staircase, the steps of which are much worn. The east chancel window and another in the wall of the Chantry are early Decorated. A few years ago the chantry was the receptacle for various descriptons of lumber, and it became in a filthy state. After clearing it of the rubbish that had accumulated there, a piscina was found in the usual position, and a stoup at the east end. In removing some of the colour-wash from the south wall a fresco-painting was bared, and from small portions of the wash that have been rubbed off in other places it is evident that all the walls in this chantry have similar paintings. The tower at the west end has not the usual entrance ; the first stage is pierced with a lancet, the next stage with a smaller ditto, and the third



**STOKE DRY CHURCH,
RUTLAND.**

stage with a window of two lights of a later date. Under the embattled parapet is a band of quatrefoils.

In this church are three costly monuments erected to the memory of various members of the Digby family. The great house of Digby for several centuries stood pre-eminent in the rank of British aristocracy. Everard Digby fell at Towton, A.D. 1461,* fighting under the Lancastrian banner. Sir John Digby was a gallant warrior at Bosworth and Therouenne; he was ancestor of the Digbys of North Luffenham, whose last male heir, Jas. Digby, Esq., of Red Hall, near Bourn, died in 1811. There are several monuments in Bourn church erected to the memory of the Digbys of Red Hall. James Digby, Esq., left all his estates to a younger sister, Henrietta; and her grandson, Sir Duncombe Pouncefort Duncombe, Bart., of Great Brickhill, Bucks., now inherits them. Red Hall, at Bourn, was, some years since, sold and converted into a station for the new railway from Bourn to Essendine. A collateral branch of the family were the Digbys, of Coleshill, Warwickshire. The title of the Earl of Digby was taken from the village of that name, near Sleaford: they were descendants of the Warwickshire Digbys. In the chantry at Stoke is an elaborately finished tomb, of freestone; it consists of a large pedestal, upon the table of which is a full-length effigy † in plate armour. The sides are enriched with quatrefoils containing shields charged with the arms of Digby. The monument has this inscription: "Hic jacet Everardius Digbi, miles, qui obiit undecimo die Aprilis, anno Domini MCCCCXI, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen." The fragments of an alabaster monumental slab, showing an effigy in low relief, are lying upon the window sill in this chapel. It was found amongst the *debris* allowed to accumulate there in the present century, when the chantry was used as a coal cellar and the receptacle for various lumber!

* His name does not appear in the list of killed, but as a general rule in these battles, all who wore heavy armour of proof were either slain or taken prisoners when the rout began.

† The head of this figure has been chiselled away in an elaborate manner, and the space left quite smooth.

On the south side of the altar there is a magnificent alabaster table monument, having two full-length effigies (male and female). The man is in plate armour, and the female is in the dress of the period. On the pedestal are the effigies of two sons, seven daughters, and two infants. At one end are empaled the arms of Digby and Cope. (The Marquis of Huntly is a descendant of the last-named family). It has this inscription on the ledge: "Here lyeth the bodyes of Kenelm Digby, Esq., which Kenelm deceased the 20th of April, 1590, and of Anne, his wife, which Anne deceased the —." (This Kenelm was grandfather of the Gunpowder Plot conspirator). There is another massive alabaster monument in the south aisle. The effigies of a female and children upon the table are carved in low relief. There are two shields—the first (fleur-de-lis) Digby, and the second bearing a dolphin *crescente parte per bend sinister counter-changed*. It has this inscription round the ledge, in black letter: "*Hic jacet Jaqueta Digbi, quondam uxor Everardi Digbi, armigeri, quæ quidem obiit vicesimo, nono die mensis Junii, Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXVI. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*"

Sir Everard Digby, one of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, was born at Stoke. He died the death of a traitor on the 30th of January, 1606, at the west end of St. Paul's, in the company of Robt. Winter, John Grant, and Thos. Bates; Thos. Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Guido Fawkes died next day. Sir Everard Digby was an enthusiastic young man: it is said he was knighted the year before his death by King James, at Belvoir. He had numerous estates, a young wife, and two infants. One of the latter was Sir Kenelm, one of the literary celebrities of his day, and the author of several works; he was only three years old at the time of his father's death. On the accession of Charles I. he rose into great favour, having been created a gentleman of the bedchamber, a Commissioner of the Navy, a Governor of the Trinity House, &c. Sir Kenelm was knighted at Lord Montague's, at Hinchinbroke, in the presence of King Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, when the king paid him some high compliments on his erudition, on the 23d Oct., 1623. He

married a lady who was highly distinguished for her beauty ; of her, usually styled the celebrated Venetia Digby, a great many pictures and busts are extant ; she died when young. Sir Kenelm died at the age of sixty-two, leaving one son, who dying without issue, that branch of the family became extinct. Sir Kenelm had two sons, viz. : Kenelm, unmarried, who was killed at St. Neots, on the 9th July, 1648 ; and John, who married twice, but died without issue. Sir Kenelm's (the philosopher) brother was Sir John, a Major in the king's service in the west ; he was killed in the battle of Longport, Somersetshire, on 9th July, 1645. Sir Kenelm made his will on the 9th January, 1665, in which he styles himself "Sir Kenelm Digby, of Stoke Dry, in the county of Rutland, Knight, Chancellor to Henrietta Maria Queen Dowager of England," and mentions his intention of going to Paris for the cure of a malady. If he died in England he ordered his body to be buried in Christ Church, London, in his vault of black marble and copper, where his wife Dame Venetia was interred, and desired that no inscription should be placed on the tomb. He had three sons and one daughter by Venetia Stanley. The following lines were written on Sir Kenelm by R. Farrar :—

"Under this tomb the matchless Digby lies,
Digby the great, the valiant, and the wise ;
This age's wonder for his noble parts,
Skilled in six tongues, and learned in all the arts.
Born on the day he died, the eleventh of June,
And that day bravely fought at Scanderoon.
It's rare that one and the same day should be
His day of birth, of death, of Victory."

The famous Ben Jonson lived on terms of great intimacy with Sir Kenelm and Lady Digby, and after her death he composed a long poem in honour of her entitled *Eupheme*, which occurs in his works, and from which the subjoined is an extract :—

"She was in one a many parts of life ;
A tender mother, a discreeter wife,
A solemn mistress, and so good a friend,
So charitable to religious end.
In all her petite actions so devote,
As her whole life was now become one note
Of piety and private holiness."

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Sir Stephen Rd. Glynne, Bart., the great-grandson of Sir John Glynne and Honora Conway, is the present representative of Sir Kenelm Digby, and through Lady Venetia of one branch of the illustrious houses of Stanley and Percy. Beside the present baron, the Digbys are also represented at the present day by two families resident in the county of Kildare, Ireland.

On a slab in the chancel is this inscription :—"Here lieth the body of Dorothy Stevens, virgin, aged XI., waiting for a joyful resurrection, Nov. X., 1637."

We were informed that one of the richly-sculptured Norman pillars above referred to was considerably cut away some years ago, to make way for a high-backed family deal pew!

A considerable portion of the mansion* occupied by the Digbys still remains, being part of some farm buildings at the east end of the church.

The old font has been replaced by one of Ketton Stone, presented by the Peach family, and a beautiful painted window by Clayton & Bell, with a brass bearing an inscription, has been erected by the present rector in memory of his two sons.

Stoke also comprises Hallick or Hollyoak, in the Gartree hundred in the county of Leicester, being on the south-west side of the Eye, and containing four hundred acres. It pays tithes to the rector of Stoke, and to the poor and the church rates of Stoke; but maintains its own highways, and pays towards the county rates of Leicestershire. It contains a single house, a view of which is given in Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*. The rector of Stoke is the Rev. W. H. Thompson, who succeeded the Rev. C. H. Swann in 1854. The patron of the living is the Marquis of Exeter.

* Everything has been demolished since Mr. Paradise's visit, in consequence of alterations and new farm buildings, and no part of the *mansion* had survived even then, only what appeared to be cow-stalls and wood cellarage and these have been pulled down.

We are indebted to the rector for kind information as to changes made since Mr. Paradise's visit, which is still fresh in his memory.—EDITORS.

140.—Whitwick Castle.—I find that I most ungallantly omitted to notice one of the figures represented in the east window of the south aisle of the church in my last paper. It is that of a lady, the wife of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the daughter of King John. It is an interesting and suggestive figure, and may well serve as an introduction to the subject of this paper, because history records that King John has the credit of having built Whitwick Castle, amidst the picturesque scenery of Charnwood Forest.

It has been sometimes thought that the ground still known as the Castle Hill is artificial, but I am disposed to combat this notion. The Charnwood Forest Railway took a slice off it for their permanent way, and the ground had evidently never been disturbed previously. Tradition says that it was once covered by trees; some of them have disappeared within my memory. The only remains of the Castle, however, consist in a low sunk wall in front of some alms houses, now secularized, which were built by the late Mr. Cropper. But let us try and picture to ourselves what Whitwick Castle was like seven hundred years ago, when it was erected in "Old Whitwick Park," in close proximity to the church, which, as we have seen, was built at about the same time. Potter, in his *History of Charnwood Forest*, says the Castle was situated on a small mount, the whole summit of which it evidently must have occupied, nearly in the centre of the town, of which it was doubtless the origin. Very true, but then the ridge which terminates in the Castle Hill was evidently cut through to form the street known as Skinner's Lane, on the south-east side of which there is a disused piece of ground which bears the reputation of being haunted. A few years ago the tenant of one of the houses, a very old one, abutting on this piece of land was digging a saw pit in his garden, when he came upon a coffin, with a brown earthenware cup a few inches above it; and a few days afterwards he found another coffin, and the handle of another cup near it. I had the bones contained in the first coffin re-buried in the churchyard, retaining the cup, which is in excellent preservation, and holding about half-a-pint. I took

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it one day to a meeting of the Archæological Society, and it was pronounced to be about two hundred years old. Now was this "No Man's Land" the old graveyard of the Castle, or was it a plague pit? I wonder.

And now for the north-west side of the Castle Hill. Potter speaks of the Brook at its base; but in reality there are two brooks, one having its rise apparently in Bardon Hill, the other flowing from the direction of Ravenstone, and forming a very picturesque "Meeting of the Waters," before the Railway changed the features of the scene. These brooks were evidently dammed up, so as to form a lake in ancient times. The field below, through which the united streams now run, is still called "The Dams," and the old bank, which retained the water in the locality called the Dumps, or more strictly speaking, the city of Three Waters, may still be recognized, having indeed been cut through to form a new entrance to the field in question. Hence it would seem that Whitwick Castle, though never very extensive, was really a moated fortress, and to a considerable degree impregnable before the days of cannon. It was, moreover, the centre of a large manor, which comprised the townships of Whittington, Hugglescote, Donington, Swannington, Ravenstone, Stanton-under-Bardon and the Park, Markfield, Bocheston, and Newtown Unthank.

Here it was that the noble and potent Baron Hugh de Grentemaisnel resided. Hither, later, Sir Goisfrid Aslin brought his bride. Hers was a sad story with a tragical ending.

"He married Gertrude Line, if that be marriage,
Where a stern father, fearful of the power
His neighbour Lord has o'er him, says, "Obey!"
And buys his safety with his daughter's fears.

These fears, alas! were not unfounded.

"Goisfrid toyed
Beneath her window with some flaunting quean,
And gloried in his shame. That night his couch
Was lone! As lone, but colder far, the Lady Aslin's.
Twas in that deep dark pool."—Potter.

After the battle of Evesham, in the church hard by, according to a modern poet,—

“When great De Montfort was the Castle's Lord,

The young Elizabeth of Winchester,
Of royal blood and dauntless character,
A chatelaine most beauteous, led the throng
Of pious Whitwick citizens. Along
The sacred aisles was sung a grand Te Deum,
That God restored their sovereign's diadem.”

But we must return to stern prose. The rectory of Whitwick was alienated by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, about the year 1331 in favour of Holland Priory, in the County of Lancaster, he having already bestowed upon that community the advowson of the benefice. They retained both for over two hundred years, until, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the whole was assigned to the King, by right of his Duchy of Lancaster. But what of the Castle? It appears to have been demolished or allowed to go into ruin by a subsequent possessor, Henry, Lord Beaumont. At any rate, “An Inquisition taken at Lutterworth in 1427, on the death of Elizabeth, wife of Henry de Beaumont, plainly shows that the Castle was then in ruins, that there were no buildings on the site, and that its worth by the year was *nihil*.”—*Potter*.

Alas! this is not the only example afforded by the parochial history of England illustrating the truth that what is now called redistribution of the emoluments of the church is sooner or later succeeded by redistribution of the estates connected with them. At any rate, Ralph Talbot's rectory and mansion, as the glebe house is described in the bull which alienated it, has become an impoverished vicarage, and Whitwick Castle and Manor, where are they?

A. F. TOLLEMACHE.

141.—Leicestershire Proverb.—“Then I'll thatch Groby Pool with Pancakes,” is given in Ray's book, but there is no explanation. It was intended as a reply to a braggart who was boasting of doing some wonderful thing. The leaf of the water-lily, of which there used to be many in the pool, bears, when in decay, a resemblance to a pancake.

J.

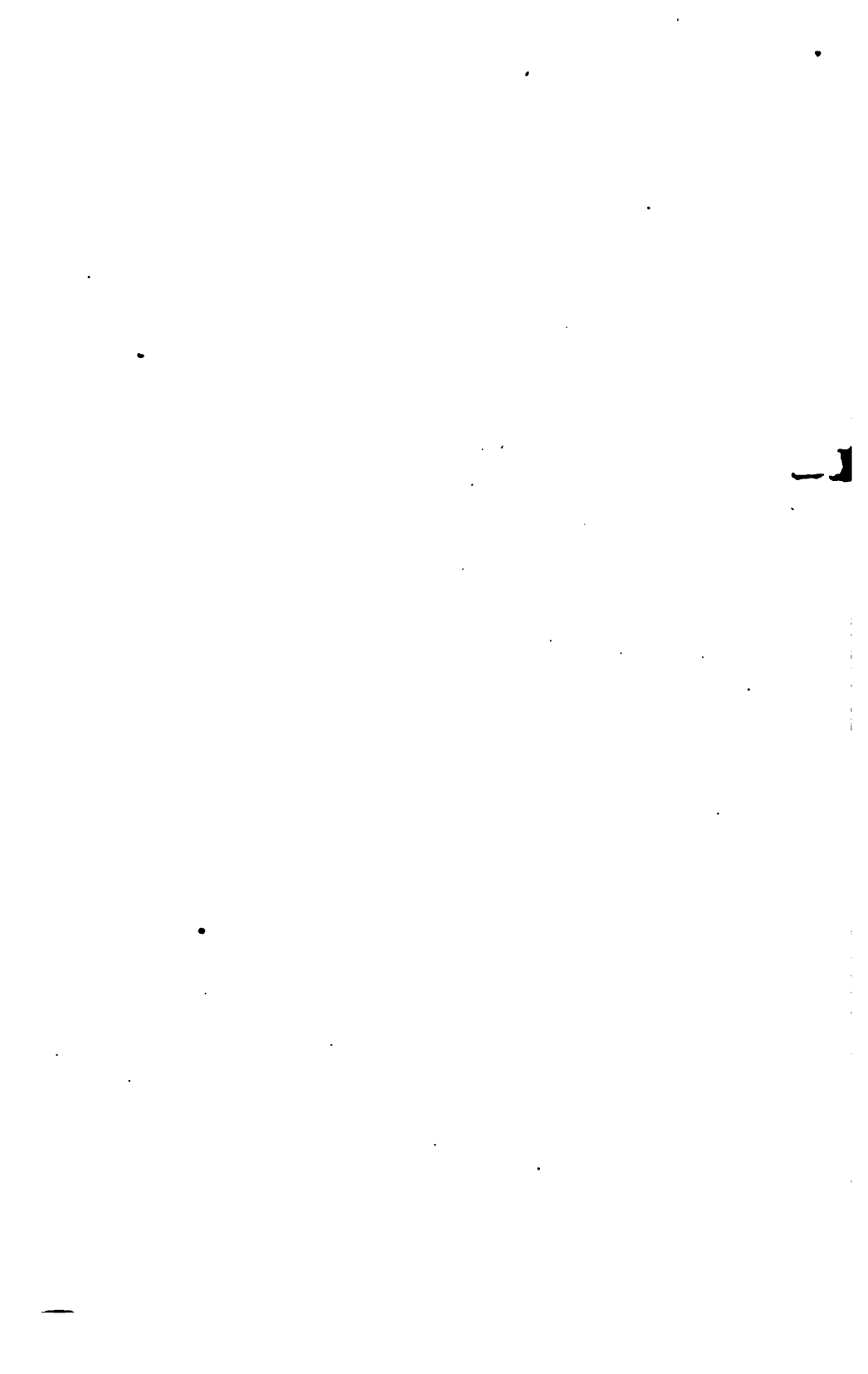
142.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire.—Having, by one of those happy turns of fortune, which are more frequently experienced in the realm of fiction than in the world of fact, come into possession of a collection of letters sent by our county historian, John Nichols, to Mr. John Ward of Hinckley, during the compilation of a portion of the History of Leicestershire, we propose to place two or three of them before our readers in each of the next few numbers, feeling sure that apart from the interest attached to them on account of the eminence of the writer, they will give some idea of the labour and the difficulties to be met and overcome which are the lot of anyone turning his mind to the study of the past and the publication of the results of his studies. Sidelights are also thrown on subjects of general interest other than the History of Leicestershire. The Mr. and Master Spencer mentioned from time to time in the letters were the father and grandfather of the publishers of this magazine.

Before commencing our transcription of the letters, we give a brief notice of Nichols from *Literary Anecdotes of the 18th century*, which will, we think, be acceptable. Our portrait is a drawing from the mezzotint engraving in *The History of Leicestershire*.

John Nichols, F.S.A., son of Edward and Ann Nichols, was born at Islington, February 2nd, 1744-5, and received his education in that village, at the academy of Mr. John Shield. His original designation was for the royal navy, which was rendered abortive by a relation's death, in 1757. Before he was quite 13, he was placed under the care of Mr. Bowyer; who, in a short time, received him into confidence, and intrusted to him the management of his printing-office. In 1765, he was sent to Cambridge, to treat with the university for a lease of their exclusive privilege of printing. But that learned body having determined to keep the property in their own hands, he, in the following year (having previously become a freeman of London, and a liveryman of the company of Stationers) entered into partnership with his master; with whom, in 1767, he removed from White-friars into Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street. This union continued until the death of Mr. Bowyer in 1777.



JOHN NICHOLS,
THE COUNTY HISTORIAN.



In August 1778, he became associated with his friend, Mr. David Henry, in the management of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and from that time not a single month elapsed in which he did not write several articles in that miscellany; some of them with his name or initials, and others (as is essential to a periodical work) anonymously. But he could truly say that he never wrote a line in the *Magazine* that he would not at any time have avowed, had it been necessary, or that he ever wished to recall.

In 1781 he was elected an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; and, in 1785, received the same distinction from the Society of Antiquaries at Perth.

In December, 1784, he was elected into the Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Without; whence, in 1786, on a violent collision of parties, he was ousted. In the summer of 1787 he was unanimously re-elected; and received from Mr. Alderman Wilkes the unsolicited appointment as one of the deputies of the ward.

At the end of 1797, on the death of Mr. Wilkes, he withdrew from his seat in the Common Council, but, in the following year, on the pressing solicitation of his friends, again accepted of it.

In 1804 he attained the summit of his ambition—in being elected master of the Stationers' Company.

On the 8th of January, 1807, by an accidental fall, he fractured one of his thighs; and, on the 8th of February, 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, in the destruction of his printing-office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents.

Under these accumulated misfortunes, sufficient to have overwhelmed a much stronger mind, he was supported by the consolatory balm of friendship, and the offers of unlimited pecuniary assistance—till, cheered by unequivocal marks of public and private approbation (not to mention motives of a higher and far superior nature), he had the resolution to apply with double diligence to literary and typographical labours.

In December, 1811, having completed the "*History of Leicestershire*," and made a considerable progress in the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, he bade a final adieu to

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civic honours—intending also to withdraw from a business, in which he had been for fifty-four years, assiduously engaged, and hoping (*Deo volente*) to pass the evening of life in the calm enjoyment of domestic tranquillity.

He was married in 1766 to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Cradock, of Leicester; and again in 1778, to Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley. By his first wife (who died in 1776) he had two daughters, by the second (who died 1788) one son and four daughters.

He never affected to possess any superior share of erudition, or to be profoundly versed in the learned languages; content if in plain and intelligent terms, either in conversation or writing, he could contribute his quota of information or entertainment.

On another occasion we shall give a list of the works—about sixty in number—of which Mr. Nichols was either the author or editor.

Mr. Nichols died in November, 1827, and is buried in a vault in the Church of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, London, where a descriptive monumental tablet is erected to his memory.

(Letter I.)

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET,

Feb. 10, 1789.

SIR,—I am glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging the thanks I owe you for your polite Communications. I have not yet engraved the Plate of Leicestershire Tokens; but inclosed is a list of such as I have hitherto been able to meet with. If I could get more I would add them to the Plate. The two you have just favoured me with I shall not at present use; but may introduce them at a future opportunity in a plate with other Tokens. If you are good enough to communicate any others, it would save you the trouble of drawing, if you will be kind enough to send the original Tokens in a parcel by the Coach, (or by Mr. Green who is frequently sending me a Packet), and I would safely return them by the first conveyance. The Deaths you have sent are particularly acceptable for the Magazine, and shall certainly be used. I rarely see the Leicester Paper; and will thank you for a continuance of such articles. The Drawing of Elmeſthorpe, and the Notes relative to that Town, however undigested, would be esteemed a favour. And at any time if you have a packet to send to me, if you will be so good as to seal it, and enclose it in a cover, directed to *John Wilkes, Esq., M.P., London*, it will come safe,

and prevent you the expence of Postage. A few Tokens, or anything not exceeding 2 ounces, would come by that Conveyance. Mr. Green has a Frank which he will return to me from Hinckley next Monday and will put in any Letter you may please to send me.

The Sapcote account I will put right in the Magazine of this month. Is the painted Glass to be got at? or is it thrown away?

The Newspapers I have ordered to be sent to *Hinckley* only, and am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servt.,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter II.)

March 16, 1789.

A FEW days ago I received your favour of Feb. 14. I obtained a Frank, addressed to Mr. Green, and sent it to the Post, with one inclosed to make a return; which I am sorry to find has been somehow lost in its Conveyance. This was the more unlucky, as I had answered in full your obliging Letter, and also inclosed a Token and a Coin or two as a first fruit offering to your Museum at Elmhurst. They were not of any great value; and I now send a few others, principally curious as being most of them taken out of the Sea at Reculver in Kent.

I shall be obliged to you for any particulars you have by you of Elmhurst as soon as you conveniently can; as they may at present be in time for my Leicestershire Collections.

The Saddington Token I will beg the favour of you to send me, and with it Gilbert's Hinckley Token; and the Coventry halfpenny 1669. The latter I shall gladly accept; and will convey to you some others in its stead. The other two I will carefully return. If you wrap them up in three or four folds of Paper, they will come safely to me through the medium of Mr. Wilkes. The other Tokens you mention are not at present particularly interesting to me. At some future time I may ask to see them at Elmhurst Museum, or at Hinckley.

I thank you for your last favour of March 10; and beg your acceptance of some of the Mangold Wurzel Seed. I have sent some, for some other Friends, to Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Bickerstaffe's Coins I should not suppose to be very valuable. But it is possible he might have a few Tokens. He was slow in his Communications, though a very worthy character.

The earliest Trader's Tokens are in 1648; the latest in 1672, when they were cryed down by Proclamation.

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(Letter III.)

March 24, 1789.

SIR,—Having an opportunity of sending a Frank, I am happy to acknowledge your favour of the 21st, which with the coins inclosed came safe to hand. The Hinckley and Sadington Tokens shall be carefully returned ; the others I will take an opportunity of presenting to some Friends from whom I may be able to obtain some duplicates for the Elmessthorpe Museum ; for which I now send 4 Tokens, which, as County ones, will perhaps be acceptable. They are all engraved in my Plate ; of which I shall soon be able to send you an Impression.

You over-rate the Mangold Wurtzel. If you have more than you want, pray distribute it among your Neighbours, as I wish to have it cultivated. The Greens it produces I know to be excellent. I shall be very glad if you can recover any of Wm. Savidge's Tokens ; even a single one would be curious.

Do not suppose the particulars you may have of Elmessthorpe too trifling. There is no knowing what lights may spring from the slightest hints. Your Note on Claybrook (though not exact) has since produced more solid information ; and thus truth is elicited. If no one begins in these matters, History sleeps in perpetuity.

I will alter the Letter press on the Tokens as you point out ; and am, Sir,

Yours faithfully, J. NICHOLS.

I thank you for the account of the Festivity of last week, which I shall hand to the Publick.

Mr. Green has a Frank to send me on the 31st instant.

(Letter IV.)

SIR,—I am very much obliged by your polite communication of the Notes on Elmessthorpe, in their present state they furnish me with just the sort of hints I wished for ; and I shall avail myself of your permission to abridge them. The parts from Burton are of no use out of my plan. The Lord Culling I shall particularly investigate. I have much to lament the loss of your favour of March 31. But I have made every enquiry as yet in vain. The Drawing is particularly unfortunate. But as it happens, I have already got a slight sketch of it from Mr. Robinson, which I have engraved. Yours of the 6th instant came to hand ; and after what I have said above, I need not add that I received also the Packet by Mr. Wilkes ; send at any time by the same channel. You shall see whatever I print of Elmessthorpe before it is worked off.

(Letter V.)

April 18, 1789.

THIS short Note is only to acknowledge the receipt of Hinckleiensis of March 31; which, after a long Travel, came safely to hand 2 days ago. It stuck at the Post office from an informality in the Frank; and was returned to Mr. Baring, the Member who franked it; and from him I have since received it.

The Elmhurst Notes I have not yet printed; but shall soon, when you will duly receive a Proof sheet.

(To be continued.)

143.—Rutland Guilds and Chantries (Continued).—

BURLEY.—One Chauntry within the Chapell of o^r lady in the poche church ther fflownded by Dame Elizabethe Sapcottes for the mayntenaunce of one preeste to singe mass ther for ever. And hathe one pencon owte of the landes of the late monasterye of pypwell* (In the valar eccles., 26 H. 8 (1535), made during the abbacy of Thos. Lenton (successor probably to Rt. Stamford), the last abbot but one before the dissolution, among the receipts is one of 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* from temporalities in Stamford, and of payments, *i.e.*, the following: To the King, for the Stamford property, 8*d.*; to Henry Lacy, steward (*senescalli*) there, 10*s.*; and a certain annual rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*, according to the deeds of foundation, (which were seen by the royal commissioners) paid annually to Thos. Watteson, Chaplain of the Chauntry at Burley, and his successors. *Monast. Ang.* (Cayley's edit.), vol. 5, p. 433, 38 and 39) in the Countie of Nompthamton, by the yere Cx^s, whereof in Almes distributyd to the poore people at the daye of the obyte of the sayd lady Sapcottes by the yere iij^s iij^d. And so Remaynethe clere for the pencon of the Chauntrie preeste ther namyde S^r Thomas Watson, of thage of xlii. yers, hauynge none other levyng, who ys of goodd reporte emonge his neyghbors ther by the yere Cvj^s viij^d. Tenth to the King per ann. x^s iij^d, and so remaynes iij^l xvj^s iij^d.

Memordm.—Plate belongynge to the ffurnytüre of the sayd Chauntrie as apperythe by the Inventorye one chales weighing xj¼ ozs., delivered to the Jewell house.

* This Abbey of Cistercian monks was dedicated to the B.V.M.

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Ornamentes belongynge to the same Chauntrye as apperythe by sayd Inventory praysed worthe ix^e viij^d.

The nombre of howslynge people within the parochie of Burley where the sayd Chauntrye ys fflowndyde vnder the cure of the Vicar there, C.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

144.—The Ancient Parish Registers of Leicester.—St. Leonard's.—The ancient church of this small parish suffered total destruction during the Civil Wars of Charles I., and its early Registers were then lost. The existing records are contained in seven volumes, and commence as follows:—

No. 1.—Births, 1666, Burials (elsewhere), 1672 to 1772.

No. 2.—The regular Register of Baptisms and Burials, 1682 to 1714.

No. 3.—Baptisms and Burials, 1730 to 1792.

No. 4.—Ditto ditto 1793 to 1812.

No. 5.—Baptisms, 1813 to the present time.

No. 6.—Burials, 1813 ditto

No. 7.—Marriages, 1813 ditto

In the first volume are recorded the births and burials, at various places within the county, of a number of members of the Society of Friends, but nothing is known of the manner of its acquirement by the Churchwardens of St. Leonard's. The modern Baptismal Register was partly transcribed from All Saints' Register (where the Baptisms took place before the erection of the present church), in 1870 and 1874, by the former vicar, the Rev. Samuel French, and the parish clerk. We learn from a note in the modern Register of Burials that the churchyard was closed 1st August, 1854, but the names of parishioners interred in the Leicester Cemetery are entered down almost to the present time.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST VOLUME.

"Nathaniel Evins, son of John and Alice his Wife. Born ye 23rd of the 1st month, 1666, at Wigston Magna.

Mary Penford, dau. of John and Catherine his Wife, of Kirkby Muckels, born 29 of the 8th month, 1670.

Katherine, Wife of John Penford, of Kirby Muckels, Near Leicester. Died ye 23rd and was Buried ye 25th of 1st month, 1672.

William Wells, of Knighton. Died ye 9th of ye 4 month, and was Buried ye 11th, 1678, in his own ground, which he appointed for a Buring place.

Katherine, dau. of Thos. Penford and Sarah his Wife, of Leicester. Died ye Latter End of 6th Month, 1689.

Richard Woodland, Died 5th of ye 10 Month, 1723, & was Buried at Hinckley in Friends' Burying Ground.

John Cartwright, of Oadby. Died 11th of ye 7th Month, 1728, & was Buried at Wigston Magna 13th of ye same month.

Richard Woodland, of Leicester, Died ye 26th of 3rd Month, 1761, & was Buried in Friends' Burying Ground, in Leicester, the 29."

EXTRACTS FROM THE LATER VOLUMES.

"Samuel, the Son of Samuel Ludlam, was Bapt. September the 1st day, 1690.

Francis, Son of Abriam & Eliz. Clay, Buried Oct. 26, 1761.

1808. Nov. 14, Alice, Wife of William Barnett.

1816. Aug. 1, Will, son of Saml. and Listia Cartwright, dyer, Bapt."

The present church of St. Leonard, erected on the site of the earlier structure, was consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1877.

North Evington.

HENRY HARTOPP.

145.—Dow (or Dove) Bridge.—Near the village of Catthorpe, in the south-west corner of Leicestershire where three counties join, is this ancient picturesque bridge spanning the Avon brook and carrying over it the great Roman (Watling-street) Road on its way from Chester to London. Close by was the Roman station *Tripontium*, where numerous mounds and other remains are still to be seen. Many antiquities have been found both at Catthorpe on the north, and Lilburn on the south of the river, so that the Roman city stood on both sides. Stukeley mentions that in his day there were standing some old walls on the south. The curious name of this bridge* appears to be of Celtic origin as are many of the names of our rivers, and is derived from *Dwr*, meaning water. From the same word we have the rivers Dove, Dore, Dour, Duir, Dovey, and others. In the centre of the bridge is a stone of five sides, inscribed on the south Northamptonshire, on the west Warwickshire, and on the north Leicestershire, which is maintained at the expense of the three counties.

T. S.

* Similarly the brook it crosses is called "Avon," one of seven of the same name from *Afon* a river—hence Caernarvon, and Afon is a common prefix to Welsh streams. (*Afon-du, Afon-dwr, &c.*)

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146. — Some Leicestershire Fonts. — (*Continued*).—

STONESBY.—This subject exhibits plain indications in some of its ornaments of the change in progress, at the time of its construction, from the Norman to the Early English style. An arcade of Norman intersecting arches, ornamented with square billet moulding, surrounds the octagonal bowl, the spaces between the shafts being filled with trefoil ornaments of Early English character. The shaft, also, is octagonal, having small circular columns cut in the angles, and on the sides a kind of quatrefoil. Its position is the centre of the nave, opposite the south door. The dimensions are :—

Height, 2ft. 8½in.	Diameter across the top, 2ft. 6in.
Depth of bowl, outside, 1ft. 4½in.	Depth of interior, 1ft. 0½in.
Diameter of interior, 1ft. 10in.	

ROTHLEY.—This is a cylindrical Norman font, and its simplicity and singular character make it very interesting ; its ornament is such as is frequently used on sculptured piers of the Norman Era. It has been raised on a modern base, and now stands at the west end of the nave ; it has neither a lead lining nor water drain. The measurement is as follows :—

Height, exclusive of the base, 1ft. 8in.	Diameter of interior at top, 1ft. 7½in.
Diameter across the top, 2ft. 1½in.	Diameter of interior at bottom, 1ft. 5¾in.
Depth of interior, 11¾in.	

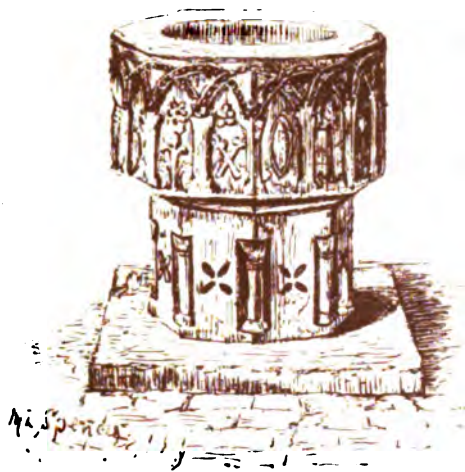
The church is dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist.

147.—**Descriptive and Historical Account of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle** (*Continued*).—Two days later we have another letter, dated November 16 :—

“We are advertized that the Derby forces, consisting of four troops of horse, have united themselves to the Leicester forces ; and that, being ingrossed into one body, they are now advanced to besiege Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which is one of the strongest and most considerable holds that the enemy hath in those places ; and, the better to effect their enterprize, they are now fortifying a great house not far from it, a very defensible place of itself, which commands one of the chiefest passages thereunto.”—“London Post,” Nov. 26.

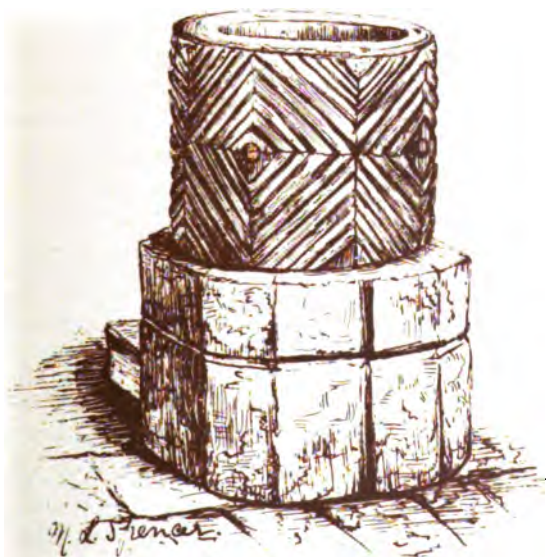
We can, from this letter, fix the exact time when the siege of Ashby Castle began, which continued, more or less, till the 28th

NORMAN (Transition).



**STONESBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE.**

NORMAN.



**ROTHLEY,
LEICESTERSHIRE.**



of February, 1646, or a little over fifteen months; and the following letter, dated 28th November, 1644, shews us that the house they were fortifying was Cole Orton Hall, and is as follows:—

“This day there came letters from Derby, which certify that the Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester forces are fortifying at Cole Orton, within two miles of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and that their works go forward apace. And it is further certified, that a party from Cole Orton marched to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which caused the enemy to retreat, and lie close in the Castle, so that our forces marched into Ashby; and hearing where Hastings had left his store of provisions (whom, it is reported, is himself gone to the King, for certain he is not in Ashby; but his brother the Earl of Huntingdon is there) but had left some provisions at a house in the town; which our forces hearing of, went into Ashby; and the enemy being retreated into the Castle, our forces took carriages, and brought it out into their own quarters at Cole Orton, and sent a summons to the Castle, to require it to be surrendered to them for the service of the King and Parliament; but, being denied, go forward with their works at Cole Orton. So that, however, though they do not besiege the Castle, yet they will keep them in, and so secure the country from being plundered by them, and procure free trade and free passage in those parts, which will be a great comfort to them.”—“Perfect Occurrences of Parliament,” Nov. 22-29.

Another letter of the same date says:—

“The blocking-up of Ashby-de-la-Zouch by the Leicester and Derby forces goes on very well; and the lord Beaumont’s house at Cole Orton strongly fortified. There are hopes, if care be taken to prevent the enemy’s sending relief, a good account will be given of that garrison in a short time.”—“Perfect Occurrences of Parliament,” Nov. 25—Dec. 2.

This house at Cole Orton was taken down in 1804, but a portion of the stone wall and a few earthworks still remain. The distance of this fort at Cole Orton from the Castle was exactly two miles, and we read that the garrison at Cole Orton sent cannon-balls into Ashby town, which in those days no doubt was a great distance. One of these balls, weighing $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., was dug up in the neighbourhood some years back.

A letter of December 31st says:—

“The Leicester forces at Cole Orton got in very well, and have lately performed a good piece of service against the enemy at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; where entering the town, they beat the enemy into the tower, Hastings’s stronghold, took divers papers and many arms.”—“Perfect Diurnal,” Dec. 31.

The tower mentioned in this letter was the keep, and this is the first time since its erection that we hear of its being put to the use for which it was originally intended.

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These letters, as before mentioned, having been written by a partizan of the Parliamentarians, relate only the victories of that party, the mention of any success that Lord Loughborough might have obtained being purposely avoided ; but the affairs of the Royalists must have been now getting into a very bad state, as the following letters will shew :—

“ Feb. 4.—Colonel Hastings, for the King, sent out warrants for carriages to fetch hay to Ashby. The Parliament's forces sent out their warrants to bring the hay to Cole Orton ; but Hastings was too quick, and had compelled the country to load the hay, and with a strong guard was bringing it to his garrison. Captain Temple, the high-sheriff of the county, having notice thereof, with his troop got between them and Ashby in the van ; and three troops of Derby following in the rear, after a little engagement, Hastings's men fled, and were routed and pursued, 40 of them taken prisoners, 60 horse arms, and all their hay.”—Whitlock, p. 124.

“ Feb. 26.—A party of the Royalists from Ashby attacked Cole Orton, intending to have surprised and plundered the town, but in the attempt lost seventy or eighty of their horse.”

On May 24, the king came to Loughborough, and sent some of his forces to Ashby to be quartered at the Castle, whilst he himself went on to Tutbury, where he spent the following day, Sunday. From Tutbury he came to Ashby, where he dined and remained all night, and the next day set out to besiege Leicester. Colonel Hastings then summoned the Cole Orton garrison to surrender, but was met by a defiant answer, and, some of them issuing on the rear of the King's army, took and put to death forty of their cavalry soldiers.

After Leicester had been besieged and taken by the Royalists on the 31st of May, the King appointed Lord Loughborough Governor of Leicester, with a garrison of 1200, and then left to relieve the City of Oxford. The garrison immediately set about repairing the fortifications and walls, and set fire to Leicester Abbey ; whilst the Parliamentarians quitted their strongholds of Bagworth, Cole Orton, Kirby and Burleigh.

But when the news of the fall of Leicester was known in London, Sir Thomas Fairfax was ordered to leave the siege of Oxford and proceed with a large force to retake the town. The two armies met at Naseby (June 14, 1645), where the Royalists

were routed with great loss, and pursued by the cavalry of Fairfax to the walls of Leicester. "Towards night on that dismal Saturday," writes a Royalist, "we marched (for we had left off running) to Ashby, and here King Charles slept the night, leaving at 10 o'clock next morning for Lichfield, on his retreat to Wales."

Three days after the battle, Hastings surrendered the town to Fairfax, on condition that the garrison should be allowed to march out on the following morning (June 18th) with only staves in their hands to Lichfield. Hastings, however, went to his Castle at Ashby, where he was closely besieged till the following February. In the month following (July, 1645), the town was visited by sickness, and the garrison at one time was reduced to sixty men. The "Parliament's Post," dated August 19th, 1645, says:—"The sickness continueth at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is most certain that the garrison soldiers and the Lord Loughborough himself are come out of the house, and do quarter in the Park."

Soon after, however, six hundred men of the King's army joined the garrison, which, animated by the spirit of their gallant leader, made several brilliant and successful sallies, in one of which, says Throsby, a Major Pate lost his life. The rigour of the assailants was such that Thomas Davenport, of Hinckley, was fined £20 for selling wine to the besieged.

On February the 7th, 1646, a party of about eighty horse and forty dragoons were dispatched by night from Leicester, under the command of Major Meeres, to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. "He marched," says the account, "with such expedition and privacy that they came to Ashby about eleven o'clock that night, undiscovered, which was about twelve miles march; whither being come, they suddenly surprised the sentinels, fell in at the turnpike, broke the chain, and entered the town, took nearly an hundred of the enemy's horse, being the greater part of the horse of that garrison; whereof fifty were already saddled, and fitted to have gone upon some design of theirs. They took store of arms and other pillage, released divers prisoners, and some countrymen, whom the enemy had taken for ransoms:—and thus having plundered the town, all these our friends returned to

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Leicester, without the least molestation ; the enemy who was in the great house or close, either not receiving the alarm or not daring to come forth at all against them, and thus they came safely back again to Leicester with all their horse, prize and pillage."

This was the climax. Lord Loughborough and the garrison being disheartened by continual losses such as these, exhausted by fatigue and warfare, the scarcity of and great difficulty in procuring provisions, all caused him to accept terms of capitulation. Articles of Agreement were drawn up between Lord Loughborough and Colonel Needham, the Governor of Leicestershire, and submitted to Parliament for its sanction, and were finally ratified on the 28th day of February, 1646. Thus the Castle surrendered, and was not conquered, and from this fact was styled the Maiden Garrison, a name always given to fortresses that had never been actually taken.

The following are the terms of Agreement, divided into eleven items :—

- "1. Imprimis, that all the officers and souldiers now at Ashby and under the command of Colonell-Generall Hastings, and that are over and above the number hereafter specified, shall upon Monday next, after the signing hereof (being the 2nd day of March) depart and quit the garrison, and march away, without further stay or continuance there.
- "2. Item, that upon the Tuesday following, Colonell-Generall Hastings shall begin to sleight the works and fortifications of the town and garrison of Ashby ; and to that end, shall endeavour and procure assistance from the countrie, as well as receive all such as be sent to that purpose ; and not forbear until the whole be sleighted and unfortified.
- "3. Item, that at the end of three months, hereafter specified, Colonell-Generall Hastings shall deliver up Ashby House itself, being now a garrison of the King's, into the hands of his brother the Earl of Huntingdon.
- "4. Item, that upon signing these Articles, all prisoners of this Countie whatsoever to be set at libertie, and to have ticketts to go home.
- "5. Item, that sufficient hostages (as such as shall be thought fit by Colonell Needham) be given for the safe return of any convoy that shall be granted by him.
- "6. Item, that Colonell-Generall Hastings, with his officers, gentlemen and souldiers, shall have libertie (if they please) to march away to Bridgenorth or Worcester, with their horses, armes and ammunition, bagg

and baggage, trumpets sounding, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted on both ends, muskets loaded, one brass gun, and a case of sacks in boxes, and have sufficient carriage allowed them and six days libertie for their passage.

- "7. Item, that Colonell-Generall Hastings, his officers and gentlemen, and also all manner of persons, as well souldiers as others, and that are now members of that garrison, and now belonging to it, shall have libertie to lay down their armes, and have protections to live at home if they please, they submitting to all ordinances of Parliament.
- "8. Item, that all the sequestrations of Colonell-Generall Hastings, the Earl of Huntingdon, and Colonel Perkyns (Governor of Ashby House), be taken off, upon the sleighting of Ashby garrison.
- "9. Item, that Sir Richard Skeffington and Colonell Needham shall have liberty and power to compound for the estates of such officers and gentlemen as are expressed in the list given in ; whether of Leicester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, or Warwickshire, or so many of them as shall think fit to compound with them for their estates.
- "10. Item, that Colonell-Generall Hastings, with the said gentlemen and their servants that desire to stay with him, not exceeding the number of one hundred, may have free libertie to stay at Ashby for three months after the signing of these Articles ; and not to be molested during the said term, for any debts or engagements, or otherwise, by any of the Parliamentary party, they doing nothing prejudiciall to the Parliament.
- "11. Item, that Colonel-General Hastings, and the said gentlemen with their servants and horses, not exceeding in number of horse one hundred and fiftie, shall have a sufficient convoe and passe to Hull and Bristol ; and therefrom, by order of Parliament, to have a shipp provided to transport them either to France or Holland, whether they please.

"H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

"JOHN NEEDHAM."

The news of the surrender arrived in Leicester on the 4th of March following. A Parliamentarian, after quoting the chief items of the Agreement, says :—

"Too good conditions, indeed, for such a desperate and wicked Rob-carrier as Hastings was, but that the Kingdom may be glad to be rid of such wretches. The surrender was made accordingly on Monday, the 2nd instant. We took therein five pieces of ordnance, about 300 arms, little ammunitiion, and no great store of other provisions,—a great mercy and mighty preservation of the peace and tranquillity of all those adjacent parts about it, for which let God have all due praise and glory."

About this time the Parliament published a catalogue of its victories since the army, under His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, rose from before Oxford. Ashby Castle stands No. 77 in

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order, and is thus noticed:—"The obtaining that strong and gallant garrison of Ashby-de-la-Zouch upon composition."

After the Castle was surrendered, a special pass was granted to Lord Loughborough and his relative, Sir Aston Cockayne, to go beyond the seas, in accordance with the eleventh item of the Agreement; but it appears that he still continued to support the Royal cause, and was present at the siege of Colchester (June 13 to August 27, 1648), during what was known as the Second War. He was afterwards taken prisoner, but escaped to the Continent, where he lived in obscurity till the Restoration, when, returning to England, he was created Lord-Licutenant of Leicestershire. Owing to the hardships, dangers, and fatigue experienced during the civil war, he did not long survive to enjoy the well-earned confidence of his Sovereign. He died, unmarried, January, 1665, and is buried in the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and with his death the Barony of Hastings of Loughborough became extinct.

In August, 1648, the command of the Castle was given to Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, and the Duke of Hamilton, who was a prisoner in the Castle at that time, was given over to his custody.

But on the 28th of November following, a Committee, appointed by the House of Commons, sat at Leicester to debate on the state of the castles, garrisons, and other fortified places in the Kingdom, and determine which should be destroyed and which should be kept in repair for the use of Parliament. They then resolved that Ashby Castle should be sleighted and destroyed, and that James Earl of Cambridge, then a prisoner in the Castle for high treason, should be committed close prisoner to Windsor Castle. Several members of the Committee were appointed to view the garrison, who decided that it should be destroyed by undermining and gunpowder, and they appointed William Bainbrigg, of Lockington, in the County of Leicester, to carry the decision of the Committee into effect, and a party of horse was given under his command whilst he was thus occupied.

The old house on the north side of Market Street, of the town of Ashby, near to where the old cross stood, is, according to tradition, the house where Bainbrigg lived whilst he was occupied in destroying the Castle; and the gable end is still ornamented with the arms of Cromwell in relief.

Thus fell the Castle of the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon—now useless either as a place of residence or defence. The family retired to Castle Donington, and the Castle was never afterwards restored, but left to fall into gradual decay and dilapidation.

T. H. FOSBROOKE.

148.—Moat Field.—NORTH EVINGTON.—This ancient site is worthy of mention ere it disappears. Leicester has encroached on the eastern side of the once picturesque Spinney Hills, and is now rapidly extending to the valley beyond. With its advance “The Moat” will soon be obliterated. Its outline may still for a short time be seen on three sides of the field adjoining the south-eastern corner of the park; the fourth side is already levelled and built on, the residence of the late C. S. Burnaby, Esq., the owner of the estate, occupying the bed of the same. The Moat, which is traced and marked on the New Ordnance Survey as an historic site, forms nearly a square comprising a little over five acres, and, although narrower and shallower with age, yet in times of heavy rain the little rivulet bordering it on nearly two sides overflows and fills it with water as in the olden time. The course of the brook appears to have been somewhat altered as though to form additional lines of defence. There are no traces discernible of any building or remains of any kind, and it is no doubt similar to many which may be found in different parts of our county,* formed in early British times for the purpose of retreat, shelter or defence.

T. S.

* Neither Burton, Throsby or Nichols mention it, although the latter alludes (Vol. II, Part 2, Page 558) to the one in the same parish in the field near the church.

REVIEWS.

THE PRYMER, OR PRAYER-BOOK OF THE LAY PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES, IN ENGLISH, DATING ABOUT 1400 A.D. Edited from the manuscript in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Henry Littlehales. Part I., text. *London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1891, imp. 8vo. pp. ix., 119.* Our readers will remember that in part vi. we recommended to their notice a little volume of pages in facsimile from a layman's prayer book, edited by Mr. Littlehales, and we are pleased to find that gentleman still engaged in work of a similar nature. Here we have a word for word reprint (except for one missing leaf the probable contents of which the editor ingeniously supplies in an appendix) of what was doubtless the daily companion of some devout soul in times long antecedent to the break with Rome. A Society has been recently formed for the publication of ancient office books and works likely to aid the student of liturgy, but Mr. Littlehales steps boldly into the field and outstrips them by the publication of this text; the introduction and notes will, there is no question, be of great interest when they appear as Part ii. of this work, and we hope the period of "some few years," which Mr. Littlehales speaks of as likely to intervene before the appearance of that part, may be curtailed. Quaint is too hackneyed a word to describe the language of these prayers of a bygone day, there is a pathetic charm, an ineffable solemnity, as though the long silent voice once more pleaded before the altar, or in the quiet closet, in the words of David the King:—

"And entre nouȝt in doom with thi seruauȝt: for ech man lyuynge schal nouȝt be maad riȝtful in thy syȝt."

In our old church windows and on stately tombs we see the kneeling effigies of knight and lady. Here are the words they murmured on their knees, and the popular notion that they prayed in a tongue not understood of the people is one that this and similar publications will help to dispel. In this age of scepticism a glimpse, such as this book affords us, of the ages of faith, is refreshing. We trust Mr. Littlehales' work may be productive of the good results that he evidently desires to evoke.

IN PREPARATION.—Our valued contributor, Mr. Henry Hartopp, has for some years past been engaged collecting material for a work which should prove of the highest interest to a large proportion of our readers. It is to be entitled "An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Mayors of Leicester, from the first recorded down to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, 1207-1835, with an introduction on the Mayoralty of Leicester and a list of the Mayors down to the present time." The Work will contain upwards of 2,500 extracts from Parish Registers, Copies and numerous Abstracts of Wills proved at Leicester, and in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Extracts from the Corporation Hall Books, Copies of Monumental Inscriptions, and much more information concerning the former Mayors and their Families, from the most authentic sources. The material in hand will form a quarto volume of considerable bulk, and the price to subscribers will be £1 1s. The printing will be commenced as soon as 130 subscribers names are received, and we shall be grateful if those who wish their names added to the list will inform us at an early date so that the publication may see the light as soon as possible.

We have received the Catalogue of Mr. Thos. Moring, Seal Engraver, of High Holborn, London, which contains an interesting epitome of the history of Seals in general and several pleasing illustrations. Also the following parts of magazines working the same field as ourselves:—Quarterly Part of Berks Archæol. Soc., No. 1 (*April*); Byegones, No. 1 (*Jan. to March*); Yorkshire County Mag., Part 2 (*Feb.*), Part 4 (*April*), Parts 5 and 6 (*May and June*); Bedfordshire Notes and Queries, Part 6 (*April*); Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Part 1 (*Jan. to March*); The East Anglian (*Jan., Feb., March and April*); The Western Antiquary, Parts 7 and 8 (*March*), Part 9 (*April*); Fenland Notes and Queries (*April*); The London and Middlesex Note Book, Part 1 (*March*); The Durham County Magazine, Parts 1 and 2; and Berkshire Notes and Queries, Part 4 (*April*).

149.—George Fox, the Quaker.—George Fox was born at Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire, in July, 1624. His father, Christopher, was a weaver, and his mother, Mary Lago, was, so we are informed, “an upright woman, and accomplished above most of her degree.” Both were members of the Church of England, and George was intended for the ministry, an occupation he had no very great objection to, “but others persuaded to the contrary.” However it may have been, Fox was apprenticed to a Nottingham shoemaker, who was also a grazier and wool dealer. In his service he remained till about the age of 19, when the turning point in his career came. His religious convictions deepened to such an extent that he believed himself to be the subject of a divine call “to forsake all, young and old, to keep out of the way of all, and to be a stranger to all.” The incident which brought about the moral crisis in his life arose out of a visit to a fair, when he was asked to “drink healths.” This moved him strangely, and after a night spent in religious exercises, Fox left his home (9th Sept., 1643), and wandered about, Bible in hand, for about nine months, at length returning (from London) to Drayton. It was from this period that Fox dates the rise of his religious community, although as yet his course was very far from clear. During the next few years his conduct appeared strange to his friends. He was fond of meditating perched in trees, and gave himself up to other vagaries, and much was the advice he received. One suggested that he should marry, a second that he should enlist for a soldier in the civil wars. An “ancient priest” advised him to “take tobacco and sing psalms;” another that he should try “blood letting and physic.” This he probably did, the rest he did not. In 1646 his thoughts began to take more definite shape, and “revelations” he declared were vouchsafed him. Still was his time spent in wanderings, “travelling up and down as a stranger on the earth, which way the Lord inclined my heart.” Among the places he visited were Coventry, Dukinfield, and Manchester. It was here that he first commenced itinerant preaching, an independent church at Dukinfield giving him a

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hearing, and here he had "great openings and prophecies." Fox also "declared truth" at Manchester, and next at Broughton, in our own county, where an assembly of Baptists gave him an opportunity of addressing a large concourse of people. Next, in 1648, we have the first mention of his preaching in a "steeple-house," and that on the occasion of a great disputation taking place in Leicester, when "Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, and common-prayer-men," all took part. This "steeple-house" was probably St. Martin's Church. Fox visited Leicester a second time in 1653, and was arrested in the presence of the meeting by Colonel Hacker and his troopers, who required him to remain a prisoner in his own house, and not attend any more meetings. Fox, however, refused these conditions, he was therefore sent in custody to Cromwell, at Whitehall, who, being convinced of his sincerity and the harmlessness of his tenets, after some friendly conversation, restored him to liberty. A very quaint and interesting account of the troubles of the Quakers in Leicester, in 1662, occurs in his Journal, and is transcribed in *Thompson's History of our town* (Vol. I., p. 432).

From this time (1648) the mysticism of Fox was not confined to matters of spiritual insight, but his creed grew rapidly on its practical and negative sides. He adopted unconventional ways, all of which he claimed to have been revealed to him, such as his refusal to take off his hat to any person, high or low, and the use of "thee" and "thou" as a mode of addressing individuals; and the peculiarities of his own dress of leather were noticeable. Everywhere he went he was a marked man, for in almost all things he was different to others. George Fox was not only a great religious teacher, but a great social reformer as well. He was constantly in collision with all sorts of people, and ran a tilt against social conventionalism. At the age of 25 his religion led him to more aggressive action. For withstanding a priest and thus creating a disturbance in a church at Nottingham (1649), he was carried off to prison, and there remained for some time. Later, at Mansfield Woodhouse, a similar adventure befel him, and he was taken before the magistrates at Derby, whom he bade

‘to tremble at the word of the Lord;’ but Judge Bennet retorted upon Fox and his companion, and called them “Quakers,” a nickname by which the religious community which sprang from his missionary labours has been known ever since. The upshot was another incarceration, this time for nearly a year. Eight times he suffered imprisonment. In the intervals not spent in prison, he travelled to Scotland, Ireland, the West Indies, North America, Germany, and Holland. In the meantime his adherents were numbered by thousands, drawn not solely from the Puritans, but from all sects, and these were possessed of a deal of emotional piety and exuberance of speech; but his influence sobered them, and his skill in organization induced in them a sense of corporate responsibility. As in many other cases, Fox received great and valuable help in his mission from his wife, Margaret Fell, whom he married in 1669. While her former husband lived this remarkable woman played a very important part in the movement, the travelling preachers, who numbered 60 in 1654, sending in their reports to her.

The progress of the sect was wonderful, considering the repressive legislation of the time, which proved fatal to other Nonconformist bodies. But it would seem that the Friends, or Quakers, were made of sterner stuff. Undaunted, Fox and his companions kept up regular meetings, and their numbers increased. When the preachers were hauled off to prison, the people met in silence. If the meeting-houses were closed or destroyed, they met outside or amid the ruins. We read that at Reading in 1664, and at Bristol in 1682, nearly all the adult members were cast into prison for attending meetings that were forbidden by law. Still the spirit of the martyrs was not yet dead, for the meetings were with punctuality kept up by their children.

Of the public services rendered by the early Friends, or in later times, this is not the occasion to speak—they are known and read of all men; nor is it of the Society itself. Quakerism has had its apologists, historians, and detractors; and if any wish to pursue the matter further, or learn its principles, tenets, and history, they are referred either to *Barclay's Apology*, or to the article

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"Quakers," in vol. 22 *Ency. Brit.* But it may be said in general terms, that a genuine vein of philanthropy has always existed in the Quaker body. Education, prison reform, and the abolition of slavery, will always be associated with the names of individual Friends, and with the Society as a whole. The founding of the colony of Pennsylvania was the work of one the most prominent members of the sect, William Penn, and he exercised the authority of a feudal Sovereign over it.

In personal appearance, Fox was tall and strongly built, "graceful in countenance, manly in personage, grave in gesture." Full of personal peculiarities, guilty of many indiscretions, he was yet an amiable and Christ-like man, with a heart full of love for his fellows, and a mind capable and comprehensive in its grasp of details of organization. His preaching and writings were often turgid, incoherent, and mystical, yet there was at times a surprising elevation of thought and an unstudied dignity of expression. "Steeple-houses" and church bells he held in special antipathy, and sacerdotalism and formalism were his aversion. The fearlessness and frequency with which he interfered with and interrupted the services was not the least remarkable trait in his character and career. He was led to do this by reason of the strong opinions he held with regard to the "professors" and real constitution of a "church," which he declared was not composed of lime, stone, and wood, but was made up of living stones and lively members, a spiritual house of which Christ is the head.

Viewed from his writings (the most important is his *Journal*, published in 1694), which fill 8 vols., and from those of his contemporaries, there can be no question of the healthiness and strength of his moral fibre; and while he was not possessed in any marked degree of grasp of intellect or profundity of learning, he yet had great powers of conviction, persuasion, moral earnestness, and ascendancy; while his influence and attractiveness were marvellous and his personal uprightness, single-mindedness, and sincerity beyond dispute. Fox died in London, where he spent, for the most part, the later years of his life comparatively unmolested, on Jan. 13, 1691 (one authority says Nov. 13, 1690,

but the later date is probably the correct one), and was interred in Whitecross-street burying ground ; but the exact location is not known, though a headstone in what is now a garden marks the supposed spot. An obelisk has also been erected to his memory at Drayton.

FRANK S. HERNE.

150.—The Ancient Family de Levis (Query).—I should be glad if any reader of *Leicestershire Notes and Queries* could put me in the way of discovering the history of the Leicestershire branch of the ancient French family de Lévis. The first mention made of this family in England, as far as I am aware, is in Nichols' *Historical Antiquities of Leicester* (Vol. I., page 99), in which he says :—"House of de Montfort : origin Amaric, or Almeric, Count of Hainault : married in 952, a daughter of Jaiscet Cumbrai. William, son of Almeric, married N——, Lady of Montfort, and Esperon. Almeric II son Simon, d 1087 : by Agnes of Evreux's 3rd son Almeric succeeded maternal uncle Count Evreux 1118, mar. Agnes de Garland : whose son Simon the 2nd mar. Amicia, dau. of Robert (Blanche-Mains) Earl of Leicester, died 1181. His son Simon's dau. Guiberge married Guy de Lévis, Lord of Mirepoix, about 1175." Christopher and Mary de Lévis lived at Market Harborough, in 1652. The said Christopher is supposed to have been buried on the 23rd August, 1677. Christopher de Lévis is mentioned in book of *Sufferings of Friends, Leicestershire*, by Besse (Vol. I., page 330). I should like to form the connection between Christopher de Lévis and the main branch of the family in France. The arms of de Lévis are—*D' or, à trois chevrons de sa.* Motto : *Aide Dieu au Second Chretien Lévis.*

The following is taken from *Truth*, April, 1886. In Paris Letter—"I have, I believe, read most of the accounts of how the match between the Comte de Chambord and the Arch-Duchess Maria Theresa, of Hapsburg-Este, was made up. All attribute the marriage to the diplomatic skill of the Duc de Lévis. As he was believed to be descended from a first cousin of the Virgin Mary, there were pious Royalists who thought that she helped forward the negotiations." There has always been a tradition in

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my mother's family, de Lévis, that they were descended from the family to which the Blessed Virgin belonged ; and that there is at the old family château in France, a panel picture which represents an ancestor of the de Lévis family kneeling, hat in hand, before the Blessed Virgin, and Our Lady represented as saying *Couvrez vous mon cousin.*

A DESCENDANT OF THE FAMILY DE LEVIS.

151.—Notes to Pedigree of the Cotes Family.—* The Rev. Anthony Grey was born at Brancepeth, co. Durham, 1557. Presented to Burbach, in 1590, by his cousin Henry, 8th Earl of Kent, 1591-2. He married Magdalene, dau. of William Purefoy, of Caldecote, then in her 20th year. They had 5 sons and 7 daughters, all baptised at Burbach, 1593-1615. Nov. 21st, 1639, on death of his cousin, Anthony then in his 83rd year succeeded him in the Peerage as 9th Earl of Kent, Baron Hastings and Waishford. He died Nov. 9th, 1643, aged 86, buried at Burbach.

† In June 1616, Roger Cotes, one of the Chamberlains of St. Mary in Newark, Leicester, sent to Mr. Duckombe, the New Chancellor of the Duchie, with a present of a silver and gilte cupp with a cover from this poor towne, being one of the most auncient in the Duchie. This John D., Chancellor of Duch. of Lanc., was knighted Aug. 31st, 1616.

‡ Rev. Roger Cotes, born at Burbach, July 10th, 1682, bap. there July 25th. Was at Leicester School till 11th or 12th year, when his uncle, Rev. John Smith, astonished at his mathematical talent, persuaded his father to let him instruct him at Lea, near Gainsborough. When he had completed those studies he was sent to St. Pauls, under Dr. Gale, Mr. Postlewayte, and succeeding masters, where he made great progress in Mathematics, Classics, Metaphysics, Philosophy, and Divinity ; admitted Trin. Coll., Camb., Apl. 6th, 1699. Mich. 1705, chosen Fellow—at that time tutor to Anthony, Earl Harold, and Lord Henry Grey, sons of the Marquis, afterwards Duke of Kent. Jan. 1705-6, appointed to Chair of Astronomy and experimental Philosophy, founded by Dr. Plume, M.A., 1706. Ordained 1713. Died June 5th,

PEDIGREE OF THE COTES FAMILY.

From *Herald's Visitations, 1619 and 1682.*

Arms—Argent, pretty azure on a Canton Or, a lion rampant Sable, Crest a cock proper, combed and wattled Or.

JOHN COTES, = ELLEN, and dau. of Richard Littleton,
and son of John Cotes, of Cotes, co. Stafford, and Woodcote, co. Salop,
Esq., died 1518.

JOHN COTES, =
of Norbury, co. Stafford, died 1544.

ALEXANDER COTES, = MARGARET, dau. and hr. of John
of Whittington, co. Stafford. Justinian, of Whittington.

JOHN COTES, = AGNES, dau. of Robert Starkey, of
of Ayleston, second son. Sutton-on-the-Hill, co. Derby.

† ROGER COTES, = ELLEN, dau. of Robert Gillot, Mayor
4th son, of the Boro' of Leicester, Mayor of Leicester 1600.
there in 1659.

ROBERT COTES, = MARGARET,
of Leicester, bap. Sep. 2, 1610, living dau. of Hy.
1682, then 73; 1650, April 16, ac- Astley, of
comps. of Robt. Cotes, Churchwar- Leicester.
den of S. Martin, Leicester.

REV. JOHN SMITH, = HANNAH COTES,
(When his son Robert was appointed Rector of
admitted at Trinity, 6th dau., born
May 28, 1798, he is Lea near Gainsboro',
called of Gateburton, circa 1678, buried at
co. Lincs. *Query*, Locum Lea Dec. 28, 1710.
tenens.) 21, 1719.

JOHN SMITH, ¶ REV. DR. ROBERT SMITH, Master
buried at Lea near Gains- of Trinity, born 1789.
boro' June 11, 1687.

ANTHONY COTES, b. May, 18, bap. June 1, 1681, at Bur-
bach, buried there 18 Feb., 1688.

† REV. ROGER COTES, b. at Burbach July 10, 1682,
bap. there July 25.

SUSANNA COTES, b. Aug. 4, bap. Aug. 14, 1683, and
bur. at Burbach Feb. 28, 1685.
Compiled by R. SMITH CARINGTON.

* REV. ANTHONY GREY, = MAGDALENE, da. of Wm.
9th Earl of Kent, Rec- Purfoy, of Caldecote,
tor of Burbach, buried co. Warw., bur. at Bur-
there 11 Nov., 1643. bach 17 April, 1653.

GRACE GREY, = MAJOR FARMER, married
eldest dau., 1593 April 29, bap. Burbach.
29, bap. Burbach. Leic. Visitation, 1619.

REV. ROBERT COTES, M.A., = GRACE, dau. of Major James Farmer,
only son, Rector of Aston-cum-Bur- of Hugglescote Graunge, and of Bar-
bach 1699-1717, bap. Sep. 9, 1649, well, both in co. Leic., by Grace, da.
died Nov. 8, buried Nov. 12, 1717, of Anthony 9th Earl of Kent, bap.
at Burbach, act. 69. Gave books to Burbach April 29, 1593, bur. there
to Leicester Library. Will dated June 25, 1686.
Dec. 10, 1717.

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1716, æt. 34. For further particulars of Rev. Roger Cotes, see *Nichols' History of Leicestershire* (Vol. IV., page 472), also the new *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* edited by Leslie Stephen.

¶ Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, Master of Trinity, born 1689; placed first at Leicester School; admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, May 28th, 1708, æt. 18; A.B. 1711; A.M. 1715—1716; after death of his cousin, Roger Cotes, appointed Plumeian Professor of Astronomy and Philosophy; 1723, LL.D.; D.D., 1739; in 1742, succeeded the late Dr. Bentley as Master of Trinity; installed Aug. 4th; appointed Master of Mechanics to H.M., Preceptor to H.R.H. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, S.T.P. and F.R.S., 1722. Published *Harmonia Mensurarum*, written by his cousin, Roger Cotes, 1737; *Cotes' Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*, 1738; and *Complete System of Optics* (in two vols, 4to.) 1738; *Harmonics*, or the *Philosophy of Musical Sounds*, 1758 (a second edition). Had no ecclesiastical benefice, never married, silent, reserved, a clever financier, and very worthy honest man, abstemious and scholarly. Left £3000 to Camb. University, half of which to enlarge the Plumeian Professorship, the other half to the two Bachelors of Arts who shall appear to have made the greatest progress in Philosophical and Mathematical studies; these prizes are to be determined after they have taken their degrees by a select body of senior members. Left £2000 to repairs of his College, and £2500 to the University. Gave a Painted Glass Window to the south end of Library, also a good Statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected in the Ante-Chapel of Trinity; gave Books and Plate to the College. Was very tall and thin; nose prominently aquiline; eye penetrating as bird. His family consisted only of an unmarried sister, who lived with him in the Lodge, and a niece, who married a Fellow of the College during her residence with her uncle.

St. Cloud, nr. Worcester.

R. SMITH-CARINGTON.

152.—King Lud's Fortifications.—SALTRY.—In a remote corner of this county (Leicester), N.E., and at the extreme northern part of the Danish settlement in these parts, lies the parish of

Saltby. There has been recently issued of this parish, and indeed of most of the county, the wonderful Ordnance Survey maps, on a twenty-five inch to a mile scale. On these maps are shown, with extreme minuteness and care, all remains or reputed sites of objects of antiquity, whether of Ancient British (Celtic), Roman, Saxon, Danish, or Norman origin. Now, in a spinney or covert in this parish, called King's Gorse, is a remarkable earthwork, on the Ordnance maps recorded as "King Lud's Intrenchments." It is of a somewhat extensive and well-defined character, about a quarter-of-a-mile in extended line, and at either end a recant southwards of about a quarter the entire length, at an angle of about 33° , in shape very similar to the well-known Plymouth Breakwater. That it was used as a fortification, both for purposes of attack and defence, may I think be fairly assumed. It is evidently of the same character as the British earthworks at Leicester called the "Rath, or Raw Dykes." Can any of your readers throw any light upon this ancient archæological puzzle? Who was "King Lud?" When did he reign? Was it the same King Lud from whom it is asserted that Lud-gate in London derives its distinctive appellation? What was King Lud's connection with this county? According to Holinshed, a writer in the reign of Henry the VIII., he was the grandfather of King Leir, and ruled in Britain as the eighth of its native kings about the year Anno Mundi 3046. It would be of some antiquarian interest if a light could be thrown upon these earthworks, both as to their etymen, their purport, and their history. It is the study and more intimate knowledge of these interesting archæological remains which enable us to parcel out a piece or two in the history of a people.

W. G. S.

153.—Rutland Guilds and Chantries (*Continued*).—**CLIPESHAM.**—One Chantry within the chapell of saynte nycholas in the parochie church ther fflownded by William lazouche,* for

* At the east end of the south aisle of the church was a chapel, as shown by two altar brackets projecting from the east wall, and a piscina in the south wall. The last named has trefoil tracery, the basin is of six foils, the whole

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the mayntenaunce of one preeste to singe ther for ever And hathe of landes and tenementes in the Countie of Rutlande and one yerly pencon owte of certen lands in the Countie of lincoln as appereths by the Survey therof to the yerly value of cvj^s viij^d wherof in Rente resolute by the yere viiiij^d And so Remayneth clere there for the porcon of S^r. Richarde Taylor Chauntry Preste ther of thage of ^{xx}iiij, vij (87) yeres and ys Impotent, but of very honest reporte and conversacon emonge his neighbors and hathe nothinge to leve vpon but this Chauntry by the yere cvj^s Tenth^s per ann- to the King x^s viij^d and so remaynes iiij^{li} xv^s viij^d

Memordid.—Plate belongynge to the sayd Chauntrye, viz. the Bowle of one Chales of syluer parcell gylt weighing ij½ ozs. delivered to the Jewell howse.

Ornamentes belongynge to the same Chauntry as apperethe by the Inventorye therof made and praysed at xij^s iiij^d

The nombre of howslynge people within the paroche ther vnder the Cure of the parson there are ^{xx}iiij (Four score).

The following will of a resident of this village will show that although a decade had passed since the chantry was suppressed the old form of religion yet remained in the better educated as well in the minds and actions of the peasantry of this country, notwithstanding the great Tudor revolt from the papal subjection and authority. As the will contains points of interest beyond the shire, its insertion will, I venture to think, be pardoned :—

The 10th day of July 1558, witneseth that I Richard Fowler parson of Kylpesham in the county of Rutland, with good remembrance and in my whole mind make this my last will and testament in manner and form following :—"First I bequeath my sowle to God Almighty our lady seynt Marye and to all the seynts in heaven to pray for me and all christen sowles. My body to be buried in the chancel before the image of our lady in Kylpe-

being under a moulded label with notch-head terminations. This chapel was built during the Edwardian period. In the 9th Ed. II. Wm. de la Zouch of Haringworth, Northamps., was lord of the manor, summoned to parliament 17th Ed. II. and d. 26th Ed. III. John 7th Lord Z. was attainted in parliament 1st Hy. VII. for adhering to Rich. III., estates forfeited and this manor given to Davy Philips.

sham. To our mother church 12*d.* To the church of Kylpesham 10 sheep for the continuance of bread and ale to be spent in the church of Peterborough (and) Kylpesham in the Rogation days. Item to a priest 16*l.* to sing and say dirge and maſs when he is disposed, (for) two years, in the church of Kylpesham for my sowle, my fathers and mothers. I bequeath out of my house in the southgate of Lester 4*s.* to be (given) yearly for a dirge and maſs in the new beadhouse at the discretion of the M^r. warden and his brother Sir Thomas Thorpe, which house I bequeath to Tho. Thorpe of Lester, mercer. And to Fras. Fowler my house at Kylpesham called the Chauntry house to him and his heirs. To Thos. Fowler of Lester my goblet of silver; to his wife 5 silver spoons; and to every child of his 40*s.* and a silver spoon. Item to every priest at my burial which sayeth dirge and maſs 12*d.* To every parishioner of Kylpesham 2*d.* Item to Castle Bytham church 6*s.* 8*d.*, to Holiwell and to Stretton churches 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and to the reparation of the two "wattringe" places in Hamyldon 20*s.* To Lyndon church 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to Normanton church a vestment and a corporas which they have. Item to Thos. Fowler of Hamyldon (Hambleton) and his wife my lease of Haut and 40*s.* in money or money worth. Item to Sopers daughter 40*s.* Item 20*s.* to be delt to the poor of Hamyldon where most need is. To the old Beadhouse in Lester 30*s.* To Margrate Fowler my sister of Kylpesham a feather bed with a bolster and 6 silver spoons. To Thos. Fowler's wife of Hamyldon one fether bed and a bolster. To Henry Fowler's daughter, married, at Uppingham, 40*s.* To Margaret Levett my kinswoman 10 sheep, a coverlet, a pr. of sheets, and to her son 20*s.* To Jone Madder my kinswoman 10*s.* To Francis Fowler my best cart and 2 horses with their gears. To John Fowler son of Nicholas 10 sheep. To the poor men and women in Leicester 40*s.* to be delt amongst them. To Henry Tampyn of Staunford my great covering which he occupieth, and to his wife my best carpet. Item to Robt. Tampyn 40*s.* and his wife a featherbed. To Willm. Gibbons and his wife 20 sheep and one cow. To Rich. Nutt and his wife 10 sheep, one cow, and 20*s.* To Emme Barlow a cow and the debt she oweth

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me. To Simon Fowler 5 sheep. To 5 poor maids to their marriage 5*l*. To Richd. Fowler son of John F. my brother one coverlet one pr. of sheets and one gowne to make him a coat and 6 sheep. To Thos. Fowler my lesser gown. To every cottager of Holiwell, Stretton and Greetham 4*d*. each. To Kylpesham church my blue vestment with an albe. To Robt. Fowler of Cottesmore one cow and 6 sheep. I will that Fras. Fowler, my cozen Henry Tampyn of Staunford, Thos. Fowler of Lester and Richd. F. his son be my exors. and give to each 40*s*., Mr. Fras. Harrington, supervisor and give him 40*s*. for his pains. To Sir Laur. Longman Vicar of Greetham to pray for my soul 40*s*. To Mr. Robt. Harrington of Witham my cloke. To Hamylton church a vestment and one albe. To every servant dwelling with me at my death a quarters wages besides their own wages. Item I will that there shall be paid yearly 4*s*. to keep my years days out my house called the Chantry house. Rest of my goods not bequeathed I put to the disposition of Thos. Fowler of Lester, Richd. his son, Henry Tampyn of Staunford and Fras. Fowler of Kylpesham to perform this my will to dispose for my soul and for all that I am bound to pray for and for all christen souls. Witneses to the signature of testator John Chamberleyne of Kylpesham, Sir Laur. Longman, Vicar of Greetham, Sir Nicholas Watson, parson of little Bytham with other moo(re) Rich. Nutt of holiwell and James Levitt of Melton. Pr. in P.C.C. 12 Nov. 1558.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

154.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham, of Ketton, Rutland, with illustrative notes, compiled by Justin Simpson.*

Arms: azure, an eagle displ. arg. holding in its beak a branch of beech or, on a chief of the last a rose betw. 2 crosses botoné gu.

* Authorities: *Blore's History of Rutland* (sub Ketton); parish registers; State papers *Dom. Ser.* (Elizabeth); Royalist comp papers, 2nd series, in P.R.O.; Lansdown MS. 981, Brit. Mus.; Municipal records of the borough of Stamford; Wills in P.C.C., &c.

Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham. 45

The Lansdown MS. 981 fol. 126b. says *the branch in the eagle's beak is olive, vert, and the chief charged with a rose betw. 2 pelicans' heads erased az.*

Nicholas Bullingham, born at Worcester, in 1510 or 11, was elected a Fellow of All Souls' Coll., Oxford, in 1536, where he took a degree in law (LL.D.) ; installed Prebendary (Weston Westhall) of Lincoln, 19 Dec. 1547 ; res. that stall for Empingham, installed 3 Sept. 1548. On 23 Sept. 1549, being then Vicar Gen. to Henry Holbeach, Bp. of the diocese, he was installed Archd. of Lincoln. Willis says he was deprived of his Archdeaconry in 1552 (the year before the accession of Queen Mary), probably on account of his marriage ; but in his account of the Prebendaries of Empingham, says he was deprived on Mary's accession, in 1553. In point of time, the latter statement is most probably correct. He then fled the country, studied the theological faculty in which he obtained considerable knowledge, and returning on the accession of Elizabeth, was made Doctor of his faculty at Cambridge, and appointed a Judge of Ecclesiastical affairs in the Court of the Abp. of Canterbury. After the deprivation of Dr. Thos. Watson, he was, 18 Jan. 1559-60, confirmed Bp. of Lincoln, consecrated 21st, and obtained restitution of the temporalities of his see 18 Apl. following. In 1566 he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford, as he stood at Cambridge. James Calfhill, who had been nominated to succeed Bp. Sandys as Bp. of Worcester, dying before confirmation, Dr. Bullingham was, on 18 Jan. 1570-1, translated to Worcester. It is laid to his charge that he greatly wasted the patrimony of both of his episcopal churches, as to the former, by surrendering all that Watson, the last Bp. of the see of the old obedience had obtained for it from Queen Mary, to make good the sacrifices the pliant Holbeach had made to Hen. 8, and as to the latter, by parting with the manors of Blockley and Hallow, with their advowsons, thus leaving to his successors at Lincoln and Worcester the pious opportunity of conforming themselves more strictly to the apostolic injunction of contentment with little. Wood says, however, that he continued much beloved at Worcester to the time of his death, which happened on the 18th Apl. 1576.

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He was buried in a chapel on the north side of the choir in the cathedral church of that city, where there is a tablet to his memory, with this inscription :—

NICOLAUS EPISCOPUS WIGORN.
Here born, here Bishop, buried here,
A Bullingham by name and stock ;
A man twice married in God's fear,
Chief Pastor late of Lincoln flock.
Whome Oxford trained up in youth,
Whome Cambridge doctor did create,
A painful Preacher of the truth,
Who changed this life for happy fate,
18 Apr. 1576.

The Lansdown MS., 981, fol. 126 (B.M.), refers to a letter dated 27 Apl. 1576, from the Abp. of Canterbury to the relict of the late Bp. of Worcester, demanding her husband's seals and the best ring save one as belonging to the Metropolitan of right upon the death of every suffragan Bishop. Consequent upon this, and perhaps other demands, the relatives of the deceased Bp. forwarded the following statement of his debts, &c., either to the Abp. or to Sir Wm. Cecil (subsequently first Baron Burghley), from which document (given verbatim) thus indorsed—17 June 1576—The chardge of the late B. of Woorcester, his Debttes, funerall and Dischardge of houshowld.—(S.P. *Dom. Ser.* Elizab. Vol. 108, No. 45,) it appears that the Bp. died in straitened circumstances.

Debttts owing by the B. of Woster and the Charges of his funerall and the Discharging of his howshould since his Deptue :—

	£	s.	d.
ffirst Dewe to the Quene's Mati. for rest of his first fruttts of			
Worcester	205	0	0
More Requierid of my lorde in the Eschequer... ..	080	0	0
More other Debttts as maye appeare by his books and bills of			
his hande	939	6	8
	<hr/>		
Som all as we yett find them	1224	6	8

To Discharge the foresayd Debttts ffirst by Reuenewes of the halfe
yeare that Remaynethe vnpayed at Deathe 266 11 6

Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham. 47

	£	s.	d.
More his plate by Estimation	300	0	0
More his goods and Cattell by Estimation	486	0	0

Soms to Discharge the Debttts 1052 11 6

	£	s.	d.
So the some (to Discharge the Debttts) lakyng beside this so fore named is	171	15	8

So it maye please you' honovre to Consither the lamentable Estate of his povre wife and Childer that exceptt god move the Quene's Ma^{ti}s. hartte by you' honovr's good meanes, to graunte vnto vs the Releasment of 2^c £. we Doo owe vnto her Ma^{ti}. as also the Revenewes of the Bishoppricke till Mighillmas next we ar wth owtt all Comfortt and meanes to live.

Causies whe' the late B. of Woster was so greatlie indebtedt :—

The yeare before my Lord's translation he was Charged at the Comotion in the Northe wth vj Demilances and ix lightt horsmen w^{ch} was Done by him to his great Charges and hinderance.

Also of his translation from Lincoln to Woster did Rise verie great Charges partlie for fees, partlie for Charges and lose of things w^{ch} he there loste, and partlie for furniture of all those iij houses w^{ch} he was fayne to bye all newe. But most of all for Delapidations at Lincoln w^{ch} he answerid and yett not throwghe anie Defaultt by him.

Also his great Reparations of his howses in Wostershere and Espetiallie his howse at Grimlie, w^{ch} howse the former Bishope neu' laye in.

Also the payments of his first frewts at Woster althoughe not fullie payed.

Lastlie his verie great Charges at the Quene's Ma^{ti}s being in Wostershere and his great house keping at all other times.

(To be continued.)

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

155.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch Enclosure.—The Parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch previous to its enclosure contained, in addition to Ashby Woulds, three fields and three commons, called the Lion's Well Field, Middle Field, Great Field, Horse or Brick-kiln Common, Goose Pen Common, and The Drift. The first of these, Lion's Well Field, lay on the south-west of the town, adjoining the lordships of Willesley and Packington; it was crossed by the Tamworth road, and the bridle way called Packington Nook Lane starts within its limits, at a place formerly called Pond Flatt Common. Lying next to Lion's Well Field, and spreading westward from the town, was the Middle Field; westward of the Middle Field was Goose Pen Common, and still further westward was the Drift Common, which extended to the end of Blackfordby Lane, near the modern village of Moira; on the north and north-west of the Drift was the Woulds, then a commonable waste, including the whole of the district now known as Moira, and extending right up to the turnpike road at Woodville; all these areas—the Middle Field, Goose Pen Common, the Drift, and the Woulds—are successively traversed by the present road leading to Overseal. On the north of the town was the Great Field, through which ran the roads to Burton and Derby. To the east of the town was the Horse or Brick-kiln Common, which lay between the Great Field and the Loughborough road.

Several ancient enclosures existed within the limits of the open fields. These were principally to be found in the Lion's Well Field and Middle Field, in those parts which lay near the lordship of Willesley; at the Lawn Hills, which may be partly identified with Money Hill, to the north of the town; and in the Drift Common on the south of the Overseal road, opposite Blackfordby Lane. The Holme Closes on the north of the town were among the number, and there were large enclosures at Prestop Park and the old Parks. The lordship of Packington, where it adjoined Lion's Well Field, was entirely enclosed.

The Woulds were not enclosed until the year 1800, but the six fields and commons were enclosed in 1768, an Act of Parliament

being obtained for the purpose. According to the preamble of the Act, Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, was Lord of the Manor, Lord of the soil in the Fields and Commons, impropiator of the great tithes, Patron of the Vicarage, and the greatest proprietor of lands and commonright ; the Rev. John Cowper was Vicar, and as such, entitled to the small and vicarial tithes. The other chief proprietors were Thomas Richards, John Piddocke, and the Feoffees of Ashby School. Among the smaller owners were William Abney, Esquire, and others, Trustees of the Dissenting Meeting House, or Chapel, in Ashby ; John Ragg, of Kings Newton, near Melbourne, a relative of Valentine Green, of Normanton le Heath ; and John Hartill (also a relative of John Ragg), whose ancestors were for many years respectable yeomen in Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe. The Commissioners appointed to carry out the enclosure were John Kirkland, of Loughborough, George Salmon, of Long Itchington, Warwickshire, and Thomas Oldknow, of Nottingham.

The roads set out on the enclosure were ample ; the "great post or turnpike roads" to Tamworth, Loughborough and Burton were to be continued, and each to be sixty feet wide between the ditches ; the Derby road was to be the same width. It is to be regretted, however, that the "sixty feet between the ditches" has almost entirely become a matter of the past. The tempting margins left by the Enclosure Commissioners could hardly fail to touch the core of self-interest in the contiguous owner, as he saw the green blades spreading a yard or two beyond the boundary of his freehold ; and hence it is that the fences have been slowly moved from their proper line, and a public right has been converted into a private property. The Overseal and Burton roads are disfigured with encroachments of this kind ; here and there the intakes jut out to the very edge of the hard metal road, leaving to the public barely one-half of their original rights. The old fence-lines are still traceable in many places, faithfully shewing the extent of the appropriations which have taken place. No Act of Parliament was procured to justify this "second enclosure" ; and it would be better if all the unworthy acquisitions could be

charged to some humble cottager, so that we could sympathise with the motive which prompted the deeds.

Due provision was also made by the Commissioners for bridle roads and footpaths. Among the footpaths laid out were those still in use to Blackfordby, to the old Parks, and also the one towards Smisby; the latter ended at Woodcock Lane; a branch path out of it, commencing at the "footplank over Broadbrook," led to Lawn Closes. The path to the old Parks ran from the top of Wood Street over Kirk Leys, in the Horse or Brick-kiln Common, to a stile leading into the old Park enclosures; another path leading out of the last at Tottering Bridge led to the Lount.

The fields and commons to be enclosed contained, according to the Enclosure Act, about 1040 acres, and according to actual survey, 1070a. 3r. 20p. The allotments received by the Earl of Huntingdon contained 749 acres; Thomas Richards had about 49 acres; John Piddocke, 19; John Ragg, 16; the School Feoffees, 44; the Vicar, in lieu of his tithes, 58; the Parish Clerk, James Brightman, $3\frac{3}{4}$; and 4 acres were set aside for the Surveyors of Highways for opening gravel pits for the maintenance of the roads. Traces of one of the pits opened for this purpose are to be seen on the Tamworth road, opposite Rotherwood.

The total cost of the Enclosure, including the Act of Parliament, was £761 os. 6d., and an additional £26 13s. 6d. was expended in fencing the lands allotted in lieu of the Vicar's tithes. These sums were apportioned between the proprietors; the proportion of the Earl of Huntingdon being £668 3s. 2d.; of Thomas Richards, £51 16s. 1d.; of John Piddocke, £19 10s. 4d.; of John Ragg, £6 18s. 10d.; and of John Hartill, £2 8s. 3d. The award was made on the 27th May, 1769, and on the 2nd October, 1770, it was enrolled at the General Quarter Sessions, at Leicester, by Reuben Parke, Clerk of the Peace.

The Act of Parliament required a Plan to be annexed to the award, but the requisition was not observed.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE,

156.—The Recorders of Leicester.—The Recordership of the Borough of Leicester was first instituted in 1464, by a charter granted by King Edward IV., and is now in the gift of the Crown. The first whose name we meet with in the Hall Books, belonging to the Corporation, is:—

THOMAS JAKYS, who was Recorder in 1500, and continued until 1509.

RALPH SWILLINGTON succeeded, and was admitted a freeman of the Borough, 20th December, 1509, and admitted to be one of the 48, *i.e.* Councillors. He died in 1524.

THOMAS BROXBY, alias BROKESBY, was chosen Recorder in 1524, and held office until 1535.

JOHN RAYMOND, from 1536 to 1541, when

EDWARD GRYFFYN succeeded, and continued until 1549.

JOHN BEAUMONT was Recorder from 1550 to 1552.

JOHN HUNT, in 1552, whose name, however, is crossed out in 1553.

FRANCIS FARNHAM is styled Recorder in the Hall Book, 21st September, 1553, which office he held until 1557. He was the eldest son of Robert Farnham, of Quorn, co. Leicester, and was returned to Parliament for the Borough from 1553 to 1557, m. Margery, dau. of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, co. Northants; but died without issue 11th April 1557. Monumental inscription at Quorn. Will proved at Leicester.

FRANCIS GYFFON, was chosen Recorder at a Common Hall, held 7th May, 1557.

ROBERT BREAM, or BRAHAM, was chosen about Christmas, 1557, and on the 11th January following he was returned to Parliament for the Borough. He resided for some years at Barrow-on-Soar, and continued Recorder until 1575.

RICHARD PARKYNS was sworn to the office, 18th July, 1575. He was a man of great learning and judgment; was sometime Recorder of Nottingham; purchased the Manor of Bunny, co. Notts, which is still the inheritance of his posterity. He m. Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Barlow, of Stoke, co. Derby, and eldest daughter of Adrian Beresford, of Fenney Bentley, by

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whom he had 4 sons and 4 daus., the eldest of whom was Sir George Parkyns (see *Burke's Peerage*). Mr. Richard Parkyns, Recorder of Leicester, died at Bunny, 3rd July, 1603, and was buried in the Church there, where a mural tablet to his memory still remains.

JOHN STANFORD was chosen Recorder 8th and sworn 11th July, 1603. On the 25th November, 1603, it was agreed to allow him £6 13s. 4d. per annum as his fee. He, however, died shortly afterwards, 1st December, 1603, at his residence at Barkby, co. Leicester, where he was buried. (See an account of this gentleman and his family, *Nichols' Leicester*, Vol. III., p. 51.)

AUGUSTINE NICHOLLS, Serjeant-at-Law, was chosen 14th Dec., 1603, and sworn 28th February, 1603-4. He was knighted in 1607, and on being made a Judge of the Common Pleas, in 1612, resigned the Recordship. (See an account of him and his family, *Nichols' Leicester*, Vol. III., p. 480.)

FRANCIS HARVEY, of Northampton, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, was chosen 1st, and sworn 14th December, 1612, but on being elected a Judge of the Common Pleas, resigned in 1624.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Serjeant-at-Law, was appointed by the Aldermen at their meeting held 24th October, 1624, and sworn the day after. He was a native of Foxton, co. Leicester, and was Mayor of the Borough in 1607. In 1630, he purchased Middleton's Manor at Foxton, and died in 1652, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who married Ambrose Saunders, of Sibbertoft.

JAMES WINSTANLEY was Recorder in 1653, but refusing to conform, surrendered in 1662. (See a pedigree of his family in *Nichols' Leicester*, Vol. IV., p. 629*.)

ROBERT HARDING was chosen 12th September, 1662. This gentlemen was afterwards knighted, and continued the office until 1679.

NATHAN WRIGHT, son of the Rev. Ezekiel Wright, sometime Vicar of Thurcaston, co. Leicester, where he was born 18th February, 1655-6, was Recorder from 1680 to 1685, and Deputy Recorder from 1685 to 1688.

THEOPHILUS, 7TH EARL OF HUNTINGDON, became Recorder on the surrender of the Charter, in 1685, but the Charter being restored in 1688,

NATHAN WRIGHT became Recorder again, and continued until 1697. He was afterwards knighted, made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1693, and for some time after he ceased to be Recorder of Leicester was Keeper of the Great Seal. (See *Nichols' Leicester*, Vol. III., p. 216.)

LAURENCE CARTER, Junior, Barrister-at-Law, was elected to the office 1st September, 1697; called to be Serjeant 30th April, 1724, and knighted 4th May, 1724. He was the son of Laurence Carter, of the Newark, Leicester, and was made a Baron of the Exchequer, 16th October, 1726. He continued to be Recorder until 1729. Died 14th March, 1744, aged 73. Monumental inscription formerly at St. Mary's, Leicester.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, a younger son of Sir Nathan, above named, was chosen in 1729. He resigned in 1763; and died at Enville, co. Stafford, 4th June, 1765, aged 71.

ROBERT BAKEWELL, Recorder in 1763, was removed from his office by a Court of Aldermen in 1766.

WILLIAM BURLETON, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, of the University of Oxford, 1754, was made Recorder in 1766. He was chosen Recorder of Shaftesbury in 1785; and died 12th November, 1786, aged 64, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Leicester.

EDMUND WIGLEY, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, was unanimously elected to the office 8th February, 1787, which he resigned in 1798. He was a son of Henry Wigley, of Pensham, clerk, and descended from the Wigleys, of Scraftoft, co. Leicester. (See *Hill's History of Market Harborough*, p. 243.)

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, was chosen to the office 14th February, 1798, which he held until 1835. He was the third son of James Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester; was born 11th February, 1768, and died 25th September, 1839. Monumental inscription at Wistow, co. Leicester. He married twice, and had a numerous family. (See *Leic. Pedigrees and Royal Descents*, pp. 132-134.)

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JOHN HILLYARD was appointed in March, 1835, and continued the office until his death, 13th February, 1855.

JOHN MELLOR, Q.C., son of Ald. John Mellor, of Leicester, was appointed Recorder in February, 1855, but resigned in 1861, on being promoted a Judge of the Queen's Bench.

SERJEANT HAYES was appointed to succeed Mr. Mellor, in December, 1861, but on being made a Judge of the Queen's Bench, was succeeded, in October, 1868, by

CHARLES GEORGE MEREWETHER, Q.C., who held the office until his death, which took place at London, 26th June, 1884.

JOHN JAMES HEATH SAINT, of London, and Recorder of Newark, was appointed to the office 7th July, 1884, and is now (1891) Recorder of Leicester. Mr. Saint is the thirtieth gentleman who has held the important office since 1500.

The oath of the Recorder of Leicester, temp. Elizabeth, is thus recorded in one of the ancient Hall Books:—"You shall swear to be true to our lyche Lady the Queen, and her heirs Kings. You shall justly do justice as well to the poor as to the rich; and all other things to your office of Recordship belonging you shall well and truly do to your power. So help you God, &c."

HENRY HARTOPP.

157.—Richard de Whitwell.—In Mr. Simpson's interesting paper on *Rutland Guilds and Chantries*, Vol. I., pp. 307-8—"Richd de Whitwell, accolit was ins: non: Jan. 1324 to Bowden Parva Rectory, Northants."

This gentleman appears in *Stocks' Market Harboro' Parish Records*, p. 37-38, as plaintiff in a suit *v.* Geoffrey Yonge, of Harborough. And again he appears as successor to Ralph de Arnhale—deprived and removed from cure of souls in the Rectorship of Little Bowden, 1324.

"In the same vol. (*Registers of Bishop Burghersh*, 1320-42), five years later, is recorded the fact of an exchange between Rich^d of Whitwell, and Simon Laurence of Preston Capes, Rector of Oadby."—*Stocks*, p. 118.

M. P.

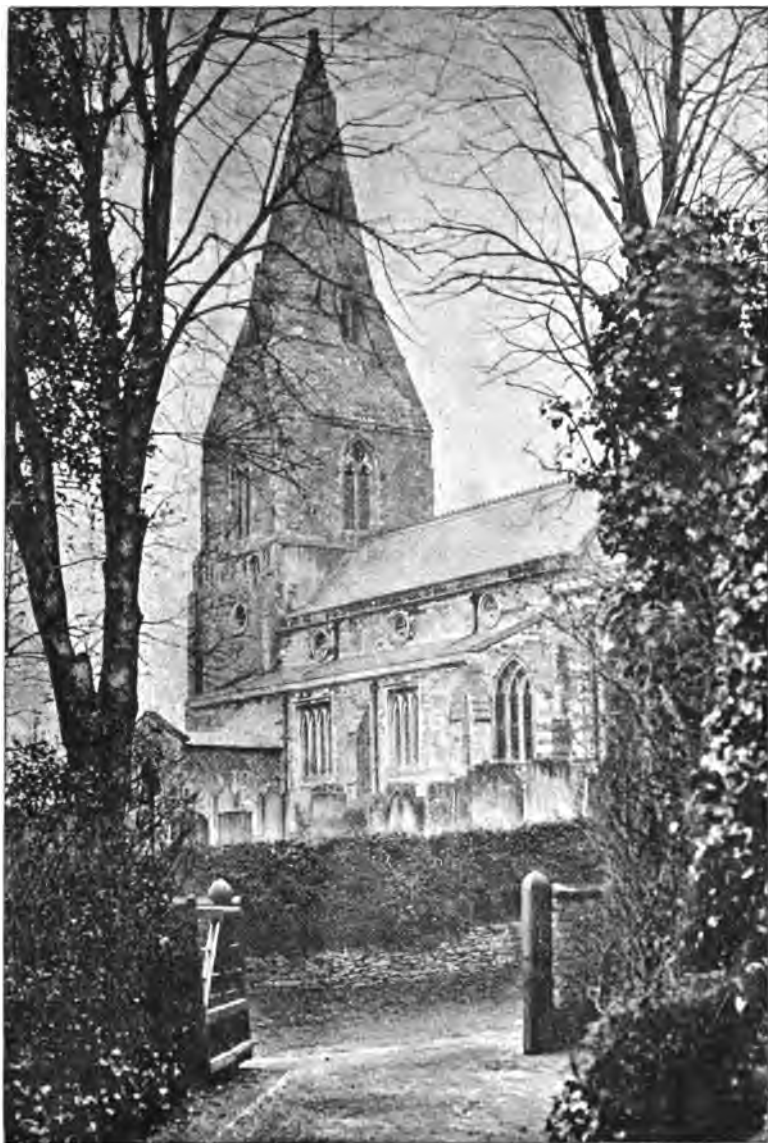
158.—Rutland Churches.—NO. 2, SEATON.—This Church is dedicated to All Saints. The origin of the festival is referred to the year 607, when Phocas, the Emperor, wresting the Pantheon from the Heathens, bestowed that splendid building upon the Christians. Pope Boniface IV. consecrated it to the Virgin and all the Saints of both sexes by the name it now bears. All Saints, or All Hallows is a day (November 1) of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honour of whom individually no particular day has been expressly assigned. The Stamford and Rugby line of railway passes through this parish, skirting the valley of the Welland a considerable distance. The interesting church stands upon a sloping eminence.

“Half screened by its trees in the Sabbath’s calm smile,
The church of our fathers how meekly it stands !
O, villagers, gaze on the old hallowed pile,
It was dear to their hearts, it was raised by their hands.”

On the opposite side of the valley is the village of Haringworth, which is south of the river, and in Northamptonshire : there, in the church, repose the ashes of various members of the Zouch family, “lords of Haryingworth,” who flourished from the time of Henry III. till after the Reformation : one of them (Edward, whose mother was a daughter and heiress of William Welby, Esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire) sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle. Robert de Todenei, who built Belvoir Castle in the 12th century, held lands at Seaton. In the 31st of Henry II. Alice Beaufoe, a widow, had 100 sheep, 2 beasts, 5 sows, 1 boar, and 4 cows ; for the farm of her land she received in the first year of her widowhood 36s. rent and 2lbs. of pepper : she had a daughter, her sole heiress, and the widow was said to be at the King’s disposal. It is believed that this family occupied considerable land here during several generations. In the early part of the 14th century John de Beaufoe was a joint lord of the manor, with William de St. Liz and John, son and heir of Nicholas de Seyton. On the floor of the chancel is a mutilated effigial monument of the 13th century, and it is probable that this was the effigy of a female

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member of the Beaufoe family. The ground plan of this church consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry, south porch, and tower at the west end. The fabric contains some fine Transitional Norman and Early English portions. The aisles are separated from the nave by three bays, of a Norman character: the semicircular arches are moulded, and the capitals of the massive pillars are enriched with the acanthus and nail-head ornaments. In the respond at the easternmost end of the south aisle is an aumbry. In the south wall a portion of a hoodmould is seen: it is believed to crown a sepulchral recess, but the unsightly woodwork of which the furniture of the church is composed prevents the visitor from ascertaining to what the arch belongs. On the west side of this hidden relic, against the wall, is a monument in the Italian style: it contains no visible inscription, the pews again hiding its lower portions. In the spandrel on either side is a shield, charged: one is quarterly—first and fourth, two lioncelles passant; second, bendy of ten pieces; third, two bars surmounted of a bend. The other shield is charged with a lion passant, crowned. The semicircular chancel arch (moulded) is supported by pillars which, with the capitals, contain a profusion of extremely rich sculpture, the equally richly carved imposts being carried into the adjoining walls. This is an exquisite specimen of 12th century church decoration: the work consists of foliage, human figures, animals, &c. The chancel is Early English, of an excellent type. The lancet windows are deeply splayed, within slender jamb shafts, the side lights having moulded caps and bases, and those of the east window foliated capitals. The last named window is of three lights, and each side wall is pierced with three couplets. The recumbent effigy before alluded to is within the altar rails, on the north side, the usual position for a founder's or liberal benefactor's monument. The uplifted hands are in the attitude of prayer, and the feet are resting on a lion. There is a lancet-headed aumbry in the north wall: it has no door, but the iron hooks that supported it still remain. In the east wall are two other aumbries, trefoil-headed, of different sizes: that on the north side of the altar table



SEATON CHURCH, RUTLAND.



contains the original wooden shelf. In the south wall are rich sedilia for three priests: the arches are deeply moulded, and the hoodmoulds have heads and foliage. The shafts have moulded and foliated capitals. There is also a rich piscina under an arch, of the same series as the above. On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome wall tablet, with this inscription: "In a vault beneath the vestry lies the body of the Hon. John Monckton, who died at his seat, Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, on the 3rd of January, 1830, aged 91. He was the 3rd son of John 1st Viscount Galway.—In the same vault with the Hon. John Monckton, are deposited the remains of Anne, his wife, who died 21st September, 1807; and Jane his eldest daughter, who died unmarried 17th April, 1803.—Also the Rev. Hugh Monckton, his nephew, 7th son of the Hon. Edw. Monckton, whose death is recorded on a separate tablet in this chancel.—And of John Monckton, Esq., son of the above Hon. Edw. Monckton, late of the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, and resident at the Court of Oude, who succeeded by purchase to the lordship of this manor and the other estates of his uncle, the Hon. John Monckton. He died in London on the 14th June, 1832, aged 71."—The marble tablet is under a pedimental crocketed canopy, supported by minute panelled buttresses having high crocketed finials.—A tablet on the same wall has this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Hugh Monckton, A.M., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Seaton, and Vicar of Haringworth, who died Nov. 1, 1842, aged 50 years." Here are three hatchments belonging to the Monckton family. In the sacristy, on the north side of the chancel, are three slabs, also recording the deaths of the Hon. John and Mrs. Monckton, and their daughter (Jane). On slabs in the nave are four small brasses to the memory of members of a family named Dawes. The Early English tower arch (chamfered) is blocked by that objectionable innovation, a singing gallery. Its removal would afford accommodation, under the tower, for the school children. The arch is supported by clustered pillars having moulded caps and bases. The font is

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octagonal, each face containing a Latin cross: the bowl rests on a central stem and four octagonal shafts twice banded. The roofs are very plain. The entrance to the interior is through the south porch. The outer doorway is Decorated, a small panelled and crocketed buttress being on either side. The inner doorway is Norman: the arch is deeply moulded, the upper member being filleted: the two shafts on each side have very richly sculptured capitals. The tower and broach spire are Early English. The lower stage of the former is pierced by a narrow doorway (used by the ringers) and a window of two lights above, the second stage is blank, and the third has pointed windows of two lights. The spire has three tiers of lights in the cardinal faces. The 14th century windows in the north aisle are under square-headed dripstones.

159.—St. Sepulchre's Church, Leicester (Query).—In a recently published work, *Sunny Stories and some shady ones*, James Payn (1891), page 286, article: "Coming to life again," I find the following anecdote:—

In 1350, a criminal named Walter Wynkbourne was hanged at Leicester, and having been taken down after the lapse of the usual period, was found to be yet alive. Some were for recommencing the execution, but the more humane took him to sanctuary, in the Church of St. Sepulchre in that town, until the will of the King should be known. Edward III., the then monarch, happened to be with the religious in Leicester Monastery at the very time, and an application was at once made to his clemency. The King thereupon forgave the criminal in Latin, which, I hope, was translated to him without delay—*Deus tibi dedit vitam, et nos tibi dabimus castam* (God hath given thee life, and we will give thee pardon).

Where was St. Sepulchre's Church? I have heard of the demolished Churches of St. Peter and St. Clement, but never of one of the Holy Sepulchre.

F. PETIT.

160.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire. —Continued :—

(Letter VI.)

May 2, 1789.

SIR,—Having enlarged my List of Tokens ; I send you a new Copy of it. Mr. Green has a Frank for next Wednesday, the 27th ; and on the 14th of June I hope to be at Hinckley to receive your Commands in Person, and to make some small additions to the Elmsthorpe Museum.

(Letter VII.)

May 23, 1789.

SIR,—When I wrote to you last Saturday, I had not received your favour with the Charnell Seal, which is certainly a curiosity. The Atherstone Token I shall be glad to see when I come next to Hinckley ; it will be of use in another work, as would any of Nuneaton or of Tamworth ; and at all times any new one of Hinckley, or any part of Leicestershire.

(Letter VIII.)

May 26, 1789.

SIR,—Having an opportunity of returning your two Tokens by a safe hand, I take this method of sending ; and hope to hear that you receive them. In our Magazine for March you will find a little stroke, which is given so pleasantly that I am sure it will not offend. In the Index Indic. you will see a good account of Claybrook manor.

(Letter IX.)

June 3, 1789.

Mr. Nichols's Compts to Hinckleiensis. Received his Note late last night ; and is just setting out on a Ramble for the day, in which there is a chance of seeing Elmesthorpe on return. To-morrow we go to Leicester ; on Friday to Sharnford ; but on Saturday (if Hinckleiensis has no objection to unveil) J. N. will receive probably from London the corrected Proof of the Notes on Elmesthorpe, which he shall then be happy to communicate to their ingenious Author.

(Letter X.)

June 17, 1789.

If convenient to Hinckleiensis, J. Nichols will walk to Elmesthorpe to-morrow afternoon, if the weather permit. He is engaged to Tea at Barwell ; so that he presumes about Three would be a proper time to set off. Inclosed is part of next Magazine Plate.

(Letter XI.)

Friday Morning.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your favour of July 11. I have not yet published my Leicestershire Collections ; but shall do so before the month is closed, as you would see on the cover of the last Mag.

Inclosed I take the opportunity of sending you the Leaf on Population, and Mr. Fowke's Coins to whom I beg you will present my kindest Respects.

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Remember me also to Mr. Robinson, when you see him next. I have not heard from him lately.

I have lost my Parliamentary Friend, as you observe ; but shall look out for Permission of the like purpose some other Friend.

(Letter XII.)

July 13, 1789.

I am very much obliged to you for your obliging communication of the Epitaphs at Bitteswell ; and shall thank you at any time for Remarks or Epitaphs from any part of the County of Leicester. Mr. Macaulay, I believe, will furnish me with most of the Churches near Claybrook and Lutterworth ; and Mr. Jee has given me all within 3 or 4 miles of Peckleton. I have got all round Hinckley except Croft, Marston, and Narborough. Between Bosworth and Ashby I have little or nothing ; and in the Neighbourhood of Leicester I have only the Churches in the Town itself, Ayleston, and Belgrave.

I have just received a Mountsorrel Token.

Pray present my Compliments to Mr. Fowke's, and thank him for his obliging Letter.

Since I saw you last, I have been at Grantham and Newark ; and took a peep into the Vale of Belvoir, where I picked up some Leicestershire Churches, Bottesford, Muston, &c.

I return you inclosed the Drawing of Elmessthorpe, with a Copy of the Plate ; and remain

Yours faithfully,
J. NICHOLS.

(Letter XIII.)

Aug. 24, 1789.

I return Mr. Fowke's Roman Coin ; the Atherstone Token (of which I have a more perfect impression) ; 2 of his Saxon Coins, one coined at Stamford, the other at Lincoln ; 4 old English Coins ; and 3 Tokens which I desire him to accept. Three of Mr. Fowke's Coins I have kept back for the present, as I wish to ascertain whether they are Silver ; but will send them some other opportunity.

I have not yet done with Elmessthorpe, but you shall see it before it is printed off.

(Letter XIV.)

Mr. Nichols is much obliged to Hinckleiensis for the Bitteswell Epitaphs he some time since received ; and will at any convenient opportunity be thankful for similar communications.

He has just increased his List of Tokens by 2 from Mountsorrel.

Oct. 15, 1789.

Mr. Nichols addressed Mr. John Ward under the name of Hinckleiensis, until Oct. 21, 1789.

(Letter XV.)

Oct. 21, 1789.

SIR,—I am much obliged by your Favour of the 17th ; and shall certainly insert the article of Mr. Appelbee. I am sorry that any reason should have occurred for the discontinuance of the correspondence of Hinckleiensis, but he is right in his general idea.

The account of Croft, Marston, and Narborough, with the Epitaphs, will be an additional Favour to Sir,

Yours faithfully, J. NICHOLS.

I beg you will make my Compliments to Mr. Fowke. This has waited till Dec. 2 for an opportunity of coming free of Postage.

Mr. John Ward, Hinckley.

(Letter XVI.)

I am very much obliged to you and Mr. Pratt for your kind communications ; and return you Mr. Pratt's letter.

(Letter XVII.)

Feb. 20, 1790.

I am very much obliged to you for the Sketch of the Population of Hinckley. It is a curious Paper, and will do Credit to my Collections. I was sorry that my rapid passage through Hinckley did not allow me time to call on you. Your Seal is cutting, and shall be sent you soon.

(Letter XVIII.)

April 17, 1790.

I take the opportunity of a Friend's coming to Hinckley to send your Seal, (which had been ordered by Mr. Schnebbellie, of Wm. Barnett, Seal Engraver and Medalist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, No. 2 Cockspur Street) ; which I hope will please. I believe I have before thanked you for your curious Paper on the Population of Hinckley. I have the date of the Roman Catholic Chapel. Our worthy Friend at Burlach ! I am indeed very much affected !! Pray tell me what particulars you meet with for the Obituary. I want to know his age ; which the papers are not likely to tell. Where was he buried ? A line or two (through Mr. Wilkes) will be a particular Favour. You would see in the last Mag. that I have advertised Leicestershire.

(Letter XIX.)

May 12, 1790.

Mr. Nichols's Compts to Mr. Ward, and thanks him for his attention to the request made relative to Mr. Wells. He hopes to have a Character in this month's Mag. that will give pleasure to his Friends. Truly you cannot think that I would stoop to answer Pindar ! It is a Catchpenny of his own.

I am glad the Seal was to your mind ; and shall readily execute any Commission in my power. The Guinea you may pay, at your Leisure to old Mr. Green, who will place it to my Account.

The Leicestershire Collections (to be completed next month) will extend to nearly 1500 pages.

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161.—Church Bells.—STONEY STANTON.—There are now (1891) six bells in the Parish Church. Previous to the year 1842 the ring consisted of three bells inscribed :—

1st. "OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. THO. EAYRE
KETT. FECIT BENJⁿ. EVERARD C. W. 1744."

2nd. "BE YT KNOWNE TO ALL THAT DOTI ME SEE
THAT NEWCOMBE OF LEICESTER MADE MEE
1609."

3rd. "IH'S NAZARENVS REX JUDEORVM FILI DEI
MISERERE MEI 1625."

Nicholls says that John Orton of Kidderminster, Innholder, on 26th May 1790, assigned to the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Stoney Stanton for the time being, for ever, the sum of £25, upon trust (among other things) to pay a certain portion (of the proceeds thereof) equally to and amongst four poor boys belonging to the parish, and between the ages of nine and seventeen years, who do not receive any parish pay, and who can and shall ring four peals upon Stoney Stanton bells on the 5th day of January (being old Christmas Day); the same to be paid to them on the 5th day of January for ever. As this payment has not been made within memory, it would be interesting to know what is done with the funds. The Ortons were all skillful ringers. A Mr. John Orton, a descendant of the above, was the great promoter of the present ring of six bells. He, his brothers and the other gentlemen whose names appear on the first bell, subscribed each £10 towards the cost. The present bells (1842) are inscribed as under :—

1. JOHN SANKEY RECTOR HENRY TOWNSHEND ESQR.
C. W. JOHN ORTON W ORTON JAMES ORTON
C ORTON G ORTON J PEGG T HIGGINSON.

2. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI 1842. J. TAYLOR
FECIT.

3. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI 1842.

4. J. TAYLOR FECIT 1842.

5. J. TAYLOR (PILGRIM) BELLFOUNDER 1842.

6. J. TAYLOR BELLFOUNDER 1842. JEHOVAH JIREH.
(Weight 8 cwt. Key G sharp.)

The John Orton alluded to by Nichols is the subject of an extraordinary epitaph in Kidderminster Churchyard, which is pointed out as one of the chief curiosities of the place. The vault was prepared and the inscription affixed ten years before his death. Here is the legend :—

“ TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN ORTON
A MAN FROM LEICESTERSHIRE
And when he is dead he must lie under HERE.”

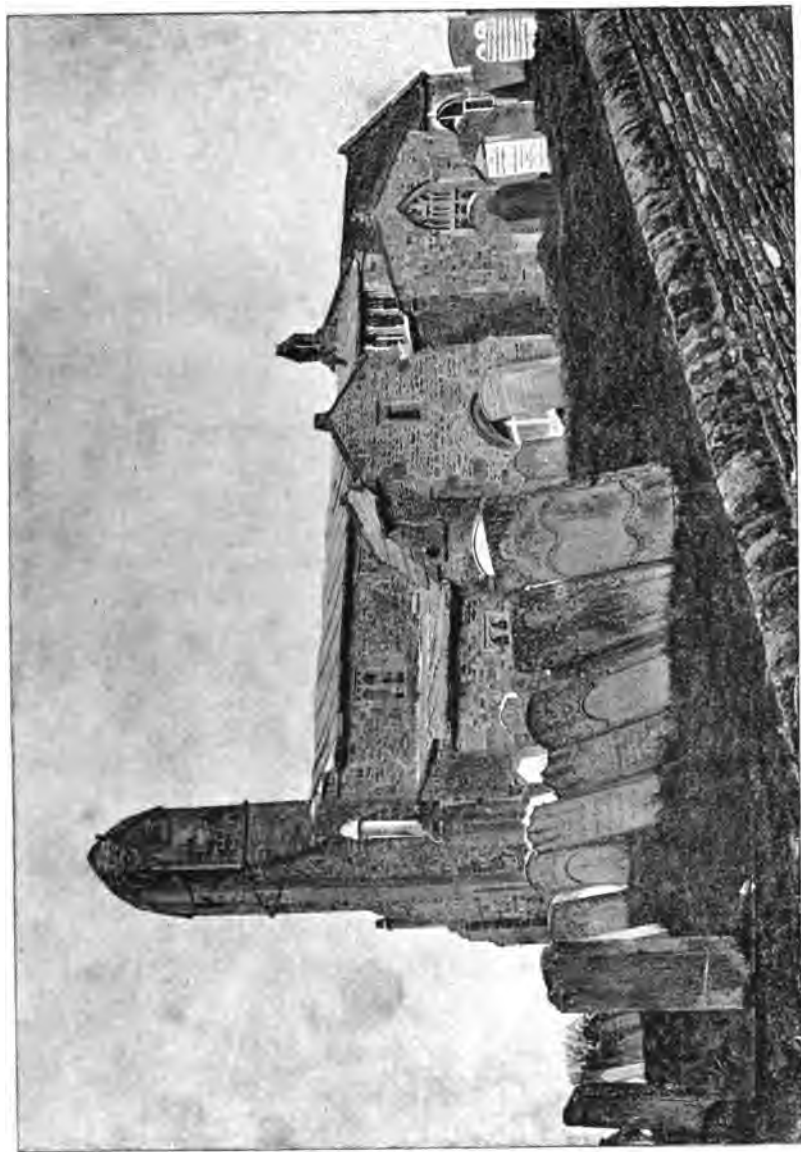
J. S.

162.—Rutland Churches.—No. 3, MANTON.—This village stands on high ground, from which extensive views of the surrounding country are obtained, the scenery being very diversified and beautiful. The extensive tunnel of the Syston and Peterborough railway is under a portion of the houses, the station being in the valley, about half a mile distant from the village, near the south entrance to the tunnel. The church is dedicated to St. Mary: it consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and north and south chantries. The aisles are divided from the nave by four bays, having circular chamfered arches under hoodmoulds with head terminations. The circular pillars have moulded caps and bases. The font is also Norman: the bowl is enriched with an arcade having semi-circular arches, and supported by a central stem and four octagonal shafts. Against the interior wall, near the south doorway, which is the only entrance to the church, is an alms-box, containing the letters “T.B.” and the date 1637. Alms-boxes are rarely met with of a date anterior to the Reformation: afterwards they were more generally set up in churches. By the canons of 1603 the churchwardens were required to provide a strong chest, with a hole in the upper part thereof, having three keys, of which one was to remain in the custody of the minister, and the other two in the custody of the churchwardens; which chest was to be set and fastened in the most convenient place, to the intent the parishioners might put into it their alms for their poor neighbours. The chancel arch is of a later date than the

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nave, being Early English : portions of the bases of the pillars have been cut away by a carpenter to fit in his own work—the panel of a high pew ! In the last century the whole of the windows of the chancel were removed, and others of a very debased classic design inserted. A date upon the south exterior wall of the chancel would indicate that this part of the church was rebuilt at that time, but the existence of two aumbries in the east wall denotes that the walls were not entirely taken down. On the floor of the chancel is a defaced monumental slab, apparently of the 15th century. In the east wall of the Perpendicular north chantry is a cinque-foil headed piscina, the basin being supported by a panelled shaft, trefoiled and embattled. In the opposite wall is a blank arch, having a series of trefoil headed panels. In the north wall is a brass plate containing a Latin inscription.* Above this plate is a marble tablet having this inscription : “ Sacred to the memory of Nedham Cheselden, Esq., late of Melton Mowbray, who died Jan. 9, 1826, aged 81 years. Also to the memory of Jane, widow and relict of Nedham Cheselden, Esq., who died the 21st of May, 1832, aged 73 years.” There are also in this chantry various monuments to the memory of members of a family named Needham, dating from the beginning of the last century. In the south chantry is a wall tablet with this inscription : “ Here lie the remains of Thomas Burneby, Gent. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Duddington, Esq., by whom he left two daughters, viz., Mary and Sarah, and departed this life the 9th day of August, 1705, aged 33 years. In the north aisle there are other wall tablets, viz., “ In this north aisle was interred the body of Henry Smith, Esq., Lord of this Manor. He was faithful to his friends, just to his neighbours, and devout and pious towards God. He left a widow and two daughters, and exchanged this mortal for an immortal state Sept. 20, 1716, aged 71 years. ‘ Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.’ ” “ Near this place was buried Penelope the widow of Hy. Smith, Esq.,

* See Rutland Guilds and Chantries, *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, vol. 1, page 90.



MANTON CHURCH, RUTLAND.

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1

1000

who died exceedingly lamented September the 13th, 1727, aged 57 years. Her extraordinary success in physic, and her extensive charity to thousands of poor people, make her loss lamented by the British nation." "Here was interred the body of Elizabeth the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Sheild, Rector of Saddington, youngest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., who meekly resigned her soul into the hands of our Redeemer, October 25, 1724, aged 32 years."—There is an aumbry in the west wall of the nave, under the singing gallery. There is a room over the porch, which is approached from the south aisle by stone steps lighted by a small window. The window of this apartment is not glazed, but it has a strong iron grating, similar to that found occasionally in low-side windows, in chancel walls. This room should be well examined by the antiquary. Westward of the porch is an Early English window of two trefoil headed lights under a square dripstone with head terminations. The west front is engraved in Brandons' "Parish Churches," accompanied with this letterpress: "The west front of this church affords such a valuable and perfect specimen of a semi-Norman bell turret that it has been considered worthy of being published, although the remainder of the church does not present the same amount of interest. In this instance, as in many others, the clerestory has done much to destroy the original beauty of the design." This front is pierced by three lancets—two lighting the aisles, and the centre one the nave. It is protected by three flat buttresses, the centre one being of five stages and the others of two each, the former terminating under the tympanum of the bell-gable, and the latter surmounted by a circular shaft, capped. On the north-east side of the church is a recently-restored house, its gabled west front contains some interesting portions of mediæval domestic architecture. It has a lower window of four lights, a double mullion being in the centre, and the whole surmounted by a horizontal embattled dripstone. An upper window has two cinquefoil-headed lights, under a square dripstone: the spandrels are richly sculptured with foliage and the Tudor flower. Eastward of this residence is a large out-building, containing fire-

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wood and various lumber. It is of about the time of Edward I., as shown by a trefoil-headed window of two lights, and a larger window under a dripstone with head terminations. Manton is not named in Domesday. The manors of Manton and Tixover belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Clugny, in Burgundy, which might have had a cell here. The manor of Manton afterwards became part of the possessions of the collegiate church of Tattershall, and at the dissolution of the religious establishments it was given to the Duke of Suffolk, who came in for such an immense share of the church spoil. In Queen Mary's reign it belonged to Thomas Lovel; and in Queen Elizabeth's to Sir Henry Sidney, who conveyed it to Michael Lewis, whose brother sold it to Wm. Kirkham, as he did to Roger Dale, whose grandson sold it to Abraham Wright. Westward of the church are the small remains of a building called by the inhabitants "the old hall," respecting which the local historians are silent. Its doorway, mullioned windows, and situation show it to have been a fine fabric.

163.—Boldrig or Baldrick.—Vol. I., p. 310, (Fr. Lovett Ch. Warden 1741)—

Paid for a boldrig (belldrag ?) 2s. 8d.

Mr. Hartopp seems at a loss to know what is meant by this word. It occurs continually under various spellings (more or less phonetic) in old Ch. wardens' accounts. The correct form is "baldrick." [O. Fr. baldric from O. Ger. balderick, a girdle; allied to belt: *Chambers*.]

North's Bells of Leicestershire, p. 205, gives under Leicester (S. Martin's)—

"Item payd for a baudrike for the same bell, xij*d*."

with a note :—

"A thong of whit-leather with which the Clapper was fastened to the Bell."

M. P.

164.—The Manor of Desford.—From its site and history this is a place of much interest. It is situated contiguous to an ancient forest, commanding extensive and pleasing prospects, and forms a part of the demesne of the Norman and Lancastrian Earls of Leicester, whose chase it adjoined.

Many names in the immediate neighbourhood are still associated with the now disforested forest, or chase, of Leicester, such as "Roe's Rest," "King's Stand," "Deres-ford," (Desford) "King's Meadow," "Barne," (Baron) "Two Leys," (Tooley) and "New Hall" Parks, as well as others long since disparked, but of which the "free-boards"* may yet be traced; while on the hilly ridge to the South is the site of a Castle which formed the "Earl's Hill Town" (Earl's Shilton).

The Manor of Desford was soon after the Conquest conferred on Hugh de Grentmaisnel, the first Norman Earl of Leicester, and continued to his successors until Simon de Montfort rebelled against Henry III., and was slain at the battle of Evesham, 1265, when the King gave the whole Honour of Leicester to his second son Edmund (Crouchback), Earl of Lancaster. From this Earl and his descendants, after many vicissitudes, the title and honour came, in 1377, to John of Gaunt, son of King Edward III., who had been created Duke of Lancaster, and who was married to Blanche, daughter of Henry, the preceding Earl, and who on the death of Maud, the only other child, succeeded to the Earldom of Leicester. During the life of the great John of Gaunt, the King paid more than one visit to the Castle at Leicester, on which occasions he hunted with the Duke in his forest, or chase, of Leicester. Henry (of Bolingbroke), his son, who succeeded him, was, on the death of his cousin, Richard II., proclaimed King; and thus, as a local historian has written, "The Earldom ceased, not by the failure of male issue, as in the days of Henry, the good Duke, or by the hand of violence, as in the days of

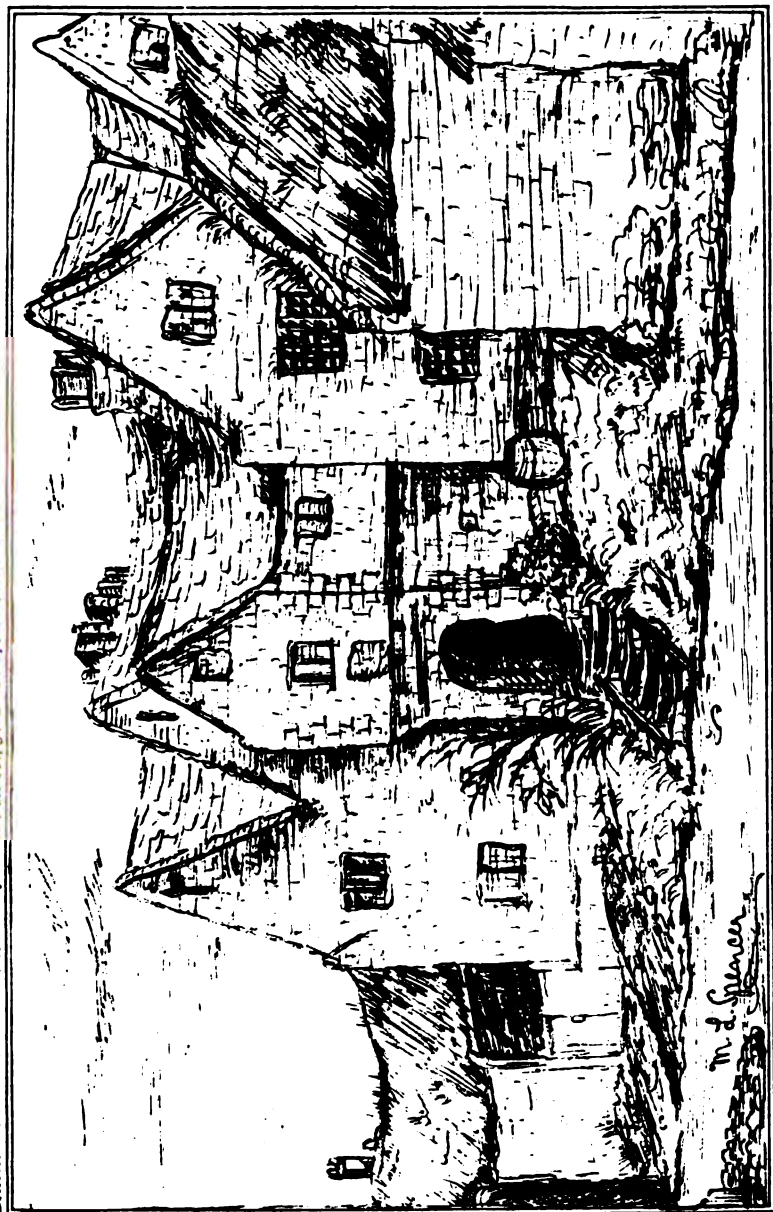
* A strip of land surrounding the fence of an estate, belonging to the estate, but which the owner has no right to enclose, and over which the owner of the adjacent lands possesses certain rights. The term "free-board" (*frithbordus*) is synonymous with one meaning of "buck-leap" or "deer-leap."

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Thomas, but because the glory of the Earldom was merged in the greater glory of the Crown." Thus has continued, from the time of the Conqueror to the present day, a connection between the Manor of Desford (as part of the honour of Leicester) and the Crown.

In 1617, on a complaint made by the Duchy of Lancaster by Sir Edward Moseley, Attorney General of that Court, against Thomas Muxloe, and divers other copy holders and tenants of His Majesty's Manor of Desford ; and on hearing the answer of the defendants ; it was agreed, for preventing future disputes, that, on the payment of twenty pounds arrears of fines, and of forty years rent to the King, by the copy holders respectively, their several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whether theretofore part of the King's demesne or waste, or not, with all and every the commons, feeding, pastures, profits, &c., thereto belonging, in the waste ground of the said Manor, called the Taynes, Newbold Heath, Bagworth Park, the King's Meadow, and all other commons and wastes belonging to the Manor, should be by them enjoyed as by copy of Court Roll, according to the custom of the Manor, for and under divers several yearly rents, customs, and services, to His Majesty ; and for ever thereafter be esteemed as demised and demisable in fee simple or otherwise by copy of Court Roll. And the custom of the Manor is declared to be, that in every grant the words *sibi et suis*, or *habend sibi et suis*, shall convey a legal title in fee simple, and that the fines in future shall be regularly, on every descent or surrender, 6s. 8d. for every yard of land, and 12d. for every cottage. The £20 arrears being paid down, with one half the year's rent, and the other money being agreed to be paid in two months, the King most graciously promised, in *verbo regis*, to give his Royal assent to an Act of Parliament for confirming the whole agreement, whenever it should be regularly presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament.

At the disforesting of Leicester Forest, in 1626-7, in the reign of Charles I., 349 acres were allotted to the freeholders, copy holders, and ancient cottiers of Desford, in lieu of their



THE OLD HALL, DESFORD.
(Formerly the residence of the Muxloes).



common rights on the said Forest, of which 38 acres were conveyed to the Muxloe family, long settled here, and of whose residence in the 15th century style of architecture we give an illustration; it forms also one of the * "Reeve Houses," and now belongs to Mr. Henry Buckley Chamberlain, as does also another old and equally interesting one in another part of the village.

T. S.

(To be continued.)

165.—Leicester: City or Borough?—What is a City; what is the distinctive difference in City, Borough, and Town; and what advantage can accrue to the inhabitants of an ancient Borough by a change of name? There are of course some simple and obvious answers to these questions. The Mayor of a City would, if he went to Court, probably take precedence of the Mayor of a Borough; a citizen would go before a burgess; the Mayor of a City might possibly be called Lord Mayor, and—question of questions—his wife might be called Lady Mayoress.

Apart, however, from these nice distinctions, which some persons will think infinitely unimportant, are there any substantial differences, any good reasons for a change, especially in the case of Leicester, which, it appears by a recent public discussion of the subject, already possesses the dignity of being a County-Borough with an ancient right of separate Assize Commission. What that Commission means we were not told, nor how it came about; but, amongst the multifarious writings preserved in the Leicester Muniment Room there is a record of an "Inquisition for the origin of gable pence," which throws some light upon the subject. It is "An Inquisition made by the underwritten jurors," &c., who say upon their oath, that, in the time of Robert de Medland, Earl of Leicester (A.D. 1107-1118), it happened that two kinsmen waged a certain duel for a piece of land respecting which a difference had arisen between them, &c. "The

* Reeve—an officer, steward, or bailiff; used chiefly in compounds, as Shirereeve or Sherifff.

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burgesses truly then being moved by piety agreed in such manner with the lord earl, that they would give to him three pence per annum for each house whose gable was placed towards the High Street, on condition that he would grant to them that all pleas happening to them should be discussed and determined by the twenty-four jurors who were appointed in Leicester in olden time ; and this was granted," &c.

Now it was about sixty years after these events—at the Assize of Northampton A.D. 1176—that the country was divided into districts, to which itinerant justices were for the first time appointed ; and it may well be, therefore, that the burgesses of Leicester would at that division cling to their still more ancient privilege, " that all pleas should be discussed and determined by the twenty-four jurors who were appointed in Leicester in olden time." Anyway, the record is curious and interesting ; it lights up for us the inner life of the town of Leicester under the early Norman kings, when pleas were determined by wager of battle ; it shows that the burgesses of Leicester had a tradition of earlier and better government ; it shows that they had their trial by jury in place of ordeal and wager of battle, before the Assize of Northampton, and that our modern County-Borough grand jury may consider themselves the lineal descendents of the " twenty-four jurors who were appointed in Leicester in olden time."

The word 'Town was originally "ton," from *tynan*, to hedge or fence, a place fenced out by our Engle or Saxon predecessors ; curiously enough, because, although a Teutonic word, there is scarcely a single "ton" in the whole of Germany. "Town" may therefore be called a purely English development of the word, *i.e.* the ton grew into a town, when the English people themselves grew into a nation.

Borough, burgh, burh, has a different origin ; it was brought here by the Danes. A map of Sleswig-Holstein and Jutland exhibits as many burghs as anything else ; but the Danes came fighting, not merely with the aboriginal settlers, but with their Engle and Saxon predecessors, and hence "Borough" came to mean something more than a fence. It was a walled, enclosed,

fortified place. Thus the five Boroughs—Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, and Nottingham—after the peace of Wedmore, A.D. 878, which established the Danes north of Watling Street, were ruled “each by its Earl and twelve lawmen, with a common court for the whole confederacy.”

“City” is something more ; it represents the idea, not merely of a “ton” or a “burgh,” but of a State, with its people and territory, and we must go for illustration to the ancient civilizations of Palestine, and Greece, and Rome. Perhaps one of the best definitions of the word “City” is to be found in the Psalms, “Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself, for thither the tribes go up, for there is the seat of judgment.” Just so, city is not merely a “ton” or a “burgh,” though it may be that also ; it is not merely the seat of a bishop, though it is generally the centre of the diocese ; but it is the *Civitas*, the State, the seat of judgment.

But what claim can Leicester have to be called a City?—Leicester, that very respectable, radical, dissentient Borough ; famous it may be for shoes and stockings ; the County town, indeed, of a Shire rather famous for sheep. The claim is indeed old enough to be forgotten, and it has been forgotten. It is more than prescriptive ; before those shoes and stockings, a thousand years before that Shire was ever thought of, for Leicester bears one of the oldest names in Europe ; it has always been, in fact, if not in name, a City, from time immemorial. London is an old place, but the “dun” or rise which the Romans found by the River Thames was the centre of a wilderness when *Caer Legria*, City of the *Legrians*, became the municipium of *Ratæ*. Canterbury represents the ancient kingdom of Kent, and York that of Northumbria ; but, when Archbishop Theodore divided the overgrown kingdom of Mercia, he fell back on a still older tribal division, and placed a Bishop of the Middle Engles, with a Cathedral at Leicester.

W. JACKSON.

Loseby Lane, Leicester.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Among recent books we would more particularly commend to the notice of our readers Mr. Richard Jackson's beautifully got up *Handbook to Yorkshire*, a concise and readable volume of a handy size, plentifully besprinkled with artistic little vignettes. A large paper edition is also published. Messrs. Brook and Chrystal, of Manchester, issue a fascinating work by Mr. William Andrews on *Old Church Lore*, quite up to the standard of his former works on *Old Time Punishments* and *Curiosities of the Church*. This vol. is also handsomely illustrated. The latest vol. of Mr. Elliot Stock's Book Lover's Library, a history of the *De Imitatione Christi* of a Kempis, will find a large and appreciative circle of readers.

Mr. J. H. Jeayes, 1st Class Assistant in the MSS. Department, British Museum, announces for publication by subscription, "*A Descriptive Catalogue of Charters in the possession of Lord Fitzhardinge, preserved in Berkeley Castle*," the series dates back to the middle of the 12th century, and contains information of the highest interest to the genealogist and topographer; there are many references to Seagrave, Croxton, and other places in co. Leicester.

Mr. Charles Norton Elvin, whose sumptuous *Dictionary of Heraldry* we reviewed at length in a former part, is preparing *A Handbook of the Orders of Chivalry, War Medals, Crosses, Clasps and Ribbons, and other decorations*. There will be 170 coloured illustrations besides many copper plate engravings; the edition is limited to 500 copies, price to subscribers £1 1s.; after publication the price will be raised to £1 11s. 6d.

We have received the following local magazines since our last issue:—

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Part 2 (*July*); Yorkshire County Magazine, Part 7 and 8 (*July and August*), and Part 3 (*March*), previous copy miscarried; East Anglian (*May, June, July, and August*); London and Middlesex Note Book, Part 2 (*July*); Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, Parts 28 and 29; Berks Archæol. Soc. Journal, No. 2 (*July*); Miscellanea Genealogica, No. 19 (*July*); Fenland Notes and Queries, Part 10 (*July*); Western Antiquary, Part x. and xi. (*June*); Byegones, No. 2 (*April to June*); Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore, Parts 52, 53, and 54 (*June, July, and August*); Caermarthenshire Notes, Part 1 (*March*), Part 2 (*July*); Durham County Magazine, Part 3. All maintain their usual degree of interest.

166.—William Atte More (Query).—William Atte More is mentioned as the King's Escheator, in the County of Leicester, in 42 Edw. III., when he was ordered to deliver seisin of the manor of Foston to Henry de Percy, son and heir of Henry de Percy, deceased. (Abb. Rot. Orig. II. 297.) Is anything further known respecting him? Information is desired as to his family, place of residence, &c.

MARSHWOOD DINTON.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

167.—Battle Flat.—At vol. I., page 288, after mentioning certain military operations of the years 1642-3, Mr. Fosbrooke writes:—"From these wars a district between Bardon and Bagworth is still called Battle Flat." A spur found there many years ago by some relative of mine, who owned land at Battle Flat, was thought by Mr. Pretty (see *Midland Counties Historical Collector* for July, 1855) to "have been lost in some skirmish which gave name to the place, in the time of the Civil Wars, as it is apparently of the time of Charles the First, or his predecessor."

At page 14 of your first volume, Mr. Barnett writes that a great battle, won by the Britons under King Arthur, over the Saxons at Baden Hill, is usually understood to have taken place at Bath, but that he is inclined to place it at Bardon Hill, near Leicester. He goes on to say: "The name Battle Flat, too, near the hill, indicates some conflict in ancient times."

Though unable to prove that the place was known by that name before the time of Charles I., I hardly think the name was given to commemorate skirmishes between cavaliers and their opponents, of which no record remains. It seems to point to some more important engagement. As a matter of fact the Flat was more or less covered with a wood at the beginning of the eighteenth century, called Newberry Wood, and Coxe's Wood, which my forefather Thomas Cooper cut down and turned the land into a farm. He notes: "We began to build in Newberry Wood July 3d 1703."

T. COOPER, M.A.

Banks Vicarage, Southport.

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168.—Public Penance: LAST INSTANCE IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—The following circumstance, narrated by Mr. Evans in his *Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs*, is probably but little known outside the parish in which it occurred. I quote from the 1881 edition.

“I well remember one of the last instances in which public penance was performed at the church door. St. Margaret's, Stoke Golding, was repaired in 184—, and free seats were substituted for the former high pews. The landlady of the principal inn, a Mrs. Frith, had been the owner of a pew, and coming to the church after the restoration found a man sitting in what she still considered her own peculiar seat. She thereupon attacked the intruder—‘lugged him and gowged him,’ as one of the witnesses expressed it at the trial, which took place at Leicester—in such style that she was summoned before the ecclesiastical court for brawling in church, and sentenced to stand wrapped in a sheet and holding a candle for three successive Sundays at the church door while the congregation were coming to church, a sentence duly carried out to the edification of the multitudes assembled to witness its execution.” In view of the annual repetition on Ash Wednesday that the church deploras the abrogation of her ancient system of discipline it would be interesting to know what means of putting in effect such a sentence as the foregoing still remain to her.

SENEX CYNICUS.

169.—The Village of Packington, Leicestershire, with Explanations of Doomsday Words.—Among the places of Leicestershire hitherto unnoticed in the pages of this Journal is the quiet agricultural village of Packington, which is pleasantly situated on the little stream Gillwiska, a feeder of the Mease, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The parish lies on the western verge of the county, being separated from Derbyshire by the road leading from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Atherstone, and including the chapelry of Snibstone, it contains about 3100 acres. Part of the area however (700 acres), belongs to Derbyshire,

The Village of Packington, Leicestershire. 75

which has detached portions dispersed over the parish. In the itinerary of 1280, the Leicestershire part, together with Snibstone, answered as one vill. Mr. John Mackay in his *Journey through England* in the beginning of the reign of Geo. I., speaks of Packington as "a most delightful retired town within two miles of Ashby."

There is no mention of Packington previous to the reign of Edward the Confessor, but there can be little doubt of its antiquity. There is reason to suppose that the parish was traversed in very early times by a road leading from Coventry to Derby, but by what people the road was made, and at what period, we are not informed. Beginning at Coventry the road runs in a due northerly direction by the villages of Fenny Drayton, Sibson, Congerstone and Sweptstone; thence entering Packington parish it passes by the Redbarrow Farm and bears onward through Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Smisby and Ticknall, crossing the Trent at Swarkestone. Mr. Nichols calls it a bridle-road, and states that it was still frequently used in his time by the drovers as the best and shortest route between the two towns. It is suggested that it may date from the Roman age; and this supposition is favoured by Stephen Glover, the historian of Derbyshire, who thought it highly probable that the Romans had a road in this direction to connect Derventio with their stations on the Watling Street.

Passing over an interval of some hundreds of years, we first find authentic mention of Packington in the first half of the eleventh century, during the reign of the Confessor, when it was part of the extensive possessions of Leofric, the fifth Duke or Earl of Mercia, sometimes also called Earl of Leicester, and Earl of Chester. This nobleman was, with the exception of Godwyn Earl of Wessex, the most potent man of his time, and stood high in the favour of Canute, who made him Captain General of the Royal Forces.

On the death of that monarch he immediately summoned a general assembly of the magnates in Mercia, and succeeded with the consent of Godwyn in securing the succession to Harold

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Harefoot. In the later reign of Hardicanute he was one of the three noblemen who were sent to coerce the city of Worcester for its violent resistance to the Dane-gelt. Subsequently he was actively instrumental in procuring the elevation of Edward the Confessor to the throne and steadily protected that ruler against the undue influence of Godwyn. He also has the credit of having endeavoured to dissuade the king from encouraging the Normans, whose society and manners were so decidedly preferred at the Court as to give great umbrage to the English. Leofric indeed seems to have been the only Englishman of the period whom the English could trust ; and all we know of him points to the conclusion that he had the welfare of the country at heart, and exercised his authority in a liberal, sober spirit. All the historians of his age unanimously admit him to have been generous and pious, and describe him as a man of peaceful counsels. His wife, to whom perhaps much of this character is due, was the celebrated Countess Godiva, whom Ingulphus calls "the most lovely of woman-kind as regards the body, and the most sanctified with respect to the heart." Between them they built and endowed many religious houses, the chief of which was the Priory of St. Mary at Coventry. That noble house was founded in 1043 at her instigation, and munificently endowed, Packington in Leicestershire (the church included) being one of the 24 lordships then granted by Leofric to it. Godiva herself gave to it the whole of her treasure, and employed artificers to work it up into crosses and other ecclesiastical ornaments. "It was enriched and beautified," says W. de Malmesbury, "with so much gold and silver, that the walls seemed too narrow to contain it ; insomuch that Robert de Limesi, bishop of the diocese in the time of King William Rufus, scraped from one beam that supported the shrines, 500 marks of silver." Godiva also founded the Abbey of Stowe, near Lincoln ; but she is more popularly known in connection with the story of "Tom of Coventry," which is thus related by Sir Wm. Dugdale : "The Countess Godeva, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place (Coventry), often and earnestly besought her husband, that for the love of

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God, and the Blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject ; but he rebuked her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein ; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him ; insomuch that he told her, if she would ride on horseback naked from one end of the town to the other, in the sight of all the people, he would grant her request. Whereunto she returned, *But will you give me leave so to do ?* And he replying *yes*, the noble lady, upon an appointed day, got on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but the legs, and thus performing the journey, returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom." "The Countess," says Rapin, "commanded all persons to keep within doors, and from the windows on pain of death ; but notwithstanding this severe penalty, there was one person who could not forbear giving a look, out of curiosity ; but it cost him his life." This was "Peeping Tom." It is perhaps to be regretted that we are compelled to receive the story in the light of a legend ; but the rigid exactions which it imputes to the Earl are inconsistent with the character given him by contemporary historians ; and the story itself is not mentioned by any writer earlier than Matthew of Westminster, or 250 years after Leofric's death.

The extent of Coventry Priory's possessions in Packington at the Domesday Survey (1086) was $8\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, which were worth 20 shillings. The word "carucate" (*carucata terræ*) is said to be derived from the old Gallic word *car*, through the French *charrue*, both meaning a plough ; and according to Skene it was as much land as one man could till in a year and a day with one team of oxen. It is obvious that the carucate being thus computed, by a mixed calculation of time and labour, was a very uncertain quantity ; and it is not surprising that we find it differently estimated in nearly every county, varying from 60 to 120 acres. In later times it was synonymous with a hide, and was then estimated by value or quality. A similar uncertainty is

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noticed in all the ancient methods of computing land. It is to be regretted that no satisfactory rules can be laid down for determining the quantity of the old land measures, especially of the Domesday period, as this would enable us to form an accurate conception of our towns and villages at that epoch.

Accepting the general definition of a carucate—viz., that it was as much land as could be farmed in a year and a day with one team, the cultivated land in Packington in 1086 could not have been much more than 800 acres. Even this calculation may be in excess, considering the difficulties under which farming was performed in those days, when the ox was the common beast of burden and our train of modern “helps” was unknown. The remainder of the parish, or more than two-thirds of the entire area, formed part of an extensive heath, which spread to the south east for some miles, and is still traceable in the names of two of our Leicestershire villages—Normanton-en-le-Heath and Heather. Packington itself 200 years ago was distinguished by the addition “on the Heath.”

Proceeding with the Domesday account we are informed that there was one plough in the demesne, and that 3 villans, 1 bordar, 5 socmen and a priest had three ploughs; there was a mill, worth twelve-pence, and 3 acres of meadow. The following explanations of some of the words here used may not be out of place: *Demesne* (dominicum) signifies the land not let out in tenancy, but kept in the hands of the lord for his own use. The *plough* (caruca) was a land quantity, probably only used for land under spade or plough culture; it must not be confounded with our useful agricultural implement bearing the same name. According to its use in Domesday Book it would seem to have been a less quantity than a carucate. It is probable that in translating Domesday Book the extent of the pasture is to be found by deducting the ploughs from the entire area under cultivation; thus of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ carucates in Packington 4 ploughs were arable, the remainder pasture. In England at this period pasture land comprised the greater part of the cultivated soil; and even 200 years later the proportion of pasture land to arable was as eleven

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to one. The *villans* (villani) were bondsmen, subdivided into two classes ; villans regardant and villans in gross. The villan regardant was attached to a manor and passed along with it from one owner to another, holding his lands by certain servile customs or services, such as ploughing and reaping for his lord. At first the amount of service required of him was unlimited, but in course of time it became fixed and was gradually commuted for a money payment. Thus he became a tenant in villenage or copyholder, and was finally emancipated in the reign of Edw. IV , when he received the right to bring an action in trespass against the lord for violent dispossession. An instance of the villan regardant occurs at page 157 of volume I. of this Magazine, the Thomas Clarke there mentioned being a villan regardant to the manor of Staunton Harold. The villan in gross was not attached to the land, but followed the person of his lord, and could be transferred by deed from one owner to another. William Burton, on the authority of John Breton, Bishop of Hereford, gives the following quaint account of the origin and condition of the villan :—

“Villeins began presently after Noah’s flood, and when all things were in common, and the number of men did increase ; so strife and contentions arose also amongst them, and batailles were made. And for avoidance of further mischief it was ordained, that he which was the Conqueror in bataille, should not kill the other, but should have the party (vanquished) for his Villein or bond man, to use at his pleasure, and he to doe whatsoever he should be commanded by his Lord. And if any such Villein did purchase any lands or tenement, the Lord might put him out, and seise them at his pleasure. Or if he bought any goods or chattells, the Lord might take them from him to his owne proper use. If any man did take away (per force) the Villein from the Lord, the Lord might have an action of trespasse. And if the Villein did depart and goe away from the Lord, the Lord might have a Writ *de Nativo habendo* directed to the Sheriffe to bring him againe. This tenure of villenage is now almost quite extinct throughout the land ; and many great houses now

are, whose lineall ancestors were Villeins, who by their surnames might easily be challenged ; but I list not to lay any imputation or disparagement upon any man."

The *socmen* or *socagers* (*socmanni*) were tenants holding by a fixed or determinate service, and not by a base or servile tenure. They were consequently freemen, although sometimes obliged to perform customary duties for the service and honour of their Lord, such as finding him a sword or a dagger in time of war (*Skene*). Tenure in socage is thus defined by Littleton : "Socagium idem est quod servitium socæ, et soca idem est quod caruca." The socmen, therefore, were ploughmen or husbandmen, and nearly resembled the farmers of the present day. In ancient times many of them held by the service of coming with their ploughs for certain days in the year to plough and sow for their lord, and Littleton says, "for that such works were done for the livelihood and sustenance of their Lord, they were quit against their Lord of all manner of services." The tenants of the manor of Hurstbourne in Hampshire held by the service of coming *cum sossonis* suis unam carucam habentibus* for one day in winter (*in tempore hyemali*) to plough as much land as would suffice for sowing two bushels of corn ; and they were to be provided on that day with victuals for three men. Tenure in socage, however, did not always carry service of the plough. In 50 Edw. III., Simon Pakeman held a messuage and lands at Kirby Muxloe of the Duke of Lancaster in socage by keeping the adjoining park of Desford.† Tenures by fealty are also classed under this head ; and a tenant in escuage‡ was said to be a tenant in socage where the amount to be paid for escuage was fixed or invariable. Instances also occur of socmen holding their

* An explanation of this word is requested.

† Burton, p. 150.

‡ *Escuage* is derived from the Latin term *scutagium* (*servitium scuti*), signifying the service of the shield. A tenant in escuage was bound to attend his lord in the Scotch or Welsh wars, and sometimes in other wars, at his own cost, with horse and arms, serving forty days for every knight's fee, and proportionately for any greater or less quantity than a fee. Escuage was divided into certain and uncertain ; the latter was so called because it was uncertain how often a tenant would be called to

lands by being hangmen or executioners. The *Bordars* (*bordarii*) were small occupiers, and are generally admitted to owe their name to the Saxon word "bord," meaning a cottage. They were accustomed to supply their lord's table with butter and eggs. Mr. Glover says,—but perhaps with insufficient reason—that they were little better, if any, than the present negroes. It may be remarked here, however, that much ambiguity exists as to the exact state of these various classes at the date of the survey; scarcely any two authors describe them alike; while in many cases the conditions of their several tenures so nearly approached one another as to render it very difficult to draw a distinction between them. Burton, though he was himself a Barrister, did not venture to define any tenure except socage, lest for his over boldness he might be justly censured, "for well I know," says he, "there is more differences and more strange proceedings and carriages in these businesses, (than) in any one thing of so common a nature."

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

(*To be continued.*)

170.—St. Sepulchre's Church, Leicester.—(Answer to Qy. No. 159, p. 58, Vol. II.)—In reply to the Query of your correspondent, F. Petit, on this subject, I beg to give the following information from my *Royal Progresses and Visits to Leicester* (p. 168). After quoting the account from Henry of Knighton's Chronicle of the Execution and Revival of Walter Wynkeburn, in the time of Edward the Third, the following particulars are given:—"The Church of St. Sepulchre occupied part of the site of the present Infirmary, and we find by the Borough MSS. that

follow his lord to the wars and what his expenses would be in each journey. Escuage certain was when a fixed yearly rent was paid in lieu of all services, and thus was the same with socage, the chivalric nature of the tenancy being extinguished. Escuage was also the name given to the fines which the tenant was bound to pay when he neither went himself to the wars nor provided a substitute; and the aids granted to the king for marrying his daughter and similar purposes were sometimes called by this name. As a species of knight's service, pure escuage had ward, marriage and relief incident to it.

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a field in that neighbourhood was formerly known as 'The Gallows Field,' whilst the present Newarke Street (which, within the writer's recollection, was bounded on one side by a mud wall,) was known as "Hangman Lane," no doubt from its leading to the place of execution."

It may be well to mention that in close proximity to the Chapel of St. Sepulchre stood St. James's Chapel, which had a holy well in connection with it, close to the old pound at the corner of Infirmary Square. This well had a never-failing supply of fresh water, until the deep drainage of the town diverted it from its original outlet.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Stoneygate, Leicester.

171.—An Execution in Leicester in the Olden Time.

—The following are extracted from the Chamberlain's accounts of this Borough for the year 1553-4:—

"Item pd for half salmon & ijc (200) of oysters gyven to the Queen's Solystr (solicitor) and his company at the Crossekeys	}	iiij <i>s.</i>	
"Item pd Mr. Wilcocks for a fresh salmon, half a turbut, & vc (500) osters, gyven to my lord of Huntingdon and Sir Edward Hastynges at the assyse in lent	}	xxij <i>s.</i>	
"Item pd for the Watche that was kept at the iiij yates (gates) of the day tyme, to the Aldemen, xix ^t day of february ...	}	v <i>j.s.</i>	ix <i>d.</i>
"Item pd for buckles, lether & nayils for the town harnes (armour)	}	ij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd to Willm Harere for revyting of the same harness ...			xx <i>d.</i>
"Item to Bug for tymber to make the gallows at the Hye Crosse	}	iiij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd to Robert Croft for makyng of same			viiij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd Robt Sextyn for settyng the same in the ground ...			ij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd for ij dosyn of poynts for the men that were harnessyd at the execusion of Kettell	}		ij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd to Robt Sekerston and John a Woodsson for standinge in the steeple to loke for my lorde of Huntingdon comynge	}		ij <i>d.</i>
"Item pd to Mr Berredg for such Thynges as was done about the execusion of Kettell and settyng uppe his head & quarters the ix day of Marche	}	xs.	
"Item pd to Robt Croft for takynge uppe the gallows at the Hye Crosse	}		j <i>d.</i>

Charges also occur in the accounts for chains for the four gates of the town, and for a bolt for the wicket-gate at the East Gate.

The foregoing entries relate to a tragedy which was enacted in this town in 1534, the first year of the reign of that Sovereign, popularly known as "Bloody Queen Mary." The *dramatis personæ* consisted of a townsman named Kettell—the chief character in the drama—of the Earl of Huntingdon, the Lord Lieutenant, the Queen's Solicitor General, the High Sheriff, the civic authorities, and others. At the Spring Assizes, held before "the Queen's Justices," on the 19th February, 1534, the Solicitor General appeared to prosecute our unhappy townsman, Kettell, who was convicted, and condemned to suffer death—the charge being evidently one of high treason; but whether he was a political criminal, or a martyr for his religious faith, we know not; probably the latter. The precautions by the Municipal authorities in strengthening the four gates of the town, and in providing a guard of men in armour at the time of the Lent Assizes, and subsequently, show the importance attached to the case, and to the safe custody of the prisoner. The extreme penalty of the law was carried out on the following 9th March, on a gallows erected for the purpose at the High Cross; but the last act of the tragedy was not enacted until the Queen's representative, the Earl of Huntingdon, arrived to witness it, a boy having been stationed in the steeple of St. Martin's Church to announce his approach. After having been hanged, Kettell's body was "drawn and quartered," the head probably being fixed on the top of the High Cross, and the four quarters placed over the town gates. This tragic event, it is believed, has been hitherto wholly unrecorded by our local historians, as the foregoing entries in the town accounts appear to be the only reference to it in our records—the "Hall Papers" (which contain many of the calendars of the Assizes, and much curious matter relating thereto) not having been preserved earlier than the year 1553.

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172.—Herrick Family at Stamford.—The parish register (vol 2) of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, records the bapt. of Alice y^o daughter of William Herrick & Cordelia 4 June 1664, that of St. John's, the burial of Mr. Willm. Errick, 10 Aug. 1687, & in the Churchwarden's accounts, under date of 8 Apl. 1667, credit is given "for breakinge y^o ground in y^o church ffor Mr. Herrick's child 3s 4d" probably the child bapt. at St. Martin's. He appears to have passed the "Rubicon," or rather the bridge dividing St. Martin's, Northamptonshire, from Lincolnshire, on the other side of the Welland, & settled in the parish of St. John, did not aspire to municipal honours but was content with parochial offices of trust. Appointed in vestry 'assembled' 27 M^{ch} 1665, overseer of the poor; overseer of Highways 23 Dec. 1674; Sidesman, 27 May 1676; & Churchwarden 16 Apl. 1677; the name is spelt Errick & Herrick in the parish books. The corporate records say:—Nov. 22, 1664, At this hall it is "ordered y^t William Herrick giveinge security to save y^o towne from y^o charge of him, y^o s^d Will^m his wife, child, & children shall be admitted to scott & lott to be sworne at Mr. Mayor's house upon ye consideracon of tenn pounds w^{ch} he hath payd to y^o Chamberlaines (Geo. Cosens & francis Blythe) by way of a ffine." I suspect Master William was an ironmonger, and a member of the Market Harboro' branch of the Herricks.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

173.—Rutland Guilds and Chantries (*Continued*).—Among my extracts from the registers of Hambledon, Rutland commencing 1558, I have some 150 entries relative to the Fowlers who entered their ped. in the Heralds' Visit. of this county in 1618-9, but not in that of 1681-2. The following may "fit in" with the "parson's will":—

1558. Thomas fowler sonne to Thomas fowler bapt. 22 Aug.

„ Thomas fowler & Isabell fremã was married 4 Nov. William, bapt. 27 Nov. 60; Henry, bapt. 14 Sept. 61; Agnes, bapt. 23 Dec.; John, bapt. 27 Dec. 64; William, bapt. 4 Jan. 64-5; Agnes, bapt. 19 Nov. 66; Isabell, bapt. 19 Nov. 67; Agnes, bapt. 22 May, 70; Anthony, bapt. 21 Sept. 71; Fras. bapt. 2 Jan. 72-3; Robt. bapt.

3 Mch. 72-3; Anne, bapt. 20 Nov. 73; Mary, bapt. 21 June, 76;
& Richd. bapt. 20 Nov. 77 childr. of Thomas (but which Thomas?)
ffowler.

1572. Thomas ffowler, bur. Nov. 8.
 „ Anthony „ „ „ 20.
1573. Richard „ „ „ July 23.

In a subsidy 4th Ed. VI. (1550) for this county *sub* Hambledon, Wm. Fowler was assessed at 15*l.*, Richard F. 10*l.*, and in 5th Eliz., Richard F. 5*l.* on goods, the others were also on goods.

The registers of Clipsham, Cottesmore, Greetham & Stretton afford no information, as they respectively commence in 1726, 1655, 1640 & 1631. At the east end of the village of Clipsham there is a residence occupied by a labourer known by the name of “the priest’s house;” the erection is mediæval with later details. This was probably the Chantry house.

6. Stamforde in the Countie of lyncoln. One Chantry within Saynte Maryes Church ther ffounded by one Dauyd Philyppes for the mayntenaunce of one preste to (singe) ther for ever. And hathe of landes and tenementes thereunto appertaynyng lyenge in dyurs townshippes within the Countie of Rutland as maye appere by the Survey ther of taken to the yerly vaule of ixli xixs. xj*¼d.* And in reprises for Rente resolute to sondry persons oute of the same to the yerly value of xixs. iij*¼d.* But here in Certyfcate. Nil. because yt ys to be reportyd by the Surveyor of lincolnsheer as incydent to his office where the Chauntrye is founded.

In Oct., 1886, I saw an indenture thus headed: “*Om̄ibus Xpi fidelibus,*” in which certain lands were passed 24 Nov. 6 Ed. vi. (1552), by Thos. Cecyle, of London, gent., & Philip Bolde, of the same, Clothworker (to whom they were granted by privy seal 24 Sept. preceding), to Sir William Cecil, Knt., one of the principal secretaries of the King, his heirs and assigns, viz., All that messuage and heredit. called “le ferme place,” situate and being in the lordship of Barrowden, late in the tenure of John Teylbie, late cantarist of the blessed Mary called Davyd Philipps Chauntrye, in the towne of Stampforde. 2 houses, land & pasture in Bar-

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rowdon, parcel of the chantry (of St. Mary) in the chapel of St. Mary in that church, late in the occupation of John Fayrechilde, late cantarist. Land in the parish of St. Martin in Stamford, co. Lincoln, & pasture, 2a. of pasture in a place called "Castle meadow," in the tenure of Thos. Gedney, and the other of Henry Lacy, given for the purpose of the sustentation of an anniversary in Stamford aforesaid. Lands in the fields of Basyngthorpe, co. Lincoln, now or late in the tenure of Thos. Conye, given for the sustentation of a lamp in the church. Lands in the fields of Lyttlebytham, in the same county, given for the sustentation of a lamp in the church. Fields in Market Deping, co. Linc., late in the tenure of Nichs. Watson, given for the sustentation of an anniversary in the church (given by John Gybles, Willm. Gylmyn, John Dalye *als.* Dalbye), & land for the sustentation of a lamp there. Land in Trusthorpe, belonging of late to the Corpus Christi guild in Alford, co. Lincoln, to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich.

In a terrier of lands & survey of Sir Wm. Cecil, Knt., taken 17 Apl. 3 Eliz. (1561), Fras. Crosse, of Barrowden, was tenant of a messuage, late parcel of the chantry of David Phillips, for which he paid 4s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. p.a., & Rd. Taylbye also held land here, late the same chantry's. Ralph Tailbye held one messuage & one small croft, containing by estimation $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood & 30a. of arable and pasture, rendering at the Annun. & Michaelmas p.a. 25s. John Fox held one tenement which, with the close, contains $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of arable land, & $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of ar. land in the east fields of Barrowden, 6s. 8d. p.a. John Fayrechild holds one tenement with a small croft, containing 1a., 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. p.a. Fras. Crosse, one messuage, 57s. 4d. Thomas Goodladd, one messuage with a croft, containing half an acre of pasture, 12s. p.a. Fees paid to Kellam Digby, esq., senescalli, per letters patent, 24s. 4d., & to Thos. Cecill, Balli (va), 44s. 4d.

The royal commissioners for the co. of Lincoln in their return (Augment. Office, xxxiii.), say:—Chauntry of David Philip in Staunfford=Was founded by the same David Philip with this intent, that one chaplain should celebrate divine service perpetu-

ally in the parish church of the Bē Mary in Staunfford for the soul of said founder and others, whereof the incumbent is John Abraham, aged 40 years, sufficiently fit to serve the cure, who has & receives the issues & profits of the lands following for his wages, having no other promotion. Lands & possessions of the said Chauntry 9*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* Rents resolute & other reprisals going out of the land aforesaid, p.a. 19*s.* 6¼*d.* ; clear value of the lands & possessions aforesaid, reprisals deducted, p.a. 8*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.* Goods, chattels, & other ornaments of the said chauntry—none.

Stamford.

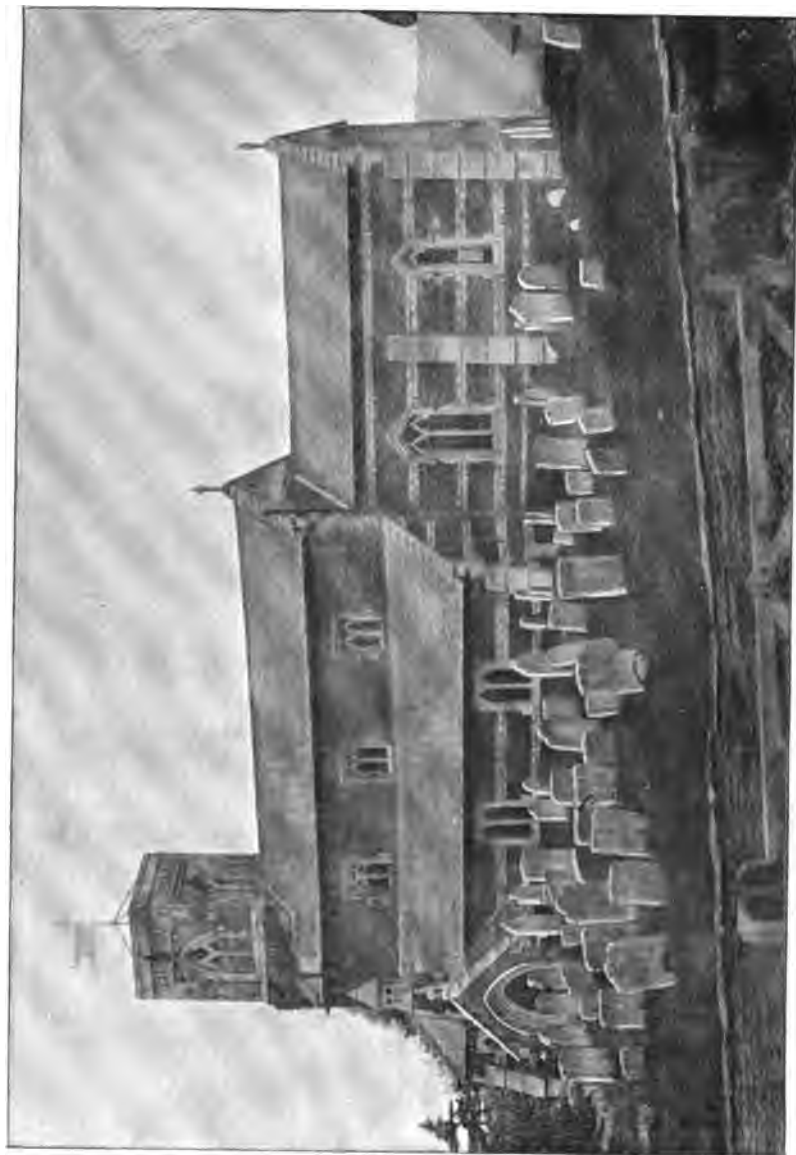
JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

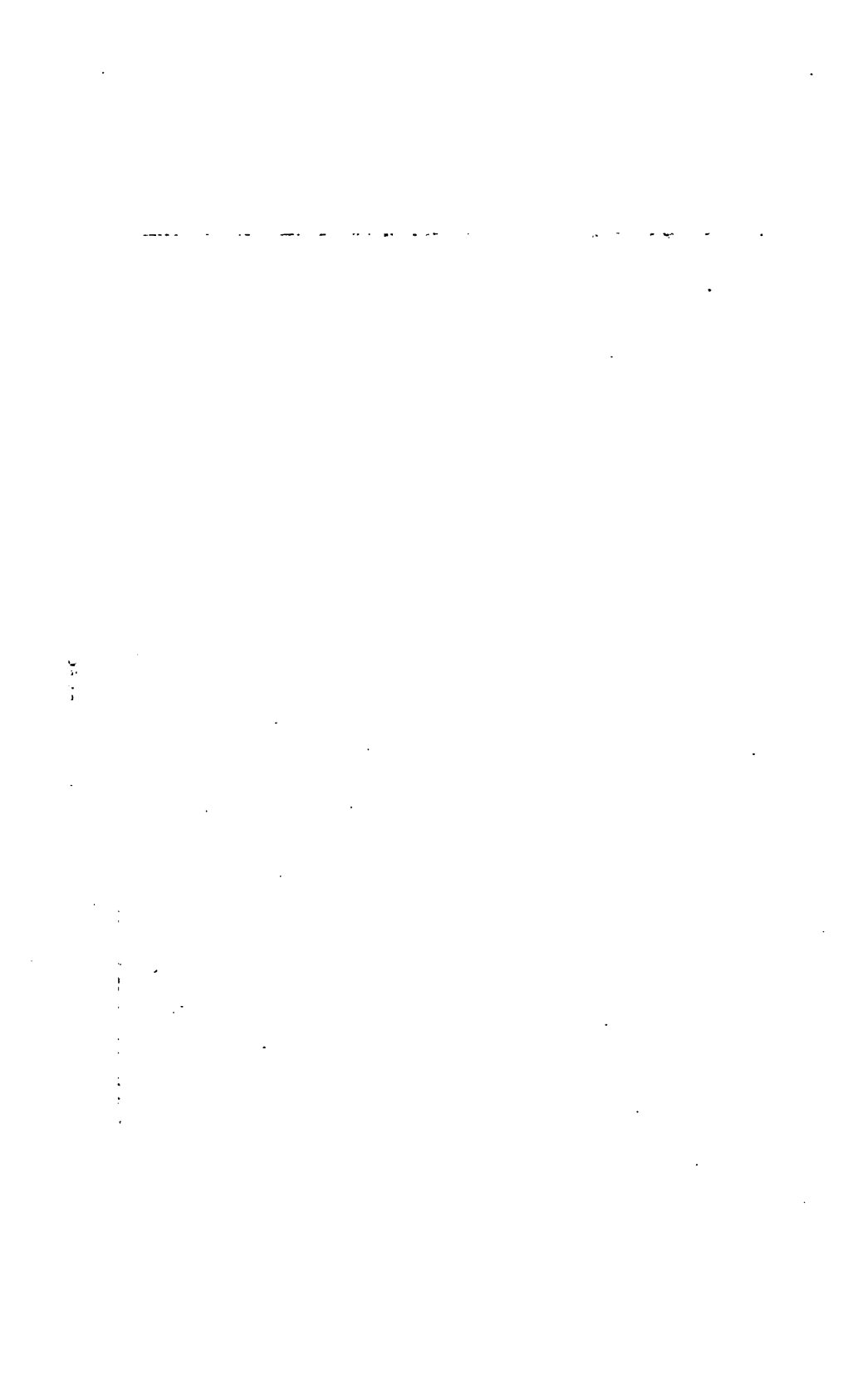
174.—Rutland Churches, No. 4, RIDLINGTON.—This church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew. The Blessed Virgin is represented by various emblems, viz., the almond tree flourishing in a flower pot, with a pair of turtle-doves, a sword piercing her heart, with the Blessed Saviour in her lap, kneeling at a fald-stool, &c. Saint Andrew leans upon a cross: this Apostle suffered martyrdom on the 30th of November, A.D. 69. The church commemorated his death and sufferings so early as the year 359. The cross upon which he suffered was made of two pieces of timber driven into the ground, in the shape of the letter X, styled a cross decussate, hence he is always depicted emblematically bearing a cross of that description. The Scotch, who have chosen St. Andrew for their tutelary saint, maintain that the relics of the apostle were brought by Regulus into Fifeshire, A.D. 368, whence St. Andrew's, in that county, received its name. This church was in a very unsafe and dilapidated condition when the Rev. C. A. Hay entered upon the living (by exchange): he became exceedingly anxious that a restoration should be effected. With that view he consulted with Mr. Henry Parsons, architect, of Gresham House Chambers, London, who ultimately received instructions to examine the fabric, especially the chancel, for which the Rector was responsible. The chancel was found to be absolutely unsafe. There were large rents and fissures in the walls, one having been occasioned by a doorway having been cut in a

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reckless manner in the south wall: the jambs of this door were of brick, and a part of a curious tympanum was used as a lintel: the remaining portion had been applied for the purpose of a window sill. The roof was a rude and comparatively modern affair, cutting across, and obscuring the apex of the east window. On the north side were two windows—one square-headed, and the other two-centred, both of a Decorative character, although very plain and not unusual in design. On the south side was a window of much later date, and of very rude workmanship. The ivy had penetrated through the walls and windows, and hung down in festoons inside the church! The north wall of the north aisle was more than a foot out of the upright, bulging in every direction, and was lighted with common cottage windows. The roof was a rude lean-to. The south aisle was nearly as bad; lighted by common square-headed windows of a late date, rudely executed, and repaired with wood. The roof was the same as that over the north aisle. A very unsightly porch had been built, probably towards the latter end of the reign of George II. The doorway into the church inside the porch was Perpendicular, of very poor design, apparently coæval with the square-headed windows in the north aisle and south wall of the chancel. The nave was covered with a flat ceiling, and the west-end blocked up with a very unsightly gallery. Everything was covered with whitewash half an inch thick. The desk and pulpit were introduced towards the latter end of the last century. The seating was made up of odds and ends. It was advised that the chancel should be rebuilt, the old windows restored and re-used where practicable, the north and south aisles re-built; the nave restored, and a new roof to it, and new furniture throughout. Mr. Halliday, of Greetham, being well known to the patron (the Earl of Gainsborough) and the parish, was asked to do the work without any competition. His estimate came to £806, which was a few pounds less than Mr. Parsons' estimate. The Rector and Churchwardens set to work, and the result of their endeavours justified them in going on with what was really necessary to be done, and also effecting some additional improvements: for instance, the old chancel



RIDLINGTON CHURCH, RUTLAND



windows were found to be in a local stone, and crumbled under the touch, a state that rendered it necessary to have new ones, at a cost of £30 extra. There were also provided stone jambs, arches, and sills inside the windows (instead of plaster), heating apparatus, seating in the chancel, prayer-desk, pulpit, centering and shoring nave arches and underpinning the columns, carving, ground work outside, &c. Altogether the outlay was about £1150. The oldest parts of the present fabric are the tower, the pillars and arches of the south aisle, and the chancel arch, which are Early English (13th century). In the succeeding century the chancel and north aisle were re-built, and the upper part of the tower added or re-built. And in the 15th century the present clerestory was erected. That very ancient and valuable heirloom, Domesday Book, says that at the time the Norman survey was made there were three churches at Ridlington, the sites of which are unknown, but it is very probable that the present fabric stands upon the site of one of them. These three churches, it is reasonable to infer, were built by the Saxons after the reduction of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy under one monarch, which was completed A.D. 827. In the course of the recent alterations the fragment of a subsequent church (12th century) was taken from the south wall of the chancel, it having been applied for the purpose of a window sill: it was probably the tympanum of the priest's doorway of the Norman church: it is profusely sculptured with grotesque animals, &c., and is within a cable moulding. The architect has carefully preserved it, it having been placed over the door of the new vestry. The nave is of three bays. The pillars of the south aisle are circular, having moulded caps and bases, and those on the north side octagonal. Several of the upper stone steps of the rood loft are remaining. The new furniture introduced into the church is in character with the whole of the other work, the carving having been entrusted to Mr. Matthew Irving, of Leicester, whose services have been obtained for decorating various cathedrals, &c. An excellent specimen of his skill is also seen in All Saints' Church, Stamford.

Here (at Ridlington)—

“The floor
Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Is occupied by oaken benches ranged
In seemly rows.”

The seats will be highly appreciated, as affording comfort for their occupants: they slightly incline backwards. The ends have moulded edges, with foliage terminations at the knee, consisting of examples of the maple, ivy, oak, vine, passion flower, lily of the valley, wild rose, thistle, holly, &c. The heads and foliage of the hoodmould terminations of the windows are by the same artist. The east window of five lights is almost unique: it is Decorated (the style that prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th century), and transomed. Although the bar or transom was common in domestic buildings of that date, it was very seldom employed in ecclesiastical architecture before the 15th century, excepting in long spire lights. The glass of this window contains the cross and sacred monogram in alternate quarries. The old font was so much mutilated that nothing could be done with it. The new one is placed near the west wall of the south aisle: it has the upper part or bowl struck from three centres, forming an equilateral triangle (typical of the Trinity), and supported upon three clustered dwarf columns, with plain moulded caps and bases and shafts of Ashburton marble. The roof is raised to its original high pitch, being covered with slates and red ridge tiles. The oldest monument in this church is on the north wall of the chancel: it bears this inscription: “Here lyeth entombed James Harington, Knight and Baronet, youngest son of Sir James Harington, of Exton, Knight, and Fraunces, his first wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Sapcots, of Elton, in the county of Huntingdon, Esquire, by whom he had yssue sixteen children, viz., nine sons and seven daughters; which said Fraunces deceased in September, 1599, and the said James Harington decessed the 2 Febr. 1613.” This is one of those small but handsome alabaster wall monuments that were erected by the wealthy in the reigns of Elizabeth and James. The deceased Baronet and his lady (the former in plate armour) are

kneeling *vis à vis* before a faldstool, with their hands upraised, in the attitude of prayer. By intermarriage the family of Harington is descended from the Saxon and Norman Kings of England, and allied to the Capetine Kings of France, and to the Royal blood of Scotland. Wright, in his *History of Rutland*, says that "on an examination of all the collateral branches of this noble family it appears there have been descended from it, or nearly allied to its descendants, no less than 3 Dukes, 3 Marquises, 38 Earls, 7 Counts, 26 Viscounts, and 37 Barons, among which number 16 were Knights of the Garter." The first Baronet was High Sheriff of this county 35th of Elizabeth; he was created on the first institution of the order. The Haringtons, of Ridlington, are represented at the present day by Sir Richard Harington, the 11th Baronet, born 1835; succeeded 1877; married in 1860 Frances Agnata, daughter of Rev. R. Biscoe; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, (B. A. 1857, M.A. 1860, B.C.L. 1863); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1858; is a J.P. and D.L. for co. Hereford, and County Court Judge.

There are several wall tablets and a slab to the memory of members of an old county family named Cheselden, long resident here: "Edward Cheselden, Gentleman, who died August 31, 1688, aged 71 years. And Joan, his wife, who died March 30, 1703, aged 82 years." "Francis Cheselden, Esq., who died April 2, 1815, aged 67 years. And Katherine Dubar, his widow, who died April 21, 1816, aged 63 years." The above are in the chancel; the others are in the south aisle. Ridlington is one of the several places in Rutland mentioned in Domesday (now deposited in the Record office, Chancery Lane). From it we learn that here, with seven berewicks, church soke, Queen Editha had four carucates* (this is a quantity uncertain in its contents, and may contain also houses, mills, pastures, meadow, wood, &c.) of land to be taxed. Land to 16 ploughs. The king had four ploughs in the demesne there, and 170 villans (inhabitants of villages, belonging chiefly to lords of manors, or annexed to the person of the lord, and transferred by deed from one

* See p. 77, vol. ii.

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owner to another, occupying small portions of land to sustain themselves and families, but upon the mere will of the lord, who could dispossess them whenever he pleased) and 26 bordars (boors or husbandmen holding a little house, with some land of husbandry larger than a cottage, supplying the lord with poultry and eggs, &c., for his board or entertainment) having 30 ploughs, and 2 sokemen (a class known as yeomen at the present day) with two ploughs. There were two priests, three churches, the sites of two mills, and 40 acres of meadow. Wood, pasture here and there, two miles long and eight quarentens (this word signifies a quantity of land containing 40 perches) broad. Value in King Edward's time £40. The whole manor with the berewicks three miles and seven quarentens long, and two miles and two quarentens broad. In the aforesaid land Alberic, the clerk, had one oxgang of land, and had there one mill of sixteen pence. The earliest known lords of Ridlington were Robert de Hoyland and John de Wynill, 9 Edward II. From Christopher Smith the manor passed to Sir John Harington, Knight; and from his descendants, in the reign of James I., to the Noels, in whose possession it still remains. Ridlington stands upon an acclivity. Some lines by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, a poetess who died at the beginning of the present century, and whose sketches of English scenery are true and pleasing, are very appropriate on approaching the village from the north side:—

“Advancing higher still
The prospect widens, and the village church
But little o'er the lowly roofs around,
Rears its grey belfry and its simple vane.”

The tower here is square, is covered with ivy to the parapet, and the vane is just seen peering from the very low roof. On the north side of the church, in a meadow, are some high walls supported by strong boldly projecting buttresses, which apparently enclosed a mansion, probably the seat of the Haringtons. From this raised ground a view of a great portion of the site of Leighfield Forest is obtained, and also a series of valleys (including Catmos), along two of which the waters of the Gwash or Wash and Chater run in an easterly direction. The poet, Michael

Drayton, who mixed with leading families in the country, may have been a guest of the Haringtons at Ridlington: his description of this part of the county, as seen from the village, would favour such an opinion. In his most elaborate work, the *Polyolbion*, published in 1612-22, forming a poetical description of England, the following lines appear:—

“ Love not thyself the less, although the least thou art,
What thou in greatness want'st, well nature doth impart
In goodness of thy soil; and more delicious mould,
Surveying all this isle, the sun did ne'er behold.
Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Catmus with that vale for richness may compare.
What forest nymph is found, how brave soe'er she be;
But Lyfield shows herself as brave a nymph as she?
What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill,
Than Rutland's wandering Wash, a delicater rill?
Small shire that can'st produce to thy proportion good,
One vale of special name, one forest, and one flood!
Oh! Catmus, thou fair vale, come on in grass and corn,
That Beaver (Belvoir) ne'er be said thy sisterhood to scorn,
And let thy Ocham boast to have not little grace,
That her the pleased Fates did in thy bosom place!
And Lyfield, as thou art a forest, live so free,
That ev'ry forest nymph may praise the sports in thee;
And down to Welland's course, oh! Wash, run ever clear,
To honour, and to be much honoured by this shire.”

175.—The Abney Family of Leicester.—The surname of Abney was originally derived from the village of the same name in the Peak of Derbyshire, where the family was seated soon after the Conquest. John Abney held lands, &c., at Willesley, co. Derby, in the reign of Henry IV., and his descendants held the same estate until alienated from it by the late Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. George Abney, of Willesley, died 1 March, 1578, leaving by Ellen his wife, daughter of John Wolseley, six sons, the eldest of whom, James Abney, was the ancestor of Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London in 1701. From Robert Abney, the second son of George Abney, descended the Abneys of Newton Burgoland, co. Leic., who entered their Pedigree at the Visitation of Leicestershire 1619. It is not our intention to give here anything like a full account of the numerous branches

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of this ancient family ; but a full Pedigree of the Abneys, with notes, will be found in *Nichols' Leic.*, vol. iii. p. 1032.

EDMUND ABNEY, the third son of George Abney, of Willesley above-named, settled at Leicester and became a freeman of the Borough in 1593-4. In 1599 we find him occupying a position in the Corporation as one of the 48 Councillors ; but he did not live long enough to fill the vice-chair, for his death took place five years later, and his burial is recorded at St. Mary's, Leic., 1 April, 1604. Mr. Edmund Abney m. Catherine, dau. of Ald. William Ludlam, Mayor of Leic. in 1587, and had issue :

1. Paul Abney, of whom next.
2. Dannett Abney, of whom hereafter.
1. Catherine, living 1619.
2. Maria, m. John Colley, of Nottingham.

PAUL ABNEY, of Leic., son and heir of Edmund Abney, entered the family Pedigree at Camden's Visitation of Leicestershire, 1619, living 1630, m. Mary, dau. of George Brookesby, of Stapleford, co. Leic., and had issue :

1. George Abney, of whom next.
2. Francis Abney, bap. at St. Mary's, 20 Aug., 1615.
3. John Abney, bap. at St. Mary's, 2 May, 1619.
4. Ald. Philip Abney, of Leic., Mayor in 1678, bap. at St. Mary's 23 Nov., 1623, bur. there 15 May, 1697. Will proved at Leic. m. Anne by whom, who was buried 27 Dec., 1706, he had issue :

1. Ald. John Abney, of Leic., Mayor in 1700, bap. at St. Mary's 7 June, 1657, bur. at Braunstone, co. Leic., 23 July, 1714. Will proved at Leic., 1714. m. at Sapcote, 23 Nov., 1682, Tabitha Bennett, of Braunstone, and by her, who d. 1718, Will proved at Leicester, [had issue : (1) Bennett, bap. at St. Martin's 20 Dec., 1685, bur. at St. Mary's 28 March, 1687. (2) Rev. John Abney, Vicar of Syston, co. Leic., 14 March, 1717, bap. at St. Martin's 23 May, 1692, bur. at Syston 1744. (1) Anne, m. Rev. John Clayton, B.A., sometime Vicar

of Enderby, and St. Nicholas', Leic., and had issue.
(2) Tabitha, living 1714. (3) Mary, bap. at St. Martin's
6 Sept., 1694.]

1. Mary, bap. at St. Mary's 16 July, 1648, m. Thomas
Holliland.
5. Richard Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 30 Oct., 1626.
6. Paul Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 28 July, 1629, buried there
29 June, 1630.
1. Elizabeth, bap. 31 Aug., 1617.
2. Joan.
3. Mary, bur. at St. Mary's 12 April, 1622.
4. Dorothy, bap. at St. Mary's 12 March, 1625-6.
5. Anne, m. 1657 Ald. Robert Hartshorn, of Leic.

GEORGE ABNEY, of Leic., bap. at St. Mary's 11 July, 1613,
admitted a freeman 1641-2, one of the Borough Bailiffs 1659,
bur. at St. Mary's 3 May, 1661, m. Bersha by whom,
who was living in 1662, he had :

1. Paul Abney, b. 14 Jan., 1652-3.
2. Dannett Abney, d. young.
3. Abraham Abney, b. 7 and bap. at St. Mary's 12 Sept.,
1658.
4. Dannett Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 26 Feb., 1659-60.

We now revert to

DANNETT ABNEY, second son of Edmund Abney, above-
named, b. at Leic. about 1594, admitted a freeman 1614-5, one
of the Borough Chamberlains 1623, and afterwards an Alderman.
Mayor of Leic. 1646 and 1660. He was bur. at St. Mary's 31
Aug., 1669. Will dated 31 July, 1669; was proved at Leic. By
his first wife Anne who was bur. at St. Mary's 11 Aug.,
1632, he had issue :

1. Edmund Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 27 Oct., 1616.
2. John Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 23 Nov., 1617, bur. there
2 Oct., 1621.
3. James Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 16 March, 1618-9, ad-
mitted a freeman 1648-9.

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4. Dannett Abney, bap. at St. Mary's 10 May, 1629, bur. there 18 Feb., 1629-30.
 5. Richard Abney, bur. with his mother 11 Aug., 1632.
 1. Anne, bap. at St. Mary's 27 Oct., 1622, bur. 9 Sept., 1627.
- Ald. Dannett Abney, m. secondly at St. Mary's, 5 Feb., 1632-3, Joan Slater, by whom, who was bur. there 25 June, 1659, he had no issue.

HENRY HARTOPP.

176.—Ulverscroft Priory.—The ruins of this Priory are distant about two miles from Newtown Linford; and by passing through the village on the Swithland road, the first turn on the left hand, about two hundred yards beyond the now disused public house, formerly known as the Stag's Head, will lead directly to the object. At this point the forest scenery is extremely rich: the whole is well wooded with interspersed fields and meadows, ornamented with single or clumps of trees and bushes; a little stream winds to the left, with a steep bank on its opposite side covered with patches of gorse and hawthorn, while immediately to the right the grey projecting rock is seen peeping out amidst the young plantations of firs and other trees, which are quickly spreading over its surface. The road for the first mile towards the Priory is very good, but the latter half of the distance, not being so much used, is still rough and unpleasant, the stones which have been plentifully laid on, having no constant or sufficient weight to consolidate them.

About a mile from Newtown, after ascending a hill with a wood on the right, the tower of Ulverscroft Priory is first visible, rising above the trees in which it lies embosomed; the view of the valley on the left is also at this point very beautiful; Markfield knoll, with its windmill and church spire, forming the back ground, while in front are numerous woods and open meadows; and from hence to the Priory the road is quite direct, and cannot be mistaken.

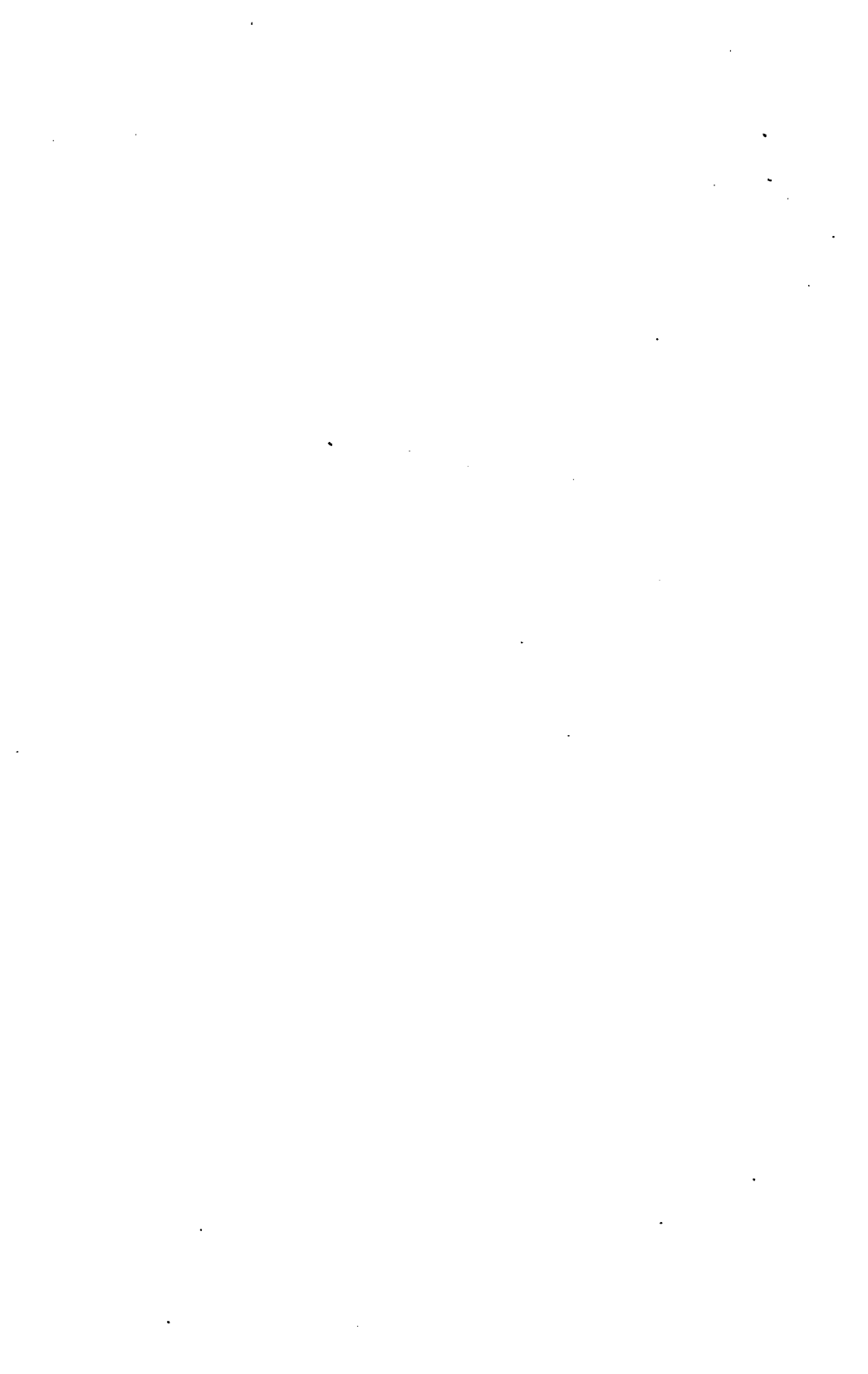
It is said to have been called Ulverscroft or Ulverscross, because there stood a cross before its entrance; its situation in so retired and secluded a valley in the forest, with the surrounding



St. Mary's Church, London.



The House of the Bishop of London, London.



scenery, certainly render it worthy of a visit. Adjoining to it is a fine streamlet of water, the usual accompaniment to the religious houses of our ancestors. The Priory was founded in the time of Henry the Second, by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, for friars of the order of St. Augustin, and was suppressed in the reign of Henry the Eighth at the time of the general dissolution of the abbeys and monasteries in this kingdom. The habit of the friars, when in their cloister, was a white garment close girt; and when they went out, a black one over it with a broad leathern girdle and a black cornered cap: and hence the Augustine monks were often called the Black Friars. The church belonging to the Priory was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and several of the Lords Ferrars of Groby were buried there, particularly William Lord Ferrars, who died in the latter end of the fourteenth century, and left in his will, (now preserved in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth,) £100, a large sum of money at that period, to be distributed to the poor, and for the purpose of defraying his funeral expenses. Besides the land given to it by its founder, it had the manor of Carlton Curlieu, in this county; twelve messuages and twelve yard lands in Shenton; the advowsons of the church of Bunny, in the county of Nottingham, and of Syston and Ratcliffe-on-Wreake, in the county of Leicester.

The Priory at the dissolution A.D. 1539, was valued at £101 3s. 10d.: there were belonging to it at that period 300 head of beasts, 1000 sheep, and 60 swine; there was also a regular shepherd and swineherd, whose whole business was to tend their charge in the forest, which was then much more covered with wood than at the present time. A regular hunting establishment of hounds, greyhounds, and hawks, was kept up, and fallow deer, roes, foxes, hares, pheasants, and partridges, were the usual objects of chase. Malt used to be frequently brewed to the amount of ten quarters per week; and the indigent poor gratuitously supplied with provisions, as was the usual custom in monastic edifices.

The remains of the Priory are the finest of the kind in Leicestershire; and the lofty tower, with the combination of ruins, &c.,

when viewed from the surrounding hills, presents a scene of highly picturesque beauty. No part of the original building, erected in the time of Henry the Second, can be traced out ; and the whole of the present edifice appears to have been erected at different periods, in and subsequent to the reign of Edward the Third. The ground plan was the one most usual in edifices of this kind, namely, a court surrounded with buildings, on the north side of which stood the church, the remains of which I shall first proceed to describe. This must have been a most noble building prior to the suppression, extending in length from the eastern end of the chancel to the western side of the tower 132 feet, and the breadth of the choir or chancel about 28 feet. There appears also to have been an aisle of large dimensions on the north side of the church, a portion of the wall of which is seen on a line with and near the great tower, having a low arched doorway, which, from an inspection of the opposite side, is evidently a doorway to a circular staircase running up what was probably a small turret in that angle of the church : the foundation walls of this aisle are plainly seen, projecting nearly opposite to the second chancel window ; the length of it appears to have been about 90 feet, the breadth 26. The north and east walls of the church have been razed to the foundation, but a great part of the tower and the south wall still remains. Within the south wall, and near the east end of the chancel, are the remains of three sedilia ; they are in the shape of a semi-hexagon, the back panelled, and the heads groined, and forming a kind of canopy ; to the eastward of these is a piscina with the head cinquefoiled ; just above these seats are the remains of a window, which, from the mouldings still existing, at once shew it to be of the Decorated style, which prevailed in the 14th century, during the reign of Edward the Third, at which period the principal part of this church was evidently erected. The tracery and mullions are destroyed, with the exception of a small portion ; and the interior soffiting, or sweep of the arch, is filled with quatrefoils, which give a very beautiful appearance to the whole. A few feet to the west of this is another window, similar to it ; the height of these windows

is about twenty feet, the breadth rather more than nine, and both of them are surmounted by dripstone mouldings. Further to the west, on the same wall, are two arched doorways, now blocked up, and a window of a smaller size than the two before described, and which has not the soffiting ornamented like them : this has also a dripstone over it, and the architrave mouldings which still remain are of good decorated character. A little below this, still keeping to the westward, is an obtuse arch through the wall, now filled up ; from hence to the tower a great part of the wall is destroyed. Above the pointed windows, on the south side, are the remains of several large clerestory windows ; no vestiges, however, of their mullioned tracery is left ; between these are the corbels, (being mutilated figures of angels with shields, something similar to those in Westminster Hall,) from which the groining of the roof sprung. The chancel is filled up with rubbish to the height of some feet above the level of the original floor, which was paved with glazed and painted tiles of different devices, some charged with the armorial bearings of the Ferrars, and others of Warren, &c. Many of these tiles have been dug up at various times from beneath the rubbish, and preserved as curiosities. The tower, which is now about sixty feet in height, appears to have been built at a later period than the eastern part of the church ; it communicated with the nave by a lofty and well-proportioned pointed arch, part of the upper mouldings of which are still visible ; the soffiting has been divided by arched panels, the heads of which were cinquefoiled. On the western side of the tower are the remains of a large window, with plain architrave mouldings and a dripstone ; above this is a small square trefoil-headed window, and at the south and north-west corners of the tower are two diagonal buttresses in stages, and on each side of the uppermost story is an obtuse arch-headed window. At the south-west corner of the tower is a winding staircase, which led to the belfry and summit. There appears also to have been a private entrance from the dormitory of the Priory, up this staircase and down another, into the church ; and near this, on the south-west, are the remains of a triangular-headed buttress. The

present church door at Thornton, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have belonged to this Priory church previous to the dissolution. On the south side of the church, and within the court, extending the whole length of the nave, traces of the cloisters are still apparent, at the eastern end of which are the remains of a door which was the principal entrance from the Priory into the church; this door is now almost hidden by buildings: the architrave mouldings are such as prove it to have been of the decorated style; they spring from circular piers, with capitals having the bell moulding. On the western side of the court are the remains of what was in all probability the dormitory; these are now converted into barns, in one of which may still be perceived a pointed window, despoiled of its tracery. On the south side of the Priory, and opposite to the church, stood the refectory, or dinner hall; of this the present remains consist of a wall, with four obtuse-arched headed windows; these have had perpendicular mullions, traces of which are still visible; and at the east end of the refectory is a stone pulpit, formed within a thick buttress, from which a portion of scripture, or legend of a saint, used to be read to the monks by one of their number during their meals. Adjoining to the refectory, and at the south-east corner of the court, stood the prior's lodgings, a great part of the original buildings of which, although altered so as to form a dwelling house suited to modern convenience, still remain. While engaged in repairs in one of the rooms some years since, the masons met with a stone fixed in the wall, on which, there is reason to believe, were engraved the arms of the Priory and the date of erection, but it was unfortunately destroyed. The prior's hall, which fronts the south, is well worthy of observation; the massive walls; the numerous mouldings of which the mullions of the windows, which are square-headed, are composed; the fireplace, and also the roof, may tend to give to the visitor some idea of the solidity with which the principal habitable buildings of our ancestors were constructed. The cloister was probably continued all round the court, though no remains of it on the eastern side are now perceptible. On this side also it is probable that

the library, locutory or common room, treasury, and chapter house, stood, though nothing but a range of sheds and common outbuildings are now standing. A moat runs round the remains of the Priory on the east, west, and south sides, enclosing an area of about an acre, or more, and on the north, adjoining the church, were several small pools, used for the breeding of fish, to supply the inmates of the Priory on fasting days ; these, with the exception of one still remaining in the adjoining field, have been drained and turned into pasture. The little brook from which they were supplied with water winds its way down the valley, shaded by alders and bushes, and passing on to Newtown Linford, runs through Bradgate Park, and joins the Soar near Quorndon. A rather larger (and at all times rapid) brook flows by at a little distance below the ruins. Both the Priory and manor of Ulverscroft belong to the representatives of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

177.—The Decayed Church of St. Peter, Leicester.

—Whilst some workmen were recently engaged in pulling down some old stabling in St. Peter's Lane, Leicester, to make room for the erection of new buildings, there has been brought to view what is stated to be a portion of the West wall and lower part of the tower of the old decayed Church of St. Peter, to the height of eight or ten feet. Many visitors have been to inspect the remains of this ancient wall, which forms the boundary of the adjoining property, and one side of which is there visible, showing the base uses to which the sacred structure has descended. One end is banked up by a dung-heap, and the capacious recess of an ecclesiastical arch is utilised as a closet, while other portions make up one side of a cow-house and a lean-to shed. If the archæologist can find here anything that will form the clue to an interesting research into Church lore, he is not likely to be thwarted in his investigations by the present owners, for they evince quite as lively an interest in the old masonry as any who have viewed it.

The old decayed Church of St. Peter was taken down by

order of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1570, and the materials used in the Old Free Grammar School in Highcross Street. But several years before 1570, the church appears to have gone so much to decay that divine service was not held therein, so that the parish became annexed to that of All Saints. It appears by the Common Hall Papers that "on Tuesday, Sept. 21st, 1563 (the Feast of St. Matthew), the four bells of the decayed Church of Seynt Peter were wheyed before Mr. Davye, Mayor, Mr. Darker, Mr. Pare, Mr. Norrice, Mr. Robert Herrycke, and Mr. Robert Davye, the Chamberlains, with Mr. Thomas Newcombe, bellfounder, and others. The great bell wheyed 11cwt. 16lbs., the third bell, 8cwt. 26lbs.; the second bell, 6cwt. 18lbs.; and the fore bell (meaning the treble), 5cwt. 10lbs. Total weight 30cwt. 2qrs. 14lbs." Further, it appears, that in 1564 the Corporation "received of Mr. Thomas Newcombe for 8 brasses, weighing 38lbs., and three clappers, wheying 95lbs., the sum of xxii shillings;" and again, on June 30th, 1564, "Mr. Newcombe and Mr. Wm. Norrice, payed to the Corporation for the Greate bell of Seynt Peter's, £24 16s. 8d., and 1 bell wheele for 1s." In 1565, "Mr. Ffrauncis Watts purchased three bell wheeles for xii shillings;" and in 1566, Mr. Thomas Newcombe purchased the other three bells for £31 12s. Mr. Wm. Norrice above mentioned, being a great benefactor to All Saints, it is not at all unlikely that the great bell of St. Peter's purchased by Mr. Norrice and Mr. Newcombe, is the present great bell at All Saints, which is said to correspond with the weight given of the old bell at St. Peter's. This bell was cast by one John of Stafford, but the date is not given. It is admitted to be the oldest bell in Leicester, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is not, however, the slightest evidence extant as to the date of the casting of this bell, but the following unfortunate circumstance almost conclusively proves that this bell was in existence at the latter end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. On Saturday, December 23rd, 1306, in the Vigils of the Nativity of our Lord, and about midnight, Simon de Waleys, clerk of St. Peter's, went to the church to strike the bell, early in the morn-

ing, as was his custom. He there found William the Vicar standing in the church, who asked him why he had delayed so long, before coming to strike the bell, and thereupon struck Simon de Waleys upon the head with a meat knife called a misericorde, the blade of which pierced to the brain. The clerk lived but two days. Matilda Brodey was with him when he died, and immediately gave the alarm to the townsmen at the gates, and informed the bailiffs and coroners of the circumstances. An inquisition was taken, and suspicion as to the death rested on none other than William the Vicar, who sheltered himself in the church for seven weeks, and then gave himself up to the King's peace, and was confined in prison, in the custody of Hugh the Mercer. There is not, however, any record of any other punishment being awarded to William the Vicar.

Some of your readers may be able to supply additional notes with regard to the old Church of St. Peter's.

PENIEL HINE.

178.—Epitaph on a Quaker in Belton Churchyard.—

Near to this place interred there lies,
One whom the Quakers did despise.
His poverty earned him disgrace,
They denied him a burial place :
Though by his friends, it hath been said,
Towards a burying place large sums were paid,
Poor Robert might not there be laid.
Oh Friends, how could you be so hard,
To let him lie in this churchyard ;
A place you all dislike, we know,
How could you displace a brother so.
In memory here this stone doth stand,
Of ROBERT, the son of JOHN and SARAH SWANN.
In One Thousand seven hundred and forty nine
He did his soul to God resign.

This quaint epitaph needs preserving in print, as it is becoming illegible.

Belton Vicarage, Uppingham.

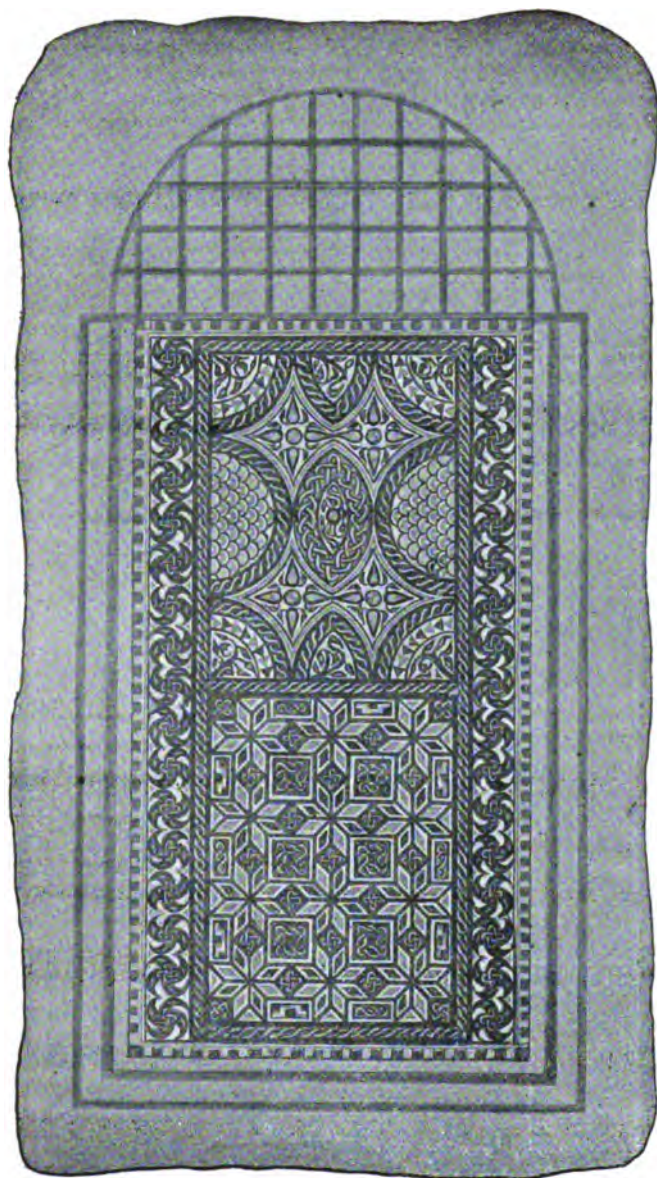
C. H. NEWMARCH.

179.—Roman Pavement at Medbourne.—The village of Medbourne, near Market Harborough, was the site of a Roman station, probably of importance, and, together with its modern name, is a remnant of the ancient “Mediumbury,” and was, no doubt, so called from being half-way between the great camps of Camulodunum (Colchester) and Castra Deva (Chester), being about 90 miles from either. The traces of the grand military road which connected these two places—in a nearly perfect straight line—are still remarkably distinct, and this, the Via Devana (*i.e.* leading to the city of the Dee) may yet be travelled on for many miles, although for the greater part long since disused as a public highway; on this road stand Cambridge, Huntingdon, Leicester, Burton-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, &c.

It is difficult to conjecture the exact age of this pavement, from the fact, however, that coins of the Earlier Roman Emperors (as well as later ones) are continually found in the locality; it is probably cœval with the Christian Era.

It is interesting to note the geometrical accuracy of this beautiful pattern, and it is found that some of the oldest rules of proportion are embodied therein: one of the chief (which is also exemplified in the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh) is, that if the base of a right-angled triangle be 3 units, and the height be 4, the hypotenuse will be 5 units.

The pavement, which was found about 4 feet below the surface, probably formed a portion of the “atrium” of a Roman villa; but, owing to the evident destruction of the place by fire, and the subsequent removal of the stones for building during the succeeding ages, all the more conspicuous features of the Roman Station are quite obliterated. As may be imagined, the pavement was found to have shared in the general ruin, and of the original structure not more than a sixth part remained. The scattered fragments nevertheless afforded sufficient clue whereby to reproduce the design in its original integrity. A portion of the south-west angle, which had remained intact, is, or was, in the possession of W. Baker, Esq., Engineer of the London and North Western Railway. The original extent of the pavement seems to have



TESSELATED PAVEMENT IN ATRIUM OF ROMAN VILLA AT MEDBOURNE
(ANCIENT MEDIUMBURY) NEAR MARKET HARBOUR,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

been (over all) about 42 feet by 22 feet. It is composed of mosaics of various materials about half-an-inch square, coloured red, white, blue and drab. The whole appeared to have rested on a bed of ordinary mortar about 2 inches thick, laid on the native ground, which presented no signs of having been otherwise disturbed.

P. P. C.

180.—Leicester : City or Borough ? (*Continued.*)—It was the largest and most important place in mid-Britain when the Engle conquerors came up by the fosse way, and valley of the Trent, from the East and North coast, and took possession of the country up to Watling Street and the forest of Arden. It remained always an important place during the gradual evolution of the country out of its three-fold Engle, Saxon, and Scandinavian elements; it was styled "*Legoracensis Civitas*" in the eighth century; it was a place of importance in King Alfred's time and under the Danish kings; Earl Leofric, at Leicester Castle, presided over one of the three great earldoms into which the country was divided in the eleventh century; it was styled "*Civitas de Ledecestre*" at the Norman survey; it was the residence of Norman earls down to the time of Simon de Montfort, framer of the famous Parliament of 1265; and it was the residence of Plantagenet earls and dukes of the House of Lancaster until John of Gaunt's son became King Henry the 4th.

The English history of Leicester—English, that is, apart from early British and Roman history—begins with the building of the Cathedral referred to in the last paragraph. Let us consider how it came about. The place we call England had for some time been divided and dividing into three parts—Mercia, Northumbria, and Wessex—and of these three Mercia was, by the end of the seventh century, the largest, extending from the Dee to the Severn on one hand, and from the Humber and the East coast as far as Kent on the other; fluctuating, indeed, and still to fluctuate, like the figures in a kaleidoscope, for some hundred years, as one power became larger than the others. East, West, North, and South, and Middle Engle and Saxon: the names re-

main in Suffolk and Norfolk, in Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, and Midlands—mere names now, but once very real in meaning. Northumbria had but recently crystallised into shape; in the middle of the sixth century it was divided between Bernicians and Deirans, whose constant fighting filled the foreign markets with slaves; the story has often been told, but it is necessary for our purpose, and it will bear repeating: I quote from Mr. Green's *Making of England*. "Nothing marks more strongly the chasm of thought and feeling which parted the English tribes from one another than the usages of their warfare. It was entirely at the captor's will, that ransom saved the noble from death, or slavery the captive of meaner rank. One of the most remarkable stories in our history shows us a group of slaves, taken in war between the Deirans and Bernicians, as they stood in the market-place at Rome. Their white bodies, their fair faces, were noted by a Roman Deacon who passed that way. 'From what country do they come?' said Gregory; and the slave-dealer answered, 'They are Angles'—the word English ran so in the Latin form—and the Deacon's pity vented itself in poetic humour: 'Non Angli sed Angeli. And what is the name of their king?' They told him 'Ælla'; and Gregory again answered, 'Alleluia shall be sung in Ælla's land.' Now, while Gregory was thus playing with Ælla's name, the old king died, and Gregory, a few years after, became Bishop of the Imperial City, and found himself in a position to carry out his dream of winning Britain to the faith, and after cautious negotiation he sent a Roman abbot, Augustine, at the head of a band of monks, who landed in the Isle of Thanet in 597."

We are now to pass over a period of about a hundred years, when the threefold divisions of England had become more pronounced than before, and the old heathendom had come temporarily to an end. In 664 the See of Canterbury was vacant, and Egbert of Kent selected a priest as Archbishop, and sent him to Rome for consecration; he died there, but the Pope found for us an Archbishop in Theodore, who landed here in May 669. Theodore was evidently a man of business, who thought it neces-

sary to make himself acquainted with facts, and he travelled through the island for three years, 669 to 672, and then, not without difficulty, settled some very troublesome questions by consecrating, amongst others, a Bishop of Mercia; and, having called a Council at Hertford (the first really English National Council ever held), he divided the overgrown Diocese of Mercia, setting a Bishop over the Middle English at Leicester.

Now, it will be observed that the incident just related did not make Leicester a City; but, on the contrary, the Bishop was placed at Leicester because Leicester was already a City, *i.e.* chief place of the Middle Engles, and was also at that time, and down to the Danish invasion, one of the largest and most important places in mid-Britain; Leeds being then a deserted British settlement; Nottingham, not yet made the "ham" or home of the Snotingas; Sheffield, a place "felled" out of the forest of Needwood; Bradford, a ford across a small river; and Birmingham, not yet emerged out of the forest of Arden.

Let us picture to ourselves the Leicester of these early days, passing over the British City, *Caer Legria*, and the Roman municipium of *Ratæ*, going back a thousand years only out of the two or three thousand years of provincial life. A road across the country from East to West, anterior to Watling Street, in direction from modern Colchester to Chester, still partly existing under the name of Gartree Road, was crossed at Leicester by the fosse way, a Roman road also on the lines of a previously existing British one; this road, after skirting the great forest of Arden, passed through Leicester forest, and Charnwood, and Sherwood, to Lincoln; the other left the fen country and the forest of Rockingham on the North, and passed through Leicester and Cannock Chase to the river Dec. *Legre-Ceastre*, by the river Soar, was near the intersection of these roads, a parallelogram of about eight hundred by seven hundred yards, whose walls may even now be detected on the map, indicated by a peculiar and narrow line of building, from near the Castle Mount, between Friar Lane and Millstone Lane, between Horsefair Street, Gallowtree Gate, and Market Place, along Church Gate and Sanvey Gate,

down to the river again at Soar Lane. But I am speaking of the time when the Cathedral of Legre-Ceastre was built, on the site of what is now St. Margaret's Church, outside the City walls, it will be observed, for it was not the Cathedral of Legre-Ceastre only, but of the Middle Engles, and there were then no outside enemies to fear; for Mercia, under the rule of Offa, extended from the Humber to the Kentish coast.

Here, at this time, stood the Roman-British City, with its temples and villas, somewhat battered perhaps, but inhabited by descendants of the Engle and Scandinavian conquerors, and by the Roman-British people who had kept up traditions of *Caer Legria*; the name altered to Legre-Ceastre (the name *Ratæ* being forgotten), by which the City was henceforth to be known. Leicester, it will be observed, is not a Roman name, as Chester (*Castrum Legionum*) probably is; it is derived from an independent Celtic root *Caer*, in the way just related.

In these days, then, Leicester was a City, and is so named in the record of a Council held in the eighth century, quoted in Stubbs and Haddan, "*Legoracensis Civitas*." In the Danish wars it became one of the five Boroughs. In King Edward's time it was again a City, or it would not have been described in Domesday Book as "*Civitas de Ledecestre*." The title was again lost under the Norman rule, owing to the determined opposition of its people after the Battle of Hastings, when the King took the city by force and gave it to Hugo de Grentmesnel and his followers. A curious extract from the Domesday Survey may here be quoted, to show how completely the place was held and considered to be the King's demesne. It is as follows:—"Alwyn Pochin held Barchebe (Barkby), but Hugo (Grentmesnel) said the King had given it to him."*

There need be no question, then, about a Norman city; but, strictly speaking, from this time forward, there is but one City in

* It is a somewhat singular and unique fact that this estate should have been owned by one and the same family since the time of the Conquest, but the Manor of Barchebie (Barkby) is still held by the very ancient and honourable family of Pochin, the present representative of which is William Ann Pochin, Esq., of Edmondthorpe and Barkby in this County.

a State where the national life is so completely represented as it is with us in London ; only, where the national life has sprung from a union of separate States, the title may remain by prescriptive right or historical usage ; and this is the case pre-eminently with the cities of Canterbury and York, and in less degree also with Lichfield and Gloucester, Worcester, Winchester and Bath, Norwich, Lincoln, and Leicester. Leicester, we must observe, has the same claim as the others, but in greater degree, having been a British and Roman city as well as an English one.

There is little need to speak about the destruction of Leicester during the Danish wars. From the peace of Wedmore, A.D. 878, when the Danes were established north of Watling Street, to the time of Canute, Leicester was a very centre of battle, and they left little which could by any possibility be destroyed. The Jewry wall, the Roman pavements, columns, capitals, and bases, fortuitously covered up by the *débris* of burning houses, and splashed with molten lead, reveal a story which has no other record. And there is no reason to throw stones even at the Danes ; the modern iconoclast has dealt with Leicester just as roughly. Within the memory of persons now living, a relic* of Druid worship has been broken up to mend the roads ; the Jewry wall is even now fast crumbling under the influence of frost and rain and neglect ; part of the old Castle gateway was blown down in 1888 ; King Richard's house, a half-timbered gabled building of special artistic merit, and a landmark of the Battle of Bosworth, has been pulled down and sold for old materials ; the old Town Hall, built by the Merchant Guilds, associated with the great Civil War and with the name of Shakspeare, is used as a school of cookery.

But the people of Leicester are awaking to higher aims ; they are becoming conscious that traditions deeply rooted in their past history may be useful ; they think that a name which connects them with the first immigration of Celtic peoples, with Imperial Rome, with the great Teutonic family of nations, and with the first surging wave of Christianity, may be worth preserving. They

* The so-called "St. John's stone."

wish, possibly, to rebuild their Cathedral ; any way, they have applied to the Home Secretary for help to confer upon them an ancient and honourable title. With submission, that title is not properly so conferred at all ; it grows out of the historical, geographical, and sociological conditions of a people. The head of the State may confer a new title ; but the claim of Leicester, "Caer Legria," "Lēgoracensis Civitas," "Civitas de Ledecestre," is already thrice conferred. It is as old and unquestionable as that of York or Canterbury.

Loseby Lane, Leicester.

W. JACKSON.

181.—Manor of Desford (*Continued*).—In the Act of Parliament, 1759, for dividing and enclosing the open and common fields, the King was described as Lord of the Manor in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, and entitled as such to so many wagon loads of hay (not exceeding 18) of the swath, or first math, of a certain meadow called the "King's Meadow," containing about 13 acres, then in lease to John Smalley, for a term of years ; which wagon loads were made into hay, and carried *gratis* for the King's lessee of the said meadow for the time, by certain copy holders of the said manor, as services annexed to their copyhold estates there. And his Majesty's Steward of the said manor, for holding a Court Baron yearly in and for the said manor, had the swath or first math of about six roods of meadow ground, which was mowed, made into hay, and carried for him, by the said copy holders, as other services annexed to their copyhold estates. And a certain officer called the Reeve (who is appointed by the said Steward yearly, out of the copy holders of the said manor), for superintending the said several services of the said copy holders, finding them white bread and ale at the time of their performing thereof, providing a dinner for the Steward and his friends, at the said yearly Court, collecting and paying to his Majesty's Receiver his Majesty's rents and fines from the copy holders of the said manor, and doing other duties annexed to his said office, had the swath or first math of several pieces of meadow in Desford aforesaid (together about seven acres), and

the surplus (if any) of the hay of the said meadow, called the "King's Meadow," beyond 18 wagon loads, and also the rakings of hay of the said meadow. The Act directed an allotment to his Majesty's Lessee for the remainder of his said term, and afterwards to and for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in right of his said Duchy, the said meadow called the "King's Meadow," to be held in severalty in lieu of such swath, &c., and in discharge thereof. Also, an allotment was made to the Steward, and the Reeve for the time being, for ever in lieu of their swath, &c.

The "King's Meadow" is situated near the "Lancaster Arms;" but, since the enclosure, has been sold by the Duchy to a Mr. Fox, a representative of whose family now holds it. The "Reeve Meadow," with which is now annually associated the "Meadow mowing,"* lies near the Railway, in the Lindridge Lane, and comprises about eight acres.

There are 18 Reeve Houses, the owners of which have the "Reeve Meadow" annually in succession, and should any one person own more than one such house, he has the field in his turn for each. Possession of the field is taken by the one succeeding to it on the first of January each year (who at once puts lock and key thereon). The Reeve for the year has the produce thereof, either for his own use or for sale, and in addition to finding the dinner for the Court Baron the following year, and paying £2 to the Steward thereat, has to provide a certain sum (about fifty shillings) for prizes at the "Meadow mowing," as it is called, which takes place the week after the hay is carried, and consists of wrestling, running, and other games. Should a Reeve house be wholly pulled down it loses its right, so that when at any time one requires rebuilding, it is usual to leave a chimney or some portion of the building standing.

A Court Baron of our Sovereign Lady the Queen who, as Duchess of Lancaster, is Lady of the Manor, is held annually in

The "Meadow mowing" was, according to Throsby and Nichols, a custom in the olden time in several parts of the county, and was the occasion of much merriment, festivity and games. Vide *Notes and Queries*, vol. i. p. 224, for details of the custom as in vogue at Ratby.

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May. Mr. Thos. Reid is the Receiver of the copyhold rents, and the Thirdborough, an under constable, Mr. Job Mansfield (elected by the Steward), collects the manorial dues and summons a jury of thirteen copy holders, before whom, in the presence of the Steward, surrenders are made, and descents or admittants are summoned to attend to be enrolled on the Court Roll, and other business connected with the manor is transacted.

T. S.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Since the issue of our last part we have to acknowledge the receipt of the following :—Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend (*Sept., October, and November*) ; The Western Antiquary, Part xii. (*August*), and Part i. and ii. (*October*) ; Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, Part xxx. ; The East Anglian (*September and October*) ; The Miscellanea Genealogica (*October*) ; The Quarterly Journal of the Berks. Archæological Society (*October*) ; Fenland Notes and Queries (*October*) ; The Yorkshire County Magazine, Part ix. and x. (*September and October*) ; Caermarthenshire Notes and Queries (*October*) ; Bedfordshire Notes and Queries (*July*) ; Gloucestershire Notes and Queries (*September*).

Also a specimen number (Part iv., *October*), of the new "Journal of the Ex-Libris Society," the outcome of the "Bookplate Collectors' Supplement," which has for some time past appeared in "The Western Antiquary." The new venture is beautifully got up, and should prove of great interest to the ever increasing number of students of heraldry and genealogy.

Vol. v. of Hampshire Notes and Queries, which the editor has forwarded to us is of a similar character to the now general local Notes and Queries in various districts, but instead of being bound in quarterly parts, the Notes, &c., are reprinted from the pages of the *Hampshire Observer* (weekly), and when a sufficient quantity has accumulated a volume is issued. We commend the practice to editors of other County papers.

It is with regret that we hear of the cessation of the recently started Durham County Magazine, and the slightly older Berkshire Notes and Queries, the former, owing to the withdrawal of the editor from this country, the latter, as Mr. Tudor Sherwood informs us, owing to the indifferent attitude of the public, to whom he appealed. We hope the Berkshire people will awaken to a keener interest in their past history, and by their support enable the editor of the Berkshire Notes and Queries to continue publication.



Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.— J. & T. Spence, Leicester.



WILLIAM BURTON,
FIRST HISTORIAN OF LEICESTERSHIRE

182.—William Burton and Burton's Leicestershire.—

Until the reign of James I. Leicestershire supplied the metaphor of a wealthy man who was acknowledged to be the representative of a noble house, but except for the similarity of his name and the assertion of tradition he was quite unprepared to prove his connection with it. Tradition dinned in his ears the achievements of his forefathers both in the battlefield and in the council chamber, and their names indeed appeared in some old parchment writings which he had accidentally turned over, but he was so pressed with business matters and unsettled times that he had no leisure to go into details.

Leicestershire, indeed, had no written history then, excepting as it was to be found scattered piecemeal in the great munimentary treasuries of the kingdom. The archives of Leicester Castle were rich in materials, while the national repositories such as the Tower of London and the Courts of Law, also contained documents of priceless value, but no Leicestershire worthy had yet appeared with sufficient courage to turn them over and critically examine them. There were, too, the Registers of the dissolved Abbeys, and the various literary productions of monkish and other authors, which were sources whence valuable materials for county history were to be obtained. In consequence of the anarchy which followed the dissolution, these historical treasuries were almost forgotten; the country was too much occupied with questions of religion and state policy to find leisure for anything else; and even when the heat of controversy had cooled down to a more rational level the majority of authors appeared to be seized with a mania for the production of dramatic pieces. But the accession of James brings us into contact with a quieter and more dignified class of writers—the students of antiquities—who gradually assumed a recognised position in the literary field, and as the number of their publications increased, and the love of archæology grew stronger, so did a better feeling begin to fasten on the people. The earliest contribution to this branch of literature was William Lambard's "*Kent*" published in 1576; followed in 1602 by Richard Carew's "*Cornwall*," then by John

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Norden's Surveys of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. and in 1622 by "The Particular Description of Leicestershire, by William Burton.

William Burton, the author of the work, belonged to an old respectable Staffordshire family, being lineally descended from Ingulphus de Burton, knight, who held lands in Tutbury *temp.* William I. The Burtons were seated at Tutbury until the reign of Edward II., when Nicholas, the ninth in descent from Ingulphus, removed to Falde or Faulde, about nine miles distant, which he had acquired by his marriage with Agnes Curzon, the sister and heiress of John Curzon. In 1511 James, the fifth in descent from Nicholas, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Herdwick, of Lindley, Leicestershire, and in her right had a third part of the manor of Lindley. From this time the Burtons often resided at Lindley, and William Burton, the first historian of Leicestershire, was born there on the 24th August, 1575. He was the elder of two sons. Robert, the younger, born at Falde on the 8th February, 1578, was a Bachelor of Divinity in Christ Church, Oxford, and successively Vicar of St. Thomas, in Oxford, and Rector of Seagrave, in this County ; as an author he is justly celebrated for his "Anatomy of Melancholy" William, as the eldest son, inherited the family estates on the death of his father in 1619, the patrimony including Falde, Lindley, and the manor of Dadlington.

As a youth William Burton was educated for the law. He was matriculated at "Brasenose Colledge" on the 22nd October, 1591, and he calls himself a "scholler" there in the following year, when Queen Elizabeth went in progress to Oxford.* The allusion which he makes to that occasion gives a faithful picture of court life and society in those days. "Amongst many questions," he says, "which were discussed in Saint *Maries* before her Maiestie there was one in physic ; whether that the ayre, or meate, or drinke did most change a man : And a merry doctor, Master Doctor *Ratchliffe*, going about to prove the negative, showed such a bigge, large body, a great fat belly, a syde waste, all as he said

* Burton, p. 68.

so changed by meate and drinke, desiring to see any there so metamorphosed by the ayre; but it was concluded (by the moderators) in the affirmative, that the ayre had greater power of change."

Burton took the degree of B.A. on the 22nd June, 1594; he had been admitted a Fellow of the Inner Temple on the 20th May, 1593; * and in 1599 (41 Eliz.) we find him a Reporter in the Court of Common Pleas. About the same time he improved by request Saxton's map of Leicestershire, adding 80 place names; this map was engraved at Amsterdam in 1602 by Jodocus Hondius, and was afterwards imitated by Speed in the History of Britain.† In 1603 he was admitted a Barrister of the Inner Temple, but his address to the reader in 1622, affords the information that he did not remain at the bar long. "Through the weak constitution of my body," he says, "not being able to follow the practise which my calling did require, I have now retired myself to a private countrie life." He had had a severe illness in the year of his admission to the Bar.‡

Not much is known of his career as a Barrister. He makes no direct allusion to it, and it is easy to see that his taste for it was eclipsed by his love of topography and antiquities, which constituted his ruling passion. The responsibilities of his legal calling, however, were great and many, and while he remained an active member of the Bar he had little leisure for other pursuits. "I was bound," he says, "for a study which is jealous and will admit no partner, for that all time and parts of time that could possibly be employed therein, were not sufficient to be dispended thereon, by reason of the difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of kindes of learning therein. Yet," he continues, "if a partner might be admitted . . . there is no studie or learning so fit or necessary for a lawyer as the studie of antiquities." †

It was well for our author that the natural genius for antiquities, which he ascribes to himself, was strong enough to impel him to the study of them, and the existence of this genius must have

* Burton, p. 235. † *Ib.*, In the address to the Reader.

‡ Nicholls.

been a wonderful element of strength when weakened by physical infirmities, he was compelled to relinquish the activity of the Bar for the quiet monotony of a country life. He seems indeed to have laid down the wig and gown not without a sense of sorrow, and a hobby was essential to divert his thoughts from what he might have felt at the time to be a heavy misfortune. But his character and morals were opposed to a life of profitless indulgence; he believed in the value and truth of the old sayings that leisure without letters is as death, and that knowledge is worth more than wealth; and he tells us that in undertaking his history he gave way "in some sort" to his own desire, choosing rather to recreate himself thus than to be either misemployed or altogether idle. He says nothing in favour of his own merits, confessing himself to be altogether unfit to handle such a matter as the history of Leicestershire.

Burton began to make his collections in 1597, about four years after his admission to the Inner Temple, intending them for his private use, without any idea of ever giving them to the public. His views, however, soon took a practical turn, and in 1604 he had so far resolved to go the press that he wrote a Latin preface for the work, and prepared the following as the title page:—

"Collectio armorum, insignium gentiliorum, tumulorum, et eorum inscriptionum, monumentorum et cæterarum antiquitatum, in singulâ fere ecclesiâ, templo, monasterio, aliove, loco memorabili, in comitatu Leicestrensi, quos ætas et tempus ad nos devenire permiserunt, hic descripta, labore et studio plerumque, Willmi Wyrley, Leicestrensis. Arcessit etiam collectio antiquitatum in quibusdam ecclesiis in comitatibus circum-jacentibus; ceterisque ubicunque, labore prædicti W. Wyrley."

This was followed by a list of the contributors, Erdeswick appearing first, Puresey second, and Burton third. The book was afterwards laid aside, but Burton tells us that when it had "slept" a long time it was suddenly "raised out of the dust, and by force of an higher power drawn to the presse, having scarce an allowance of time for the furbishing and putting on a mantle." Accordingly on the 15th July, 1622, it was entered at Stationers' Hall, by John White, under the hands of the Lord Marshall and both the Wardens, and it was printed for White at the "Holy

Lambe in Little Britaine neere unto Aldersgate Street." Burton laid a copy before the Herald's College for their approbation, and received the following reply :—

"In perusall of your booke we finde your method good, and your paines extraordinary. Your Church noates for monuments and armes, the hundreds, seates, and scituations of towns, and the families owners thereof, and the translation of them from one family to another, the advowsons and patrones of churches, things both pleasant and usefull. But for pedigrees, which is a subject concerning us and our profession, unto the which our approbation grounded upon your bare assertion without any proove in your booke to give us satisfaction, may lay upon us all such an asperion and stayne of our reputation as we dare not with our safeties give way into it; your pedigrees long, and will ask time to consider it. I fear, and am assured, many of them will hardly be proved. You may in your history, by way of narration witness that such a family hath continewed from such a tyme or such a tyme, without connecting or knitting lines so punctually together as you have done; for it is impossible so exquisitely to do them. Your booke may proceed notwithstanding the omission of your long pedigrees. You may imagine that this is rather done for splene, then in singleness and simplicity, to quit ourselves of such imputation as may be justly be laid upon us; which we desire you to take in good parte, and in no worse sense then we in love and respect intend unto you. And so with our very kind comendacions to you wee bid you hartely farewell and rest.

"Your very loving frends.

"At the Office of Arms.

"23 July 1622."

Three months after the date of this letter the book was published with a dedication to the Marquis of Buckingham, the author's preface being dated from Falde, 30th Oct., 1622.*

Burton is particular to tell us that the publication of his history was not suggested by motives of self-conceit or vain-glory which he held to be the height of vanity. His grand object is best described by himself. He writes: "Rather than my native countrie should any longer lye obscured with darkness, I have ventured (in some sort) to restore her to her worth and dignity." The same purpose is expressed in the Dedictory Epistle which is beautifully worded and is the finest passage we have from Burton's pen. "Having undertaken," says the author, "to remove an eclipse from the sunne without art or astronomical dimension, to give light to the Countie of *Leicester* whose beauty hath long beene shadowed and obscured, I have adventured to

* For facsimile of title page see *N. & Q.*, Vol. I. p. 31.

submit the worke to your Honours Patronage ; for that upon the discovery of those rayes, truth will come forth, against whom will many adversaries rise, who for that shee appeareth naked and unarmed and cannot of herselfe resist the violence of their furious incounters ; vouchsafe therefore *Great Lord* to grant a protection to her and to the Countie ; and take them both under your Honours Tutelage, sith by birth they doe belong to you, and none alike to you can make the like defence, whose only word can calme the strongest assault ; then will their glorious beames reflect upon your selfe ; and make your Honour ever more to shine."

In the arrangement of the work Burton followed an intelligible method, the plan being uniform throughout. Leicestershire as a county is treated of independently, a "general description" of it occupying seven pages at the beginning of the book. Following this is the "Particular Description" which deals individually with each town, village and hamlet. In this division each place is treated of in its alphabetical order, the hundred in which it was included being stated, and the situation and physical characteristics often described. After this follows information respecting the old proprietors with the time when they held, and how the estates passed from one family to another,—whether by descent or purchase. At this point the author occasionally digresses in order to dissert upon some subject he had accidentally touched, as may be seen under Ab Kettleby, where he pauses to speak of the origin and progress of armoury, and to define military tenure, and again under Loughborough where he speaks of the game of chess. Then if the place under treatment had a parish church, he follows on with an extract from a Latin MS. of 1220, shewing the state of the church at that date, supplementing this with the name of the Patron in 1622, and the value of the living according to the Kings' Books. Then he notices all armourial bearings existing in the church or chapel in 1622, generally naming the families to which they belonged ; also describing the noteworthy monuments, and quoting the inscriptions on the humble slab or tablet when the same threw any light on the genealogy of pro-

prietary families. Lastly, under many of these places he gives pedigrees of the old families which had become extinct, and a few of families still flourishing. Having completed his tour of the county in this manner he closes up with four lists or tables, shewing (1) the appropriate churches and the religious houses to which they were appropriated; (2) the names and arms of those Knights of the Garter who were connected with the county by birth or title; (3) the names and arms of the Leicestershire knights who served under Edward I. in his wars; and (4) the names of the Sheriffs from the time of Henry II.

*Liber Willelmi Burton Lindhiaci Leicestrensis
ex dono amici mei singuloris M^r Johannis
price socij Interioris Templi.
28: Jan: 1606. / Anno
regni regis Jacobi
quarto. /*

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

(To be continued.)

183.—Query.—Hubbard of Barleythorpe.—Can any correspondent give me any Genealogical information regarding the family of Hubbard of Barleythorpe and Langham, near Oakham, in the 17th and 18th centuries?

Heckington, S.O., Lincolnshire.

JAMES E. HUBBARD.

184.—Query.—Sherwood.—Will correspondents favour me with any particulars of persons bearing this surname; notes of matches especially welcome? I will most gladly, in exchange, refer to a collection of indexed notes and pedigrees in my possession for any name in which they may be interested. Please reply direct.

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Petersham House, Waltham Green, London, S.W.

185.—**Rutland Guilds and Chantries** (*Continued*).—

STAMFORD.—The will of the founder of this Chantry I append, as it affords us a glimpse into the customs of a past age and also as tending most strongly to show that respect and veneration for the then religious belief of our forefathers were, to say the least, real and practical. The will is taken from the original (copy) at Somerset House, Register 13 Adeane.

In the name of God Amen. The xxvth day of the moneth of Septemb The yere of our lord M V and sixe. I David Philipp Knight beyng in good remembrañce and hole mynde make and ordeyne this my p'sent testmtt in this man and fo'rme following ffirst I geve and bequeth my soule to almighty god to o'r lady seynt Mary and to all the holy company of heven and my body to be bured in the pisshe churche of seynt Mary in Stamford. Also I bequeth my mortuary to my pisshe church as the custom ys. Also I geve to the high aluter of the same church xs. Item : I bequeth to the same church xiijs. iiij^d. Item : I bequeth to the moder church of Lincoln iiij^l. vjs. viij^d. Item : I bequeth to seynt Marys church in Stamford iiij^l. vjs. viij^d. Item : I bequeth to the repacon of Walmesford brigge v mrks and my land ther' shall pay it vnto the said som to be paid. Item : I bequeth to the Rood of Dewles a coote of velvet garnysshed w^t cloth of gold. Item : I geve to the iiij. ordres of freers in Stamford iiij^l. Item : I geve to seynt Mary(s) churche chauncell there xl wayn-escots. Item : I bequeth to the high aluter of the pisshe church of Stebynton (Stibbington) xs. Item : I bequeth to the same church xs. Item : I bequeth to the freers of Dunstable xs. Item : I bequeth to fynnysh the pisshe church of Chenys iiij^l. Item : I bequeth to the high ault' of the same church xs. Item : I bequeth to Chessham church xs. Item : I bequeth to Agmondesham church iijs. iiij^d. Item : I beqth to Goddisham church xs. Item : I bequeth to Saretts church iijs. iiij^d. Item : I bequeth to the Colege of ffodeynhay xii yardes of purpill velvet. Item : I bequeth to the pisshe church of ffodeynhey (blank). Item : I geve to my wif Eli(zabeth) vj oxen xij kyne C wethers a gilt goblett w^t a cou'e another goblett of silu' w^t a cou'e a

standing cup gilt w^t a cou'e my lyttell chayne of golt(d) that w^t my tothe pyke w^t other praty things hangyng thereby. A gold ryng w^t a dyamond. All my hole stuff at cheynys w^t the harnys vj horses and x kye. Item : I bequeth to my Wif a doseyn of silu' sponys ij salts of silu' oon' w^t a cou'e and the (one) w^t ooute a cou'e that be daily occupied. Item : I geve to my wif all suche lands as I have in North Crowle for (the) terme of her life and after the decesse of my wif I will it remayn to oon of hugh philippes sonnys which of theym shall please hir. Item : I will that myn executo's shall make sale of my lordship of Barnewell with the app'tenues in the countie of Northt And the money comyng of the sale thereof I will that my said executo's distribute and dispose for my soule as they shall seme most best. Item : I will that myn executo's admortize as moch of myn purchased lands as shal be sufficient for the founding and salary of a priest to sing for my soule and all xpēn soules in the said pisshe church of (seynt Mary) Stamford for eu' yf they can obteyne a licence of the King and that lands to be assigned by the disresōn of my said executors. Item : I geve to my son hugh philipp in money x*li*. Item : I geve to my said son vj kye. Item : I geve to hym my household stuff ij fetherbedds complete and more at my wiffs pleasure. Item : I geve to my daughter Margaret Philipp xls. Item : I bequeth to litell Dauid Philipp x ewys and x lambes. Item : I bequeth to eu'y oon of his daughter's v ewys apece and xs. apece. Item : I geve to litell Dauid philipp forsaied a mare a sowe and a kowe. Item : I geve to my daughter Margaret a sowe a boore ij kye and a mare. Item : I geve to Anne philipp my sonnys daughter ij kye and xij ewys. Item : I geve to my dought' Anne Broughton ij kye and xij ewys. Item : I geve to Edward philipp xls. Item : I give to John philipp xls. Item : I give to the Vicary of hanbury xls. Item : I give to Sir Thomas Bayhe v*li*. Item : I give to William Norton of Chenys xls. Item : I give to Nichas Stokys my house in Maxsey called palmys things w^t lands and medowes to haue and to hold to hym and to his heirs. Item : I give to my household sūnts their hole yere wages as well the men sūnts as other sūnts that be in wages by the yere.

Item : I give to Mary Cotton xxs. and a cowe to hir marriage.
 Item : I give to Jane ap Rosser xxs. Item : I beqth to Elizabeth Cornwall xxs. Item : I give to eu'y godson of myn as hit followeth here by name Davy Sowche xxs. Davy lynne xxs. Davy Vincent xxs. Davy Seysyld xxs. Davy Williams xxs. Item : I give to eu'y godson of myn that his name ys Davy xs. Item : I give in rewards to Kenmys and William Riggeley a pece of them xs. Item : I give to Thomas Riggeley xs. Item : I give to Sir George Sexten xiijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Thomas Cooke xiijs. iiijd. Item : I give to John A' Briggis iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to the Shepard xxs. Item : I give to Dixsons wif iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Baradon iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Thomas lote iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to William Briggys iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Thomas Cheseman iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Edmonde Cordall iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Robert Cosyn iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to William Sheriffs wif iijs. Item : I give to the Bakers wif xxs. Item : I give to Alice Durant iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to John Exnyng iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to the Netard iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to George Cokyll xxs. Item : I give to John Aylton iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to the Wydowe atte the Court house iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Robert a' briggys iijs. iiijd. Item : I give to Petri halley ij kye (and) xxs. Item : I give to eu'y one of my kepars that is for to say Thomas Lowes, John Rowland, Richard Blowfield, Thomas Lammes, William Radley, William Atkynson, Thomas Stewkley, and Edward Monce a pece of theym vjs. viijd. Item : I give to amende the high waye ou' my damaine xs. Item : I give to hugh Deny's a ryng. Matthew Baker a ryng. Guillam de la Ryvere a ryng. Pyres Champeny a ryng. John Brigge a ryng. Price a pece of eu'y ring xs. Item : I give Thomas Williams wif a gowne Davy Williams wif a gowne and Agnes Scisseld a gowne. Item : I give to eu'y poore man in Waynesford, Yearwall, Nassyngton, ffodeynghay, Barnewell, Clyff, Weteryng, Collyweston, Eston, Barnak, Ufford, helmeston, Maxey, Etton, Glynton, Norborowe, Stebynton and Syliston, that may not come to the dole at Stamford, they to have a pece iiijd. Item : I give for an obitte to be kept for me the

day of my buryall in seynt Jamys church in Depyng iijs. iiij*d*.
 Item : I bequeth to haue an obite in seynt Goodelokks church
 in depyng the same day iijs. iiij*d*. Item : I give to haue an
 obite in Baston (church) the same day iijs. iiij*d*. Item : I give
 to the Abbot of Burne for an obite xiijs. iiij*d*. Item : I give to
 oon Avyse of Abbots langley to hir marriage a kowe. Item : I
 give to Margaret hugh (and) philipp hunt a kowe. Item : I give
 to the Bayly and to the ij. women in Cheynys a pece of theym to
 bye theym gownes iiij*s*. Item : I give to eu'y of the Anchoretesses
 in Stamford iijs. iiij*d*. Item : I give to the Nonnys of Stamford
 xiijs. iiij*d*. Item : I will that myn executo's vnder written shall
 fynde a priest in Talyngton by the space of oon hole yere to
 praye for the soule of Jamys Abarre and his wif. Item : I give
 to hugh Edwards wif a blake gowne. Item : I give to eu'y church
 in Barnewell to bye them banners w^t a pece vjs. viij*d*. And after
 my detts paid and this my p^rsent testamēt and last will in all
 things p^rfo^rmed and fulfilled I will that my son hugh philipp haue
 the residue of my p^rchased lands and tenements to haue and to
 hold to hym and his heyres and assignes for eu^rmore. The re-
 residue of all my goods moevable and unmoevable not bequeathed
 I give to myn executo's they to dispose it for the welth of my
 soule. And of this my present testamēt and last will I make
 and ordeyne myn executo's as (followeth) Edward hawley, Davy
 Scisseld and hugh Edwards And I make and ordeyne cozin
 Robert Barnard Mast' of the college of ffodeynghay supuiso^r of
 this my p^rsent testamēt and last will Theis Witnes as John halley,
 Sir Rowland lovet my gostly fader, Sir John Landaff, Edward
 Craschowe, peter halley, w^t many moo. Pr. at Lambeth 10th
 Dec. 1506 by David Scisseld.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

186.—Tor.—This word, so frequently met with in mountain districts, and familiar to us from the several Tors in an adjoining county (Derby), may also be found in the hilly districts of Leicestershire. We have it in Pelder Tor, High Torrs, and Tur Langton.

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In Dr. Bosworth's Anglo Saxon Dictionary we find *Tor*, *Torr*, *Tur*, a tower, a high hill, rock, peak ; and Dr. Johnson gives *Tor* (Saxon) a tower, a high pinnaced rock or hill. Hence we get the word as a prefix or suffix to local names.

T. S.

187.—High Floods at Ketton, Rutland.—On the fly page of vol. iii. of the parish registers are the following entries :

"On y^e first of September in y^e year of our Ld God 1709, and in y^e eighth year of Queen Anne there was a remarkable flood so very extraordinary y^t y^e water thereof came into y^e kitchen of y^e Vicarage house of Ketton which truth is attested by me Robt. Butcher, Vicar of y^e parish of Ketton.

"In 1720 another flood the water of which came into the Vicarage yard.

"On May 7, 1721, another flood happened, when the water came nearly up y^e Vicarage yard towards y^e house."

The Rectory house at Ketton is about fifty yards from the Chater. Although called a river it is merely a rivulet, and in many places so narrow that boys (as I used to do, but can't now) jump over it with ease ; never in the memory of man navigable. The worthy rector who entered the occurrence was grandson to Richd. Butcher who wrote the earliest (1646) history of Stamford.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

188.—Reminiscence of a Leicester Election.—In Sir William Fraser's *Disraeli and his day*, the following exquisite story is told about the investigation into Sir Alexander Cockburn's charges against "W.B." Mr. Frail, of Salisbury, a very important witness, was being examined by Mr. Goulburn, in his most searching manner :—"Mr. Goulburn said : 'Mr. Frail, I must ask you if this is the first affair of the kind in which you have been engaged ?' Frail said : 'I have acted in elections, sir, before.' Mr. Goulburn : 'I do not mean that ; I mean in these nefarious transactions of which we have heard so much.' 'Well, sir,' he said, 'I have done nothing to be ashamed of, except once.'

Mr. Goulburn : 'I am sorry to press you, Mr. Frail, but in the interests of justice I must do so. To what do you allude?'

Frail : 'The circumstances are so painful, sir, that I hope you won't insist upon a reply.' Mr. Goulburn : 'I must.'

'Sir, I am a very old man,' said Frail, in a husky voice, coughing violently.

Mr. Goulburn : 'I am sorry, Mr. Frail, but I must have an answer.'

'Well, sir, there is only one offence that weighs upon my conscience, and for which I hope that heaven will forgive me.'

Mr. Goulburn : 'What is it?' Frail : 'Well, sir, it was when I got your brother, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, in for Leicester; the bribing was something horrible—it has weighed me down ever since.'"

Mr. Goulburn was elected a member for the Borough of Leicester on the 9th January, 1835.

189.—Leicestershire Hundreds.—The names of these Divisions of the County are peculiar, and it is also a remarkable fact that there are no places bearing the same designations, unless they are hidden among the many field-names or solitary farms in the shire. I venture to suggest the following derivations, and I shall be very glad if any of your readers will supply any names in their respective neighbourhoods which bear upon them.

FRAMLAND.—In Domesday Book, *Franland*. From the Norse, *framr* (forward), *i.e.*, the foremost settlement. It was at one period of the Norse incursions evidently an advanced post, approaching from Lincolnshire.

GARTREE.—D. B. *Gertrev*, *Geretrew*, Norse, *Geirr*, a proper name (a spear), *tré*; A. S. *treow*; a tree. Or, as there is no possessive case, it is very likely *geri* (ravener), the mythological wolf of Odin. It was evidently a rallying point or rendezvous of the buccaneers.

GUTHLAXTON.—D.B., *Gotlaciston*. Norse *Gudlaugr*, a p.n. A. S. *Guthlac*; *tun*, a fenced enclosure, a farmhouse. Sometimes these settlements developed into towns, in others they remained isolated farms. This was probably the primitive dwelling of a squatter, hence its non-existence at present.

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GOSCOTE.—D.B., Gosecot, Gosencot. Norse, *gas*, A. S. *gos*, a goose; *Kot*, A. S. *cote*, a cote. It implies a mud hut. Anyway it was an insignificant land-mark.

All these names refer to the earliest possession by the Norsemen before there were many inhabitants. In D.B. they are not called "hundred," but "wapentake," which last is used only in four other countries. It shows the unsettled state of the district, for *vdþua-tak* means that the men had their weapons with them at the *scire gemot* or county meeting. They were laid aside during the business of the assembly, and at the close were again taken up.

Again, who knows anything about Sparkenhoe? The old Norse word *Spá-kona*, spae-queen, (Scot. spae-wife), a prophetess, was also used as a nick-name. Norna of the Fitful Head, in Sir W. Scott's "Pirate," is an example. There is in Iceland a local name, *Spákonu-fell*, the spae-queen hill. Sparkenhoe may mean the brow (*haug*, a mound or cairn over one dead) of a spae-queen, on account of its weird associations. But where is it?

Ravenstone.

H. BARBER.

190.—Sisson Family of Rutland.—In 1886 I bought at a second-hand book shop in Northampton an old recipe book, quarto, bound in old calf, with a great number—nearly 360 pages—of cooking and other recipes, written in an old fashioned, yet good hand. On page 359, however, I find the following:—

"My husband and I ware Married August the 2 16 . being Teusday.

My Eldest son Tho: Sisson was born the 9 of June 168 . being Munday between 3 & 4 in the Morning and Died

Charles Sisson was born Aprill ye 1: 168 . being wensday between eight and nine in the morning & Died

Samuell Sisson was born march the 10 168 . being Thursday Between ten & eleven in the Morning & Died

Henery Sisson was born Jan: the 19 168 . in the Morning Between ten & eleven.

Anne Sisson was born feb: the 168 . between nine & ten in the morning.

George Sisson was born March the 12 168 . at one at noon."

Among the recipes the most curious perhaps are:

"Under 'BAKED MEATS.'—To keepe venison all the yeare. To make a Lancashire egge Pye. To make an Erlepye a good way not ordniary.

- Under 'BREADS.'—The Lady Carlises orange bisket. Bisket Bread by Mrs. Palmer. The Lady Hewet's Sugar Cakes. Jumballs.
- Under 'CAKES & BREAD.'—Mrs. Jarrdens biskett.
- Under 'CONSERVES.'—Mrs. Deweys Cake.
- Under 'FISH.'—To boyle a trout Mrs. Penruddocks way.
- Under 'FRITTERS AND PANCAKES.'—To make thin Pancakes in Mrs. Palmers way.
- Under 'HUSWIFERY.'—To make Hens lay eggs all the winter. To make Pigeons bread for the Douecoate.
- Under 'MILKE MEATES AS BUTTER AND CHEESE.'—To make a green cheese in Summer.
- Under 'CREAMES.'—To make Spanish papp. To make a Flunderkin. To make Blamanger. To make Quodlin Creame. The Lady Tyrringhams Creame. Mrs. Gardiners Lemon Creame.
- Under 'POSSITTS.'—To make a sacke possett.
- Under 'PUDDINGS.'—To make a Haggisse pudding.
- Under 'PRESERVES AND PAYSTS.'—The Lady Veres way of drying Apricocks. Marchpane according to the Art of the Comfitt maker.
- Under 'PICKLES AND SOWCES AND SALT MEATS.'—Mrs. Rainbows way to pickle Cucumbers.
- Under 'POWDERS AND PERFUMES.'—A perfume to burn in yo^r chamber. Queen Maryes perfume. A receipt for Pomander. A sweet Powder to perfume hayre.
- Under 'ROSTED MEATES.'—To rost a shoulder of mutton in blood.
- Under 'SASSAGES AND LINKS.'—To make Norfolkke Links.
- Under 'SALLADS.'—The Lady Burlacyes greene Sallot.
- Under 'SYRRUPS.'—Julip of Violets. Lady Witheringtons Syrrup of Turnops. Syrrup of March Mallowes according to the dispensatory. Lady Barringtons Juyce of Liqueurish. Lady Dayntons ditto.
- Under 'TANSEYS.'—To make a Tansye of Pippins or Apple Johns.
- Under 'WINES AND OTHER DRINKS.'—Artificiall Claret wine. Aqua composita. Metheglin. Mault to make Strong Ale looke Pale. Mrs. Orgars Cowslip wine.
- Under 'WHITEPOTTS.'—To make a whitepott. Another way to make a whitepot by Mrs. Rainbow.
- Under 'JELLYES.'—Jelly of Pippins by Mrs. Katherine Lenthall. Jelly of ——— Mrs. Gourbons way.
- Under 'MARMOLETTES.'—To marmolet oranges the Lady Gorings way. Orange marmolet by Mrs. Palmer. Quid mocke of Rasberryes,
- Under 'PRESERVES.'—To preserve Lettice Stalks at Midsomer. To preserve gooseberryes the Lady Comptons way.

I think a notice of this old book may be interesting to some readers, especially in Rutland, and I hope the following notices of the name of Sisson will not be considered out of place, since they seem to indicate the locality where this industrious lady Mrs. Sisson may have lived.

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The will of THOMAS SYSSON OF EXTON is to be found at Northampton. *Vide Phillimore's List of Northants and Rutland Wills*, Book S, folio 13, 1567 to 1569.

Probate of the will of Elizabeth Sisson of Tinwell, co. Rutland, dated 1779. *Vide Coleman's Second List of Old Wills*, published in 1886.

John Sison of Easton juxta Stamford, in the Willybrook Hundred of Northamptonshire, voted for Isham and Cartwright in 1702 and 1705 at the Election of Knights for the Shire. *Vide Beriah Botfield's Polls*.

Syson, Mrs. W. B., of Gunthorpe Hall, nr. Oakham, under Rutland, p. 10, *Slater's Directory*, 1850.

In 1854 Mrs. Jane Sisons was schoolmistress of Easton juxta Stamford. *Vide Kelly's Directory*.

In 1846 Mr. Wm. Baines Syson, of Gunthorpe Lodge, occupied the one farm of which Gunthorpe is composed. *White's Directory* for 1846.

I shall feel much obliged if anyone can tell me who Mrs. Sisson was and where the entries of her children's baptisms are to be found.

H. H. CRAWLEY.

Heyford, nr. Weedon.

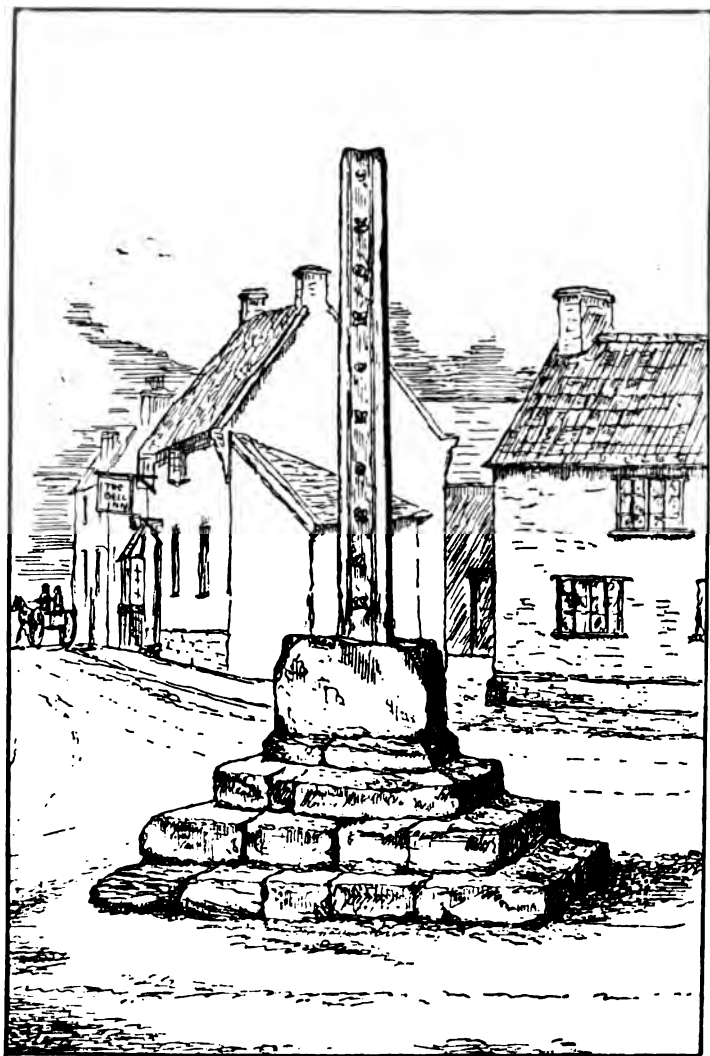
191—Frisby Crosses—(*Illustrated by the author*).—



IF the only account that could be given of these interesting memorials scattered throughout the length and breadth of our land depended solely on existent ancient record it might be summed up nearly as briefly as the famous chapter sums up the natural history of Snakes in Iceland.

The difficulty of finding any historical record arises from the fact that the crosses were built out of the rapidly growing wealth of the religious orders, and were barely recorded even at the time that they were erected.

Happily, however, sufficient data exist to furnish a proximate idea of the age and uses of many specimens. Quite distinct in every outward appearance from the so-called Runic crosses—of which, by the bye, there are interesting remains at Rothley, Asfordby, and Sproxtton, in our own county—the present series



THE TOWN CROSS,
FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

has been divided into five classes : (1) Memorial, (2) Market, (3) Boundary, (4) Preaching, (5) Weeping Crosses, and I would add Devotional, a subdivision of (4) as applied to Churchyard Crosses, which were intended, doubtless, when not used as pulpits, to be a mute exhortation to peace and devotion on the part of worshippers about to enter the sacred edifice. Such are to be found in this immediate neighbourhood, in the churchyards of Hoby, Ragdale, Kirby Bellers, &c.

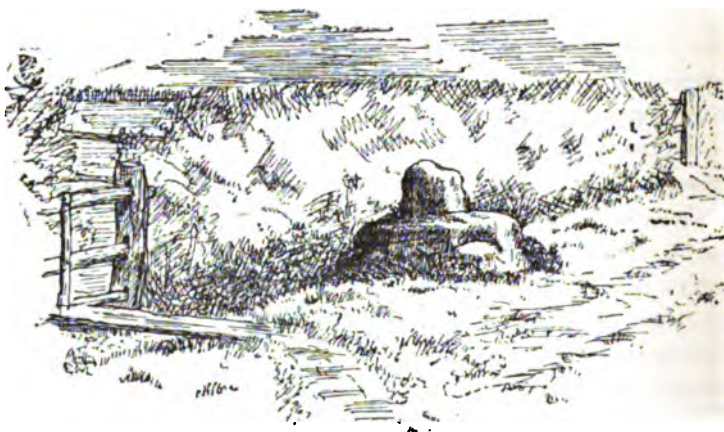
Frisby boasts two crosses, one standing in the centre of the village, the other half a mile distant, by the footpath leading to Gaddesby. The former is generally known as the "Town Cross," or "The Cross,"—the latter as the "Stump Cross." Both appear to be constructed of Ketton stone.

Frisby Town Cross would be classified under heads (2) and (4). The accompanying illustration will give a fairly accurate idea of its architecture and general appearance. Rising from three square tiers of steps is a cube, on a chamfered plinth, and ornamented with "stop-chamfered" work at the four corners. The cube in its turn bears a long, graceful shaft, decorated on each of its four sides with alternations of expanded quatrefoils, and closed trefoils, common ball flower ornament—a fairly certain mark of, say, the middle of the fourteenth century (1350)—and corresponding very closely with the ornamentation of two niches in the Lady Chapel of the Parish Church on either side of a somewhat later window.

On the head of the shaft is a dowel hole, pointing to a continuation of some kind. This continuation is generally found, in more fully preserved structures, to be either tabernacle work, or a cross (of various shapes). Other and curious designs are occasionally met with, *e.g.*, Henley cross, but such "monuments of superstition" have rarely survived the ravages of time, and the iconoclastic zeal of Puritan and Cromwellian times; one of Cromwell's edicts being specially directed against this form of "Popery."

As regards its use for preaching, the Cistercians, who probably built the structure—or the Black Friars from Launde Priory (to

which the living was at that time attached)—sent itinerant preachers, who, in the first instance, declared the Gospel from a preaching stand, as the Wesleyans do now in some country places, but soon established preaching crosses, as a more convenient and dignified way of addressing the people. This state of things would continue till the Reformation Order, which required pulpits to be set up in village churches, and preaching from the cross fell into disuse for some centuries. Now and again the cross resumes its old function of pulpit, and itinerant preachers hold forth from its steps, but alas! under what strangely altered conditions. *Tempora mutantur*, indeed.



STUMP CROSS, FRISBY.

As connecting the religious and secular uses it is interesting to know, that even within this century the annual "Statutes" was proclaimed to be held at the Cross, from the pulpit of the Parish Church. It may, moreover, be noted that from time immemorial the west or Leicester end of Frisby from the Cross has been known as the "Cheap" (*q.d.* Market) end.

"The general intent of Market Crosses was to excite public homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety amidst the ordinary transactions of life."

The Stump Cross, standing half a mile from its sister, and a

well-known landmark on the highway between Leicester and Melton is spoken of in "Stukeley's British Traveller" as being situate in Frisby Hags. Since this learned antiquary's day it has become sadly dilapidated, for then there existed "four circular (octagonal?) steps." Traces of these appear in the stones scattered round, and were probably neglected when the cross was removed bodily from its old site—a few yards away on the south side of the road—about a century ago.

The construction of the Turnpike Road was the occasion for this ruthless vandalism.

The stump of the shaft, about a foot long, bears marks of an attempt to reduce the fracture by means of a stout dowel—the unsuccessful experiment of a worthy village blacksmith many years ago. Now the upper portion is wanting, and is said, on good authority, to be buried, a few yards away, helping to form a gateway bridge over a ditch. If disinterred, it might afford some evidence of its date, but at present the grounds for conjecture are almost nil.

Its use would probably be correctly classified under head (1) and (3). For it stood beside the old "Launde way," traces of which are plainly visible hard by, and remain in adjacent field nomenclature.

In a note by the Rev. J. E. A. Inge, *N. & Q.*, Vol. I. p. 77, that gentleman quoting Nichols (sub Frisby) says the Stump Cross is in a place called Frisby Hags, or the Hag (High) way, leading from Launde (Leicester?) to Melton Mowbray, rather more than a quarter of a mile distant from the intersection of the Hag-way, and the Launde-way, neither of which has been used for (many) years. This cross stands on a high eminence, having been erected when the lands were more woody, and may have served as a guide to the weary and way-lost pilgrim, or as a resting place to count his beads, and say his Ave Marias. This is likely, as the mid-distance between Launde Abbey and Car Colston, near Bingham, Notts, is as near this spot as possible, and it shows the consequence of these religious places, for the name of Launde-way has been perpetuated at least 500 years.

Frisby-on-Wreake.

M. PEARSON.

NOTE.—The cross in the initial "I" is that concerning which the Rev. J. E. A. Inge writes in the article on the "Folville and Beler Tombs," alluded to above.

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192.—Sapcote Constables Accounts, 1678-1762.—The following extracts have been taken from the original MSS. Accounts of the Constables of Sapcote, belonging to Mr. William Spencer, of Sapcote, and which he has obligingly lent me for this purpose :—

1678.				£	s.	d.
paide for mending the musbit and the stox	[obliterated]					
1679. WILLIAM MOORE, Constable.						
given to 7 pasengers	...	...	...	...	0	0 6
for lodging them	...	...	...	...	0	0 2
payed to the Justes Clark	...	...	...	...	0	0 10
1683. JOHN COPSON, Constable.						
given to a lame man	...	...	...	...	0	0 2
given to a Company of Passingers	...	...	...	...	0	0 3
paid for a pound of gunpowder	...	...	...	...
paid to Master Cooper for the militia	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
and for a quittance	...	...	...	...	0	0 4
1684. WILLIAM CRISPE, Constable.						
for reading the parish orders	...	...	...	...	0	0 4
for mending the pinfold gate	...	...	...	...	0	0 6
giu to a poore cripke	...	...	...	...	0	0 4

The Accounts for 1685 commence with this heading :

"Will Mavin Constable Butt Sarved By John Seale his Sworn Debuty. For the year of our Lord 1685. Laing out."						
Itam Given To 4 with a pas handed by H. B.	...	...	...	00	00	04
Ita to 1 with a satifacut had by Sqre. Rob	...	...	...	00	00	02
Ita to the mashall	...	...	...	00	02	06
Itam to Wm. Darkitts man ffor a ffox	...	...	...	00	01	00

The Accounts for the just named year show that the receipts were £8 1s. 3d. and expenses £7 11s. 2d., leaving a balance of 10s. 1d.; and after deducting 1s. spent at "Shilkton" (Earl Shilton) and 6s. at "Lestor" (Leicester), 3s. 1d. was the "rest du to the town."

1686.

William Herald, Constable this year, paid 1s. for taking his oath. From several entries it appears that 1s. was paid for killing foxes. This year's accounts were signed by Leo Lowe (Rector), William Clarke, Henry Cox, John Wright, Michael messenger, Edward Fulshaw. Aprill the 15, 1687.

At the end of the Accounts for 1687 is this curious entry :

"Euel persveth senners But to the rig
hteous good shall be repaid."

1690. JOHN VARNHAM, Constable.						
May ye 15 charges att Shilton upon the review of ye pol.	...	...	...	...	0	3 0
Sep 5. Charge at Dasford att ye mounthly meeting	...	...	...	...	0	0 6
giun to a cripke	...	...	...	...	0	0 2
1691. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Constable.						
It. given to a lame woman with a pass...	...	...	...	...	0	0 1
It. given to alame souldier	...	...	...	...	0	0 2
paid to the high Constable ffor the weeks Tax for ye maletia	...	...	...	...	0	9 10
paid for a quittance...	...	...	...	...	0	0 4

HENRY HARTOPP.

(To be continued.)

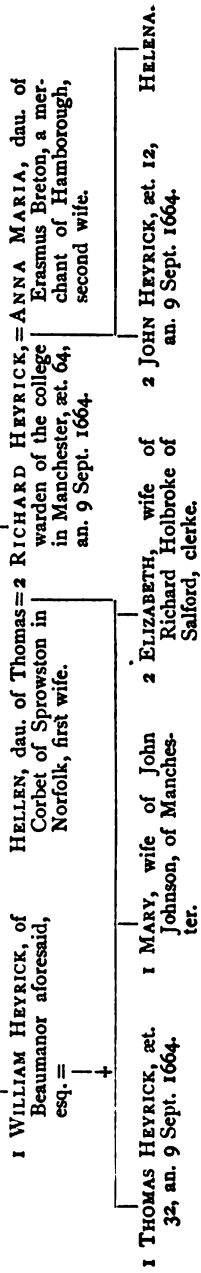
PEDIGREE OF HEYRICK OF MANCHESTER.

From Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664-5.

ARMS—Argent, a fess, vairy, or, and gules.

CREST—A bull's head, coupé, argent, round the neck a garland of laurell, vert, horned, or, tipped, sable, the ears and mouth of the last.

SIR WILLIAM HEYRICK of Beaumanor, = JOANE, dau. of Richard May of co. Leicester, kn., who fined for Alderman of London, *ob. circa* 1653. Rawmere in Sussex.



Manchester, 9 Sept., 1664.

RICHARD HEYRICKE.

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194.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire.—(*Continued.*)

(Letter XX.)

Aug. 14, 1790.

I TAKE a very early opportunity of returning your Token, and Mr. Fowke's Box with many thanks. I have just got another Loughborough Token; and shall be obliged to you for any others that may occur to you; or for every correction of the Collections.

I send you 3 Copies of the Portrait you asked for; and will desire you to give one of them to Mr. Fowke, and one to Mr. Thomas Green. The other you will honour me by accepting.

If any Epitaphs are added at Hinckley since those I have printed, or whenever any are added there, I will thank you for copies of them.

P.S.—Aug. 15. The drawing of the Box is not completed as I expected it would have been; but I return you the Token with thanks, and will send the Box very soon. Or, it is yet possible that it may come time enough to accompany this Parcel; if so, I will put it in.

(Letter XXI.)

Oct. 7, 1790.

I THANK you for your last, and shall take an opportunity of using it. The Tokens of Leicestershire I shall in future particularly collect; of course they will at all times be acceptable. Of the other Tokens you mention I should like to take drawings. They may at some time or other come into use.

Pray remember my Respects to Mr. Fowke and Mr. Robinson.

Letter XXII.)

Dec. 4, 1790.

INCLOSED I return the Mathematical Projection with thanks. You will have seen that it is in Gent. Mag. with the Hinckley Token. The Token shall come very soon in a Parcel to Mr. Green. I think Mr. Fowke has the Roman Coin that was found some time ago at Leicester. If he has, I would wish to borrow it, to compare it with my copy, before it is new engraved for my Town Book.

(Letter XXIII.)

Dec. 16, 1790.

I RETURN your Tokens with many thanks, and shall be glad to hear that you received them safe. May I trouble you to find a conveyance for the 3 Letters you receive herewith at any convenient opportunity that may offer within a week or two?

(Letter XXIV.)

Dec. 21, 1793.

I RETURN you the curious Conveyance, which I shall notice in its proper place. The Token of Storer I have already engraved.

(Letter XXV.)

Hinckley, May 14, 1798.

MR. NICHOLS, with his Compliments to Mr. John Ward, requests his acceptance of a few Prints, as a small acknowledgement for the many civilities received from Hinckleiensis; and a part of which Mr. N. requests Mr. Ward will have the goodness to present to Mr. Fowke of Elmeſthorpe, with Mr. N.'s respects.

(Letter XXVI.)

Hinckley, Oct. 25, 1798.

MR. NICHOLS is obliged to Mr. Ward for the Letter received on Monday last in London, though sorry for the occasion of it. He is come (on a very sudden Notice) to Hinckley on an occasion almost as melancholy.

He is thankful to Mr. Ward, for his offer of a renewal of Correspondence; and at all times is glad to hear from him. When his History of the County arrives at Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe, he shall certainly trouble Mr. Ward now and then to examine Proof Sheets; and in the meantime will be much obliged to him for any remarks on any Parish either in those Hundreds, or in any other part of the County where business or amusement may chance to call him.

(Letter XXVII.)

June 8, 1799.

I AM much obliged by your last very curious Extracts from Deeds, &c., and shall thank you, at your leisure for any more that may occur.

The Letter to Mr. Brokesby is also returned with thanks. It will appear in this month's Magazine.

(Letter XXVIII.)

March 10, 1800.

MR. NICHOLS is very much obliged to Mr. John Ward, for his truly kind attention.

He returns the Lease, which is an under Lease from Mr. Onebye to Thos. Keene of that part of the Tithe which was payable from Mr. Keene's Land, and from a Yard Land in the Stocking Field.

The Latin Paper is the ordination as Priest of Robert Parre, M.A., by an Irish Bishop, Dec. 31, 1657.

(Letter XXIX.)

Dec. 23, 1800.

MR. NICHOLS is much obliged to Mr. Ward, for his last kind Favour. The Mayor's Feast, &c., he will see in the next Magazine. Mr. W. will oblige Mr. N. by forwarding the inclosed (at his leisure) to Elmeſthorpe.

(Letter XXX.)

March 14, 1801.

I AM much obliged by your variety of information. The Lectures of Hildersam I had before seen. His last Lecture was dated Dec. 27, 1631. He died March 4, 1631-2.

Thanks for the Stoke and Little Ashby articles. Any such that fall in your way, will at all times be highly acceptable.

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I am obliged also to our willing Friend Agricola ; whose Letter I will use ; and with him I hope to eat part of a Barndoor Fowl some time in May next. Pray present my Respects to him.

Excuse this scrap of Paper ; as I have only a corner of a Frank to spare.

(Letter XXXI.)

April 17, 1802.

I THANK you for the favour of your last, which you will see by the Magazine came safe to hand. Bennet College and Corpus Christi are the same Place.

The Arms of Stanley are, Argent on a bend Azure 3 Bucks heads cabossed Or.

(Letter XXXII.)

Dec. 1, 1802.

I AM very much obliged by your kind attention to my request concerning the Hinckley Registers ; and shall be happy when I come to the period of using them.

It may be something tantalizing to send you a Ticket for a City Feast, when it is too late to use it : but you are curious in return, and may perhaps like to preserve one of the Admission Tickets. At the same time I send you a Sketch of Seringapatam.

(Letter XXXIII.)

March 8, 1805.

BY FAVOUR OF MRS. ILIFF.

DEAR SIR,—I write this Line, not I am sorry to say to congratulate you on having obtained the Shakspeare Gallery, but to inform you that your Roll of Prints are in my hands, and that I will deliver them at any time to your order. With best compts. to Mrs. Ward,

I am, &c.,

J. B. NICHOLS.

(Letter XXXIV.)

Nov. 11, 1805.

MR. NICHOLS is very much obliged to Mr. Ward, for the kind information contained in his last Letter ; particularly for the Pedigree of the St. Nicholas Family, which is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. N. presumes there is no Epitaph for any of them in the Hinckley Meeting House.

Mr. Nichols is still under some little difficulty in connecting the elder branches of the Family. The Mr. St. Nicholas who married Priscilla, daughter of the Earl of Kent (see History of Burlach), was since, it is believed, Rector of Lutterworth, and was ejected in 1662. Some of his near Relations resided at Stretton upon Foss, near Hinckley.

Should anything further occur to Mr. Ward on this subject, it will much oblige.

195.—Three Leicestershire Schoolboys.—To some of the readers of the *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, the following retrospective peep into a Leicestershire parsonage may not be unacceptable. As to the part of this paper which deals with the after career of three of its inmates, and which may possibly be considered extraneous to the purpose of the *Notes and Queries*—if, in fact, the biography of a Leicestershire man needs apology—I apologize.

Some fifty years ago in the village of Thringstone, situated amid scenery as fine as any in the county, the Rev. Matthew Drake Babington combined the functions of pastor and pedagogue. Among the inmates of his house were three boys who in after years more or less distinguished themselves. A common love of natural history bound them together—Churchill Babington, John Walter Lea, and Francis Burges Goodacre. The first-named was senior to the others, but often the more lengthy vacations of the undergraduate, allowed of his becoming the companion of his father's pupils. In the schoolroom, every inch of shelf and table not already occupied by classic tenant, was usurped by the paraphernalia of the young naturalists, which at length assumed such dimensions as to call in the ingenuity of Goodacre to provide further accommodation. With a mind even then theologically inclined, he improvised "hanging gardens" between the book shelves, and here the spoils of the play-hour were stored. Unhappily, not all the rector's pupils were unanimous in their tastes, and the temptation proving too strong for one of lighter mood, a dexterous slash of his pocket knife precipitated an avalanche of turpentine and pickled coleoptera during school hours, with the result that "gardens of Babylon" were interdicted in the future. Varied were the expedients resorted to in order to extend the forest rambles by an hour or so. Mr. Babington was a martyr to asthma, and smoke was an abhorrence to him. Here was an advantage which Dame Nature had bestowed upon her favoured children. A slate was accordingly secreted in the schoolroom chimney which caused the fire to smoke in such an unaccountable manner the whole of

one chilly autumn morning as to necessitate a half holiday in the afternoon. But there were no fires during the summer months, and consequently the following somewhat drastic method had to be adopted on an occasion when a holiday was particularly desired. The boys were accustomed to take a morning bathe in a neighbouring pond where the rector himself presided over their aquatic antics from a flat-bottomed, though not over-stable, punt. On the present occasion he had pushed off from the shore rather further than was his wont. Again Dame Nature had come to her children's assistance. With dutiful affection the boys clambered round the punt which contained their revered tutor, until a skilful manœuvre overturned the craft and plunged the worthy man into the water, from which he was gallantly rescued by their united efforts. Gratitude for such a providential deliverance from the perils of the deep of course dictated a holiday for the rest of the day. Copt Oak Church was the church usually attended by the boys, and if the weather chanced to be unfavourable, it was the custom of the establishment that they should each take with them a change of shoes and stockings. The schoolroom was unprovided with a bell, and if communication with the servants was required, it was effected by the slamming of a cupboard door—once for a candle, twice for water, thrice for boots, and so on.

It was, then, in this Leicestershire parsonage, with its curious complement of inmates, that the friendship between Babington, Lea, and Goodacre was first cemented. On the resignation of Mr. Babington, owing to ill health, the pupils separated. Churchill Babington in course of time became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of many other learned bodies, among whom his name is now as familiar as a household name. For many years he was Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge, and, late in life, took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. At his rectory at Cockfield, in Suffolk, his numismatic collections could vie with any in the country possessed by private individuals, and it was there that he compiled the work by which, perhaps, his name is most likely to

be handed down to posterity—his “Birds of Suffolk.” A profound scholar and archæologist, he was deeply versed in other branches of science where his massive intellect made him at once a Titan.

It was as a theologian that John Walter Lea distinguished himself, though Nature having allotted him but one arm at his birth, had denied him ordination. With a facile pen and the gift of happy expression, his articles in many of the leading church papers attracted considerable attention, while an occasional pamphlet gained a wide notoriety. On scientific subjects his contributions were read with avidity. When the promised memoir of his life is published, the public will undoubtedly be the richer for an insight into a life as beautiful as it was recluse.

Less widely known than either of the former was Francis Burges Goodacre, and it is of him we would consequently more fully speak. A true naturalist and deep theologian, he lived a life of almost apostolic saintliness and self-abnegation in his remote country parsonage.

He was the third son of John Goodacre, of Lutterworth, and was born on the 29th of May, 1829, being duly carried out into the cold night of the following 9th of November to be initiated into the mysteries of Guy Fawkes' Day, a proceeding which cost the life of his elder and twin brother, and nearly proved fatal to his own. From very early days he developed a taste for natural history, and in course of time amassed a collection of zoological specimens which constituted his museum at Lutterworth, one of the finest in the county. Of his life at Thringstone we have already spoken. In 1848 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, when his old friend, Churchill Babington, was there a tutor, and where he became a pupil of the present Bishop of Hereford. Here he continued his scientific pursuits, and was chiefly known for his propensity for “boiling bones” in his rooms to the extreme indignation of his bedmaker. In these days there was no zoological professorship at Cambridge, and Mr. Goodacre, recognizing his son's talents, entered into communication with the university authorities with a view to founding one, it being

expressly stipulated that his son should be elected to the first professorship, provided he attained certain qualifications. Goodacre accordingly turned his attention to the requisite studies, and in 1852 took his M.B. degree, though before this date the arrangements for the founding of the professorship had fallen through, owing, in a great measure, to losses occasioned by the escape of a debtor towards the end of Mr. Goodacre's year of shrievalty, and a heavy lawsuit consequent thereon. The chief sufferer by these unfortunate occurrences was the subject of our present memoir, whose hopes and aims were thus dashed to the ground. With little taste for medicine as a profession, he pursued the ordinary routine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the completion of which he took up lodgings with a clergyman in the east of London. Here he obtained an insight into parochial work which determined him to seek ordination, and, after considerable obstacles occasioned by the course he had followed in his college career, he was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter to the curacy of St. Mary, Penzance, in 1858. Though directed into other channels, his mind still retained its former love for Nature and her works, and it is an interesting little incident to note, that even on his way to ordination in Exeter Cathedral, a favourite slow-worm slid from its master's travelling rug to the terror of his fellow passengers.

His days as a Cornish curate were days of great happiness, and the sea with its living wonders was a constant source of delight to him. The quaint ways of the Cornish folk, moreover, accorded with his own quaint nature, and he seems to have gained the affection of all with whom he came in contact. On the death of his father he returned to Leicestershire, having previously taken his doctor's degree. He now became curate-in-charge of Peatling Parva, and in 1861 married a daughter of Mr. George Harrison, of Great Oxenden House, Northamptonshire. Before his marriage he presented his museum to the Cambridge University. On the death of his eldest brother, he succeeded to the family living of Wilby and Hargham, in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his life as a devout pastor, and, until failing health

overtook him, a zealous naturalist. He wrote but little, though he read much. The doctrine of the identity of the English nation with the lost Tribes of Israel found in him a warm supporter, and many were the friendly skirmishes which passed between him and his schoolboy friend, John Walter Lea, who had espoused the contrary opinion. In a building remote from the house, and familiarly known as "the shop," he carried on the more odorous and occult of his investigations, and here the not-over-sensitive nose might occasionally permit the eyes of its owner to gaze upon the bleaching bones of bird, beast, and reptile, and the rows of skulls, vertebrae, breast bones, &c., which adorned the walls. For many a long day a rotting hyena guarded the approach to this retreat. But his studies were by no means confined to the subjects of "the shop." Hardly a tree in the garden but which bore a dark brown patch, indicative of sugar and treacle; while many a muslin bag curtailed the forage-raids of choice exotic caterpillars. Amid the luxuriance of his surroundings it is hard to particularize, though one more hobby must be mentioned. Of all his "pets," real or mythical—and they ranged from the tiniest parasite on the leg of a flea to the Bull of Bashan itself—his Chinese geese were the most dearly loved. With these he experimented and about these he wrote, Darwin being one of his most valued correspondents. In his poultry yard he was invariably escorted by his favourite gander, and woe to the stranger who chanced to intrude! A pamphlet on Hemerozoology was the only work he ever published in separate form, though he occasionally contributed to theological and scientific papers. Of his life as a clergyman it is impossible to speak here; suffice it to say that he lived a life of exemplary piety, and when the call came, went forth, not in the pride of boastful confidence, but in the same trustful, fearful humility which had ever characterized him. All three of the Thringstone schoolboys have now been called to their account. "My poor old friend, Goodacre!" wrote one on hearing of his friend's death; "the only one," wrote the other, "of all my school-fellows who has followed me with constant affection, deep and

true, I am sure, though characteristically undemonstrative, from school until now," adding, "a simpler hearted, gentler, truer friend I never had."

HUGH GOODACRE.

196.—Escape from Leicester Gaol early in this Century.—The following circumstance was made known to the writer some years ago by an aunt, Miss Lætitia Inge (died 1886, in her 98th year), who lived at Stoneygate House, with her father, John Inge, Esq., the former owner of the Stoneygate property, in the Parish of Knighton. It is somewhat of a local tradition: it occurred about the beginning of the present century.

A physician, Dr. Edward Alexander, was at this time occupying Stoneygate House, Knighton, to whom it was then let,—a house on the right hand side of the London Road, leading out of Leicester. One Saturday evening in April, about nine o'clock, he was on his road to Leicester, not far from the then toll-bar, or about midway between that and his residence, when he was stopped by four footpads. They discharged two pistols at him, and attempted to discharge a third, which flashed in the pan. They then struck and otherwise maltreated him, took from him his watch and some silver, and prevented him walking on to Leicester. As three of the men wore caps and regimental cloaks, and a fourth was in the stable dress of a horse soldier, suspicion fell upon four privates in a regiment of Light Dragoons then quartered in the town, as likely to prove the culprits. A woman who had seen in their hands a watch, which she had noticed in Dr. Alexander's possession when he attended her husband, gave information of the fact to the magistrates, and accordingly the four men were apprehended and underwent a strict examination. Three of them were liberated; but a fourth, James Murray (in whose possession the watch was found), was committed to gaol.

He was tried at the Summer Assizes, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, August 20th. While lying under sentence of death in the County Gaol, his conduct being uniformly good and decorous, he disarmed the vigilance of the turnkeys,

who do not seem to have thought he needed close watching. The prisoner awaited his opportunity to escape. Soon after six o'clock, on the Saturday morning previous to the day on which his execution was fixed to take place, he knocked at the door of his cell, desiring permission to go to another part of the prison. The turnkey accordingly admitted him into the felon's yard with that view, and having no idea of his intention to escape, left him there alone. Murray immediately, with the assistance of a stool placed on the top of the pump, jumped to a window above, thence to a spout, and thence to the roof of the building, making springs of several feet in his efforts to grasp at projecting parts, and incurring the risk of being dashed to pieces in case of failure in any one of his efforts. From the roof he descended into the yard of a house outside the Gaol, and the servant having gone out to milk her master's cows, and having left the key under the street door, the road was so far clear for the fugitive. He walked down the High Street with great self-possession, and passed three or four persons who recognised him, but who, in the moment of surprise, allowed him to pass unobstructed. He was manacled, and when he had turned from the High Street into the Swines Market, the chains attached to him were observed, but it was singularly enough supposed he had been sent upon an errand and was returning to the prison. Meanwhile one person who saw him in High Street told the gaoler (Mr. Simons) of the circumstance, and he instantly raised an alarm and instituted inquiries for his discovery. Murray made his way by the back streets to the outskirts of the town, and he fled, not knowing whither, until he reached the village of Peckleton, some eight miles off, where he took refuge in a barn or outhouse, then belonging to Mr. Gee. While there, some of Mr. Gee's men and boys found him asleep and there concealed. He offered them a shilling to bring the blacksmith to knock off his irons. Fearing the alarm his appearance would create, he hid himself in some standing corn when they left him on their errand. As he had expected, they spread the intelligence of a man in fetters having been discovered, and a crowd of villagers hurried to the spot to see the strange spectacle.

He heard them return ; and, exhausted with his exertions, panting from loss of breath, and in despair of eluding apprehension among so many foes (as he thought the villagers would prove to be), he came forward, saying, that since death was certain he would surrender to them without offering any resistance. But the people of Peckleton were smitten with compassion for the runaway malefactor ; instead of seizing upon him, with stern purpose to carry him back to the gallows (from which it may be said he had escaped), they struck off his chains, gave him food, provided him with a change of dress and money, and speeded him on his flight from ignominy and death.

Dr. Alexander, when thus brutally robbed and nearly murdered, though he escaped with his life, yet his injuries were very severe, being internal, and, it is said, that he ultimately died in consequence ; but before this took place, he left Stoneygate House and bought Danett's Hall (the other part of Bromkinsthorpe, divided from Westcotes) of William Bentley, Esq., where he died in 1825. Dr. Alexander being a very humane man, was unwilling, it is said, that the man Murray, when taken, should be hung for his crime, and it is commonly reported and known to most persons then living that the doctor bribed the gaoler to release him, which he did, and so Murray made his escape in the manner related above, and was never heard of afterwards.

Gayton Rectory, Alford,
Nov. 6, 1891.

JOHN E. A. INGE.

197.—The Village of Packington, Leicestershire (*Continued*).—In the year 1200 there was a duel between Warin de Snipston and the Prior of Coventry respecting eight carucates in Packington, Warin alleging that his grandfather, Walter Gros, was seised of them in the time of Henry I. by right of heirship. We are not told how this duel terminated ; but it is entitled to special notice as an instance of a judicial combat between an ecclesiastic and a layman. The trial by combat is said to have been instituted for the proving of cases where the tenant had lost his evidences or where his witnesses were dead. "The law per-

mitted him," says Sir Edward Coke, "to try it by combat between his champion and the champion of the demandant, hoping that God would give victory to him that right had; and of whose party the victory fell out, for him was judgment finally given, for seldom death ensued hereunto (for their weapons were but batouns)." When an ecclesiastic was concerned it was necessary for him to first obtain the consent of his Bishop. The champion, before joining battle, was obliged to have his head shaved, and to take an oath that he believed the person for whom he fought was in the right, and that he would defend the cause to the utmost of his power; he also made an offering to the Church that God would assist him in the battle. The contest was always fought on foot, and with no other weapon than a short stick or club, called a baton, and a shield. The oath required to be taken of a champion is given by Coke as follows :—

"Hear this, you Judges. That I have this day neither eat, drunk, nor have upon me either bone, stone ne grasse, or any inchauntment, sorcery, or witchcraft, where-through the power of the Word of God might be inleas'd* or diminished, and the Devil's power increased, and that my appeal is true. So help me God and his Saints, and by this Book."

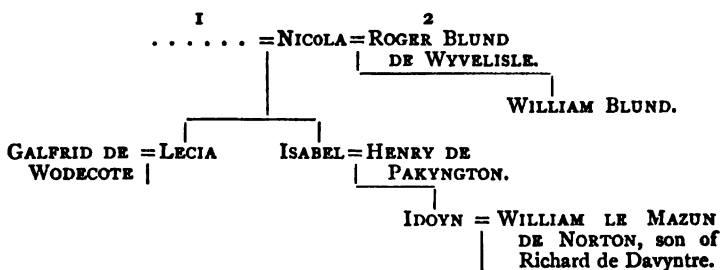
In old records the term "duel" is sometimes used to express a "suit;" and Curtis, in noticing the duel between Warin de Snipston and the Prior, calls it a "trial." That it was actually a duel, however, is clear from the words of the record which says: "*Milites qui ferebant recordum duelli dicunt.*" Another instance of a duel connected with this county occurs in the 31st of Henry III., when Richard Fitz-Philip had a suit against Robert de Flanvill (Flamville) respecting a virgate in Aston Flamville, in which case the record has the words, "*Postea apud Warr' fuit duellum armatum et pcussum int' eos.*" Another judicial duel is mentioned in *N. & Q.*, Vol. I., p. 60.

The Snipstone family, mentioned in connection with the duel, was probably of some importance in its day, and its members often appear as witnesses to the deeds of neighbouring land-owners. Guarinus de Cnipestona himself (the grandson of Walter

* From an old French word, meaning "entangled."

Gros) was a witness to a deed between Richard de Lecha and the Prior of St. Oswald of Nostell, the mother house of Breedon Priory. John de Snipston, perhaps a son of Warin, witnessed a deed between Prior Gervase, of Breedon, and Simon de Ropley, and also a deed of John le Savage, of Octorp (Oakthorpe). In the reign of Edward I., Henry de Snypston gave a messuage in Andreskirk to Robert, Vicar of Breedon. These notices seem to point to an attachment of the Snipstons to Breedon Priory.

In the thirteenth century we find mention of a Henry de Pakyngton, a freeholder in Packington and the adjoining hamlet of Willesley. His wife Isabell was the daughter of one Nicola, who had dower in the fourth part of a water-mill and other property in Willesley, perhaps from Michael, son of Michael de Wywelisle, who appears to have been her first husband. Henry and Isabel had a daughter Idoyn, in frankmarriage with whom they gave property in Willesley to William le Mazun, of Norton, son of Richard de Davyntre. The Pakyngton family bore *sable on a bend arg. 3 garbs gu.* according to Mr. Wyrley, who places against the name "dominus de Snipston."



According to the early Willesley deeds quoted by Mr. Nichols, a William de Hautyncot, knight, who was contemporary with Nicola, held lands in the town and fields of Packington and Willesley by the service of one-twentieth of a fee.* The

* The knight's fee (*feodum militis*) was not a stated quantity, but appears to have been originally estimated by value. When England was parcelled out in fees by the Conqueror, it is probable that each one was made up of so much land as was considered sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of a knight; and as all land was not of the same value, the area of one fee often

lands were sold by him to William de Meysam (Measham), knight, who gave them to Nicholas, son of John de Yngueraby, in frankmarriage with Cecilia Wychard. Cecilia was then a widow ; for by the grant remainder is given to the heirs "quos Nicol' Wychard fil' Henr' Wychard procreavit de dictâ Cecil'." The Ingwardbys were Lords of Willesley, and Henry de Pakyngton was probably related to them by his wife Isabel. William de Ingwardby, Cecilia's great-grandson, gave the manor of Willesley and five virgates in Pakyngton to his father and mother in 1333, for life. Two generations later the family terminated in two co-heiresses, one of whom was married to John Abney, and the other to Thomas Stoke.

Among the witnesses to the Willesley deeds of the thirteenth century we find Radulphus Pincerna de Pakinton, Ralph le Botiler de Pakynton, Radulphus le Botiler de Pakyeintun, presumably one person. In the Lent Assize at Derby in 53 Henry III., Agnes, the widow of Radulphus le Buttiler, had a plea against the Prior of Repton for land in Pykinton, to which the Prior

varied considerably from the area of another. In localities which were then populous, or where the soil was productively rich, fees of small extent would be expected to prevail ; but in districts where there was but a meagre population, or where the soil was of second quality, we should look for fees of proportionately greater extent. Considerable difference is therefore found to exist in different counties. Fees, no doubt, retained their original limits ; but as the lands became opened to husbandry the number of carucates computed to be contained in them increased. In the reign of John a fee in Wiltshire contained 6 hides, and in Buckinghamshire the same ; but a fee in Kent contained 27 hides. In the ancient pleas we occasionally find the extent of a fee mentioned, and the following is a list of some of such instances arranged chronologically :—

3 John	27 hides	made a fee in Kent.	
7 & 8 "	6 "	" "	Buckingham.
10 "	6 "	" "	Wilts.
" "	18 carucates	" "	Northumberland.
cir. temp. "	16 "	" "	Yorkshire.
" "	72 bovates	" "	Lincoln.
13 Edw. I.	48 carucates	" "	Yorkshire.
25 Edw. I.	9½ "	" "	Lancashire.
34 "	48 "	" "	Lincoln.

The instances quoted relate only to a particular fee, and not to all the fees in the counties mentioned.

answered that there was no town so called in the jurisdiction of that Court.* In the succeeding reign Repton Priory held lands in Pakynton, Milton Tokenhall (Ticknall) and Repingdon, que fuerunt acquisite de diversis personis.† In 1278 Philip de Snypeston, Geffrey de Hay de Pakinton and Ralph de Hay de eadem were parties to an agreement with the Prior and convent of Repton respecting the reparation of the chancel of Measham church.‡

In the reign of Henry III. the Priory of Coventry returned his demesne in Packington and Scraftoft, Leicestershire, and four places in Warwickshire at three-quarters of a fee.§ At the same time lands in the Derbyshire part of Packington were held by the Countess of Chester in dower.

The Comyns, Earls of Buchan in Scotland, appear also to have held lands in Packington. This family acquired considerable estates in Leicestershire in the reign of Henry III. by the marriage of Alexander Comyn with Elizabeth, a daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester; and it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that the lands which the Comyns held here were thus derived. Robert de Ferrers, son of another daughter and co-heiress of Roger, granted rents in Pakinton and Wyvelesleg to Nicholas de Ingwardby; and Lord Richard de Harecourt, either the brother-in-law or nephew of Roger, witnessed the grant made by Sir William de Meysam on the marriage of Cecilia Wychard. The possessions of the Comyns on the death of the second Alexander, Earl of Buchan, passed to his daughters and co-heiresses. Alice, one of them, was married to Henry Lord Beaumont, who was afterwards admitted to the Earldom of Buchan. She carried lands in Packington to him, and in 1340, upon inquisition taken after his death, it was found that he died seised of one quarter of a fee there in her right.

In the 41st Henry III. (1256), Coventry Priory obtained a charter for holding a market and a fair. It also had a grant of free warren, or the privilege of keeping beasts and fowl of warren, which were conies, partridges, and pheasants, and also, according

* *Bigsby's Hist. of Repton*, p. 73.

† *Bigsby's Repton*, p. 75.

‡ *Bigsby's Repton*, p. 77.

§ *Testa de Nevill*.

to some writers, quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl.* The laws for the preservation of these privileges were very strict ; by the statute of 22 and 23 Car. II., it was enacted that a trespasser in a warren should forfeit treble damages and suffer three months' imprisonment.

In 1346, on the aid granted for knighting Henry of Woodstock, the son of King Edward III., the Priory was assessed for one fee in Packington, of which one third was in Snipstone, held of the honour of Chester.

Passing over an interval of nearly 200 years, during which there is nothing to relate respecting the village, we are brought to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Coventry Priory, like all her sister institutions, was visited by Commissioners of the Crown, and their return, made in 1534, when Thomas Wyford was Prior, shewed the full annual value of its revenues to reach the grand total of £748 13s. 1d. The revenue from Packington, as shewn in the Return, was as follows :—

	In Packyngton.			In Snybston.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Rents of Assize ...	...	0	9	6	...	0	1	4
Rents of lands and tenements ...	14	11	2	...	0	0	0	
One wind-mill ...	...	0	17	0	...	0	0	0
Tithes of corn and hay	...	5	6	8	...	1	8	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>			
	£21	4	4		£1	9	4	

The Priory, with all its possessions, was surrendered into the King's hands by Thomas Camswell, the last Prior in 1538. The manor and advowson of Packington, which had belonged to the Priory ever since the foundation of that house, or for a period of 495 years, was shortly afterwards granted to George, Earl of Huntingdon, to be held by the service of one-twentieth of a fee. It is worthy of remark that the lands in Packington and Willesley, sold by Sir William de Hautyncot to Sir William de Meysam, were held by the like service.

* The fallow-deer (dama) was held in 16 Edw. I. not to be a beast of warren.

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Besides Coventry Priory, the Benedictine Abbey of Polesworth, Warwickshire, had property in Packington at the Dissolution, yielding 8s. per annum ; * and Repton Priory had demesne lands in Newton, Packynton, Meysham and Hertysborne, yielding £7 per annum ; † the yearly value of the land in Packington being 10s. ‡

Three centuries and a half have now elapsed since the monks of Coventry ceased to be proprietors of Packington ; but there is yet one trace remaining to associate their memory with it. This is the name "Babelake," which is still borne by one of the village streets, and retains its proper spelling, though locally pronounced "Boblick." Babelake is a name frequently met with in the history of Coventry, a part of the city having been distinguished by it early in the fifteenth century. The present St. John's Church there was formerly called Bablake Church, and the city had also a hospital or almshouses, and a school, both bearing the name. The Babelake street in Packington is therefore a relique of the monks,—remaining to-day a link between the modern and the past, having survived the deluges of Time, while more substantial marks have crumbled down and passed into perpetual oblivion.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

(To be continued.)

198.—Query.—An Ancient Name of Sanvey Gate.—In a recent catalogue of old documents offered for sale was the following (but which, unfortunately, I was too late to secure) :— "Grant of a House and premises in the Senvy Gate, *alias* 'The Skeyth,' Leicester ; Bounds described, Knyghton to Elyman, 5th Henry VI., 1426-7." The Knyghton referred to would possibly be a member of the family of the learned Historian, Henry de Knyghton, but the name of "The Skeyth" is not known to me. Can any reader throw any light as to its meaning ?

THOMAS SPENCER.

* *Val. Ecc. III.*, 77. † *Val. Ecc. III.*, 162. ‡ *Bigsby's Repton*, 92.

199.—Macready in Leicester.—A correspondent sends us the bill of the Leicester Theatre, Nov. 6th, 1811, which we here reprint, believing it likely to interest our readers.

THEATRE, LEICESTER.

MR. WILLIAM M'CREADY'S BENEFIT,

AND
Last Week but One of the Company's Performing Here this Season.

On Wednesday Evening, November 6th, 1811,

Will be performed a celebrated Tragedy, written by Ambrose Phillips, called, The

DISTREST MOTHER,

Or, The Fall of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.

Not acted here these many years.

The part of Orestes (the Grecian Ambassador, Son of Agamemnon)* by

Mr. WILLIAM M'CREADY,

Being his first appearance in that Character on this Stage.

Pyrrhus, (King of Epirus, Son of Achilles) Mr. REMINGTON.

Phylades, (the Friend of Orestes) Mr. STANLEY.

Phoenix, (the Counsellor of Pyrrhus) Mr. GREGORY.

Thos, } Grecians in the Suite of Orestes. { Mr. FENTON.

Dieneces, } { Mr. SANDON.

Andromache, (the Widow of Hector and Mother of Astyanax) Mrs. BARNES.

Cephisa, (her Attendant) Mrs. MARA.

† Cleone, (the Confidant of Hermione) Mrs. TAYLOR.

And Hermione, (Daughter of Helen & Menelaus betrothed to Pyrrhus) Mrs. CLIFFORD.

Epirots, Grecian Soldiers, &c., &c.

End of the Play,

Mrs. STEWART will (by particular desire) sing the Grand Bravura of

"THE SOLDIER TIR'D OF WARS ALARMS."

To which will be added, the admired Farce of

FALSE AND TRUE; or, THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.

Paddy O'Raffarty, Mr. M'CREADY.
Count Benini, Mr. BARNES.—Count Florenzi, Mr. REMINGTON.

Marchese Callari, Mr. GREGORY.

Lealto, Mr. STANLEY.—Nicolo, Mr. PRIOR.

Malevole, Mr. FENTON.

Assassins, *Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sandon, Mr. Addey, &c.*

Marchesa Veteria, Mrs. MARA.—Juliana, Mrs. CLIFFORD.

Janetta, Mrs. TURPIN.

End of the Farce, the admired

BROAD SWORD HORNPIPE, BY MISS PARR.

The whole to conclude with a short Pantomimical Scetch, consisting of Singing,

Action, &c., called the

Night before a Battle; or, The Death of General Wolfe!

ENGLISH.

General Wolfe, Mr. REMINGTON.

Brigadier General Monckton, Mr. STANLEY.

General Townsend, Mr. GREGORY.—Surgeon Adair, Mr. GOLD.

British Soldiers, &c.

FRENCH.

General Montcalm, Mr. PRIOR.

Officers of } Mr. SANDON.

His Staff, } Mr. ADDEY.

The Indian Chief, Mr. FENTON.

THE LAST SCENE EXHIBITS

A correct Representation of

**THE DEATH OF THE GALLANT GENERAL,
ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.**

Tickets to be had at Mr. Chamberlain's, Mr. Johnson's, where Places for the Boxes may be taken, and of Mr. William M'Cready, at Mr. Meares, Market-Place.

* Sic.

† Misprint for Cleone.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A VALUABLE addition to the history of the town of Leicester has just appeared in the shape of a "History of the Town Library (*Old Town Hall*) and of the Permanent Library, Leicester," by Mr. F. S. Herne. Beginning with the volumes occasionally bequeathed by pious Puritans as far back as Elizabeth's time, when the library was but a matter of a shelf or two of books, we soon come to 1628, when a special custodian is first appointed in the person of Mr. Francis Peck. The names of library keepers at various dates are recorded down to the middle of the 18th century, all men; with the beginning of the present century, however, the appointment seems to have passed permanently into the hands of the gentler sex. A long list of benefactors appears on pages 8, 9, and 10. Notices of books recorded to have been included in the library formerly, and now absent, occupy a page or two, and one hears the oft repeated tale of irreplaceable MSS. being destroyed by the person to whose care they were entrusted. Mr. Herne has unearthed a deal of interesting matter bearing on his subject, and by the modest price (6d.) of his pamphlet placed every facility in the way of his fellow townsmen for acquiring a knowledge of the history and most prominent features of this old-world collection of tomes. Very naturally, he has added a few pages concerning the library with which he is himself officially connected.

The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore (*Dec.*) brings to a close the last vol. of this interesting magazine that we shall see for the present, though its proprietors promise its resuscitation, after a while, in a new form. A copious index to vol. x. of *The Western Antiquary*, as well as Parts iii., iv., and v. of the current vol., has come to hand; the thoroughness which has always characterized this magazine shows every sign of continuance. In *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, Parts xxxi.-ii., the usual high standard of production is maintained. The *East Anglian* parts for Nov., Dec., and January, have arrived as month by month they do with a punctuality we wish we could emulate. In the January part of the *Miscellanea Genealogica* is a handsome reproduction in colours of a grant of arms. The *Quarterly Journal of the Berks. Archaeological Society (Jan.)* is also to the fore. Part xii. of *Fenland Notes and Queries* commences a new volume, and contains title and indexes to vol. i. The *Yorkshire County Magazine*, with parts xi.-xii., closes its first volume under the new name, and the December number contains title and index; a special feature of this magazine is the large number of illustrations. With the December number, containing title and index to vol. iii., "*Caermarthenshire Notes*" brings its career to a close, and is succeeded by the "*Caermarthenshire Miscellany*," of which the issue will be monthly; we have received Jan. and Feb. Parts, a much larger magazine than its predecessor, but the frontispieces are not as successful as one could wish. *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries* for Oct., a good part, arrives somewhat late. *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries (Dec.)* completes the first year of the new series, and by its excellent get-up proclaims its intention to succeed. Of *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, the index and title to vol. ix., and the four quarterly parts for 1891, of vol. x., reach us together, they are excellent reading, as is also the July to September Part of "*Byegones*," on whose wrapper the charming fragment from "*School for Scandal*" is the sure outward sign of a treat in store within. The *London and Middlesex Note Book*, of which we have to acknowledge Parts iii. and iv., has stepped into a place previously unfilled, and will apparently be fully equal to the task of occupying it in a wholly efficient manner; the matter is interesting and the type and paper good; when we consider the wealth of subjects that is at its disposal we can but wonder the Note Book did not come into being earlier. From America comes to us No. 2 of the *Virginia Historical Magazine*, a new venture emanating from Richmond, Virginia, and showing that our kin across the sea are not behindhand in research into genealogy and family history.

200.—The Family of Goodacre, of Ullesthorpe and Lutterworth.—(*Revised and reprinted from the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*).—There are families whose records, though unchronicled by history at large, may yet lay claim to a place in the local archives of county genealogy. Such an one is the subject of the present paper. The traditional founder of the family of Goodacre was one Guy d'Acre, said to have been knighted on the field of battle, and to have received as his armorial bearings the three knight's helmets still borne by the family. In a little book of Christian names, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co., occurs the following: "For the sources of surnames that are curious in themselves, and apparently without meaning, that of a Leicestershire family, the Goodacres, may be adduced as an example: those who bear this name obtained it from some crusader who won the name of Guy of Acre (Guy d'Acre), for some deed of valour at the old seaport of Palestine, and transmitted it to his descendants." Be this as it may—and the corruption of the name "Guy d'Acre" into that of "Goodacre" is at least conceivable—it is at best but a tradition, and is considerably shaken by the fact that the name Goodacre—Godacre as it was then spelt—was in existence at the close of the twelfth century, when one Richard Godacre was, with Walter Hageman, "essoigner" to the Abbot of Haughmond, in a suit brought by Aunies de la Mare (wife of Ralph de Hardern) against the Canons of Haughmond, an abbey in Shropshire, in 1194.

The family seems to have been located in the south of England in the sixteenth century, when Hugh Goodacre was rector of Shallfleet, in the Isle of Wight, and chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester. This Hugh Goodacre was for some time tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, and it was mainly through her influence that he was advanced by Edward VI. to the see of Armagh, while Dowdall, the former Archbishop, was still living in foreign parts. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Dublin, together with his old friend and fellow reformer, John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, on the 2nd of February, 1552.

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Hugh Goodacre was the first Protestant primate of Ireland, and of his death, which occurred within a few months of his elevation to the Archbishopric, Bishop Burnett, in his History of the Reformation, writes as follows :— “ A little before the king's death a very extraordinary thing happened in Ireland. I had told in my former work that Goodacre and Bale were sent over to promote the reformation in Ireland. The former was made Primate of Armagh, of whose death there is a report that has long been believed by his posterity. A reverend and worthy clergyman of Hampshire, not far from Salisbury* (who is the fourth in descent from that primate, they having been all clergymen but one) told me he had it from his grandfather, who was the primate's grandson, ‘ That he being invited to a popish lord's house, a monk then drank to him in poisoned liquor on design to poison him, of which they both died.’ This I set down from the venerable person's own mouth as a thing known and believed in the family.”

If not a singular error for the above, it would appear from the Patent Roll of 1553 that another member of the family was advanced to the sister see of Cashel about this time, the presentation of Nicholas Udall to the living of Calborne, in the Isle of Wight, *vice* John Goodacre promoted to the Archbishopric of Cashel, being there recorded. Sir James Ware makes no mention of this prelate in his account of the see of Cashel, but this is not to be wondered at when we remember the disturbed state of the Church at the close of Edward VI.'s reign and the refusal of the Irish to recognize the Protestant clergy. As a matter of fact the see was vacant, Archbishop Butler having died on the 5th March, 1550, while his successor, Rowland Baron, was not appointed till the 20th November, 1553. Whether John Goodacre—possibly a brother of the Archbishop of Armagh—ever reached his archbishopric, or whether, on the accession of Queen Mary and the return of the old religion, both his name and his memory were erased from the annals of the see, I have not been able to ascertain.

* The Rev. Timothy Goodacre of Wellow.

In 1564 the name Goodacre appears amongst the State Papers relating to Scotland; the mind of Archbishop Parker being exercised as to the course to adopt with regard to Anne Goodacre who had fled from her husband, John Baron, Minister of the Kirk at Gawston, and refused to return. On the 10th February, 1564, John Spottiswood, Superintendent of Lothian, John Knox, "Minister of Jesus Christ his Holy Evangill," and John Craigh had written requesting his Grace to publish an edict summoning Anne Goodacre to appear before the Consistory Court of Edinburgh, and on the 14th April Archbishop Parker writes to Cecil for advice. How the matter ended the State Papers do not disclose. I know not whether this Anne Goodacre was a member of the family which subsequently settled in Leicestershire, but Hugh Goodacre, Archbishop of Armagh, has always been regarded as an ancestor of the branch to which this paper relates. The next name which claims attention is that of Nathaniel Goodacre, grandson of the Archbishop of Armagh, who entered at Magdalen College, Oxford in 1602, taking his B.A. degree at Merton in 1605. He subsequently became rector of Northmundham in Sussex, and died in 1652, leaving several children, one of whom, Nathaniel, was the father of Timothy Goodacre, "the Reverend and worthy clergyman," referred to by Bishop Burnett in the above quotation.

One name occurs in connection with Ireland which is interesting as well from an historical point of view as from in some degree indicating a connection between the Goodacres of Ireland and Kent and the Goodacres of Leicestershire. In a list of "The names of English Tenants and Inhabitants of Sir Richard Boyle's Plantation, which were viewed and mustered at Tullow the 30th August, 1611," preserved in the Carew MSS., occurs the name of John Goodacre amongst those furnishing shot. Now, Sir Richard Boyle, before he acquired Sir Walter Raleigh's estates in Ireland, lived at Canterbury, and it may have been there that an acquaintanceship arose which resulted in John Goodacre's accompanying him to Ireland, while the Christian name, "John," gives some slight colour to the identity of the Kentish and Leicestershire families.

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In an old MS. pedigree it is stated that John Goodacre, the founder of the Ullesthorpe and Lutterworth branch, came out of Kent when a boy and settled in Leicestershire in 1645, though the name occurs in the county some twenty years earlier, John Goodacre, of Glen Magna, having died in 1627, leaving two sons, Thomas and William, and a daughter Margaret. William is doubtless the same as William Goodacre, of Husbands Bosworth, whose will was proved at Leicester in 1686. In this will he mentions his son, John, and gives his lands at Husbands Bosworth to his son, Thomas, who appears from a later will, dated 1st July, 1700, to have lived at Lutterworth.

About this time several branches of the family seem to have taken root in various parts of the county, but owing to the prevalence of the names, John and Thomas, and their nomadic tendency, it becomes extremely difficult to identify them. At Seagrave, at Wymeswold, at Kibworth Beauchamp, at Kegworth, and at Melton Mowbray, the name occurs throughout the eighteenth century. The MS. pedigree is wrong in naming the founder of the Ullesworth and Lutterworth Branch, "John." His name was Thomas, and he appears to have settled at Sapcote, and afterwards moved to Earl Shilton, where he died in 1702. By his wife Elizabeth he had three sons, John, Edward and Thomas, the two latter of whom married and lived at Earl Shilton, but had no male issue. John Goodacre, the eldest son, acquired lands at Sapcote, and married Alice, daughter of John Attleborough, of that place, and by her had two sons, John and Thomas, the latter of whom died childless in 1736, leaving his lands at Leire to his brother, John Goodacre, of Sapcote, and afterwards of Leire. This John Goodacre died 29th August, 1786, aged 82, leaving by his wife, Sarah Court, of Stoke Golding, two sons, John and Thomas, the latter of whom married Lucy Griffin who left a sum of money, out of which the almshouses at Ashby Parva were built and endowed.

John Goodacre, the elder brother of the last, acquired the manor of Ashby Parva, and died 10th January, 1817, leaving by his wife, Ann Gabel, two sons, by custom established, John and

Thomas. Thomas died unmarried the 16th January, 1788, while John, who was lord of the manor of Ashby Parva, acquired by purchase Ullesthorpe House and estates, previously the property of the Pooles, of Ullesthorpe. For some years this John Goodacre carried on the business of a banker at Lutterworth, in partnership with Mr. Marston Buszard, of that place, and in 1787 he was High Sheriff of the county. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Knipe, of New Lodge, co. Herts. This Mrs. Goodacre, being left an orphan at an early age, was, with her sister, afterwards Lady Palmer Ackland, brought up by her uncle, the celebrated philanthropist, John Thornton, M.P., in constant association with her cousin, William Wilberforce, and other members of the Clapham Sect. Mr. Goodacre died the 27th December, 1831, leaving two sons, John and Robert, to the latter of whom passed Ullesthorpe House and the adjoining estates, John Goodacre, the elder son, having acquired Lutterworth House by his marriage with Eliza, daughter and heiress of Francis Burges, of Lutterworth. Mrs. Goodacre claimed to be the last of the ancient family of Burges, of Leicestershire, a family located at Melton Mowbray as early as the reign of Richard II. In 1849, John Goodacre, of Lutterworth, was High Sheriff of the county, and it was during his shrievalty that the testimonial to the Duke of Rutland, which resulted in the erection of the statue of his Grace which now stands in the Market Place at Leicester, was subscribed. With this generation this branch of the Goodacres ceased to be residents in the county, though the chief part of their lands still remains in the hands of the head of the family, the present lord of the manor of Ashby Parva.

HUGH GOODACRE.

201.—Anecdotes of Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton.—Doctor Ford went to Grantham. There was a visitation of the clergy; he went in to hear. After the meeting and address they one and all were asked to preach, all made excuse they were not prepared for the sermon. Dr. Ford was then asked to do so, to which he made no objection, and ascended the pulpit.

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His text was Isaiah lvi., 10—"They are all dumb dogs that cannot bark."

The Rev. Roberts, Independent Minister, came to Melton and held services and preached in an old Play House. He was liked, and had many to hear him, consequently he wished to build a chapel. Before he began to go round to solicit subscriptions, he called upon the Rev. Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton, and said "I am not come to oppose you, but to help you." The Doctor said, "Well, there is work enough for us both." Mr. Roberts gave him the paper he was going round with; the doctor signed it, and started the subscription with five pounds, and said to him, "those that keep the best tap will have the most custom."

Dr. Ford was preaching at St. Martin's, Leicester. After the sermon many rushed out of the church in great haste, he called to them, "Friends, if you thought you were going to Hell you would not be in such a hurry."

Dr. Ford was preaching at All Saints', Leicester, and in the course of his sermon, said, "Ah, you are called *All Saints*, but I say you are all sinners."

J. K.

202.—A Leicestershire Brass.—In the south wall of the parish church at Castle Donington is a curious brass tablet, inscribed "Here lyeth William Fox, son and heire to Simon Fox, and Hellen, his wife, both buried here the XXth day of July, 1585.

This fatal scyth which cutts in two
Most nuptiall knotts this closer drew;
Life made them one, death left them so,
And love more constant who can show!"

B.

203.—Gladwin Family (Query).—Could any of your readers give me information about Joseph Gladwin who married in 1753, Eleanor Cliff, at Stretton-en-le-Field? I want to find, if possible, where he came from, as his baptism does not appear in the church registers, nor is there any prior mention of the name there. Also any other notes about this parish and family would be most acceptable to me.

J. G.

204.—Deeds relating to Leicestershire.—The following abstracts of deeds and documents in my possession may be of interest to your readers. It will be noted that there is frequent mention of the St. John Family, a query as to which appeared in *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, vol. I., p. 45, July, 1889:—

John Crane of Castle Donington, co. Leic., gent, son of Thomas Crane, late of Newtown Linford, gent., decd. And Henry Hastings of Donington Parke, Esq., John Davis of Castle Donington, gent., Michael Boughey of Grindon, co. Warwick, gent., and Edward Thorpe of Donington Parke, gent. Being articles of agreement respecting an intended marriage between John Crane and Eleanor Starkey of Chilcote, co. Derby, gentlewoman, servant to the Rt. Hon. Lady Lucy Hastings and her espouse. Refers to a message, &c., of the said John Crane, in Anstie, co. Leic., sometime belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Oulvescrosse, now in occ. of Lawrence Sareson and Nicholas Poole. And a close in Ansty abutting upon a close late in the tenure of Humphrey Marshall, called the Sale, unto Bread Sicke towards the north, upon Samuel's pasture towards the south, and upon a close late in the tenure of Robert Martin towards the west, which said close was late in the occ. of Nicholas Tompson and Robert Bradshall or their assigns. All which said message, &c., the above named Thomas Crane bought of one Ralph Gibson, 1 July, 1625. Dated 14 Jan. 12 Car. I (1636-7). Signature and seal pendent of John Crane.

A paper endorsed "Abstract of Writeings which relate to Ffrisby estate in com. Leic. with a memd. cancelled" 1656-1703. 3 pp.

- (a.) 10 March, 1656.—An Indenture of that date made between Sir Thomas Burton of Stockerson, in co. Leic., bart., and William Downhall of Cottingham in com. Northton. Esq., of ye one part, and Jane Watts of the Burr. of Leicester, the relict and executrix of Hugh Watts, decd., of the other parte.
- (b.) 20 Aprill, 1657.—An Indenture of that date made between the said Sir Thomas Burton and William Downhall of the one part and Abell Barker of Hambleton in com. Rutland, Esq., and Thomas Barker, gent., brother of the said Abell Barker, of the other part.
- (c.) 17 January, 1659.—An Indenture tripartite of that date made between Dame Elizabeth Burton, widow and relict of the said Sir Thomas Burton, and George Pretymen of Loddington, co. Leic., executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Sir Thomas Burton of the first part, ye said Abell Barker and Thomas Barker of the second part, and Heneage Ffinch of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Thomas Russell of the Inner Temple, gent., and Dame Elizabeth Finch of Kensington, co. Midd., widow, of ye third parte.
- (d.) 9 february, 1659.—An Indenture of that date made between the said Dame Elizabeth Burton, George Pretymen, and Jane Watts of the one part, and the said Heneage Finch, Thomas Russell, and Dame Elizabeth Finch of the other part.

- (*e.*) 26 April 23, Car. 2. (1671).—An Indenture of that date made between the Right Honble. Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. and bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Sir Heneage Finch, knt. and bart., His Maties Attorney General and the said Thomas Russell, exors. of the last Will and Testament of the said Dame Elizabeth Finch of the one part, and William Halford of Welham, co. Leic., Esq., of the other part.
- (*f.*) 18 May 30, Car. 2. (1678).—An Exemplification under the Great Seale of all the proceedings in order to prove the said Sir Thomas Burton's Will, dated 23 Dec, 1658, *pro Testes in perpetuam rei memoriam.*
- (*g.*) 24 June, 1680.—An Indenture of that date made between Sir William Halford of Welham, co. Leic., knt., of the one part, and the Rt. Honble. Baptist Viscount Campden of the other parte.
- (*h.*) 24 June, 1680.—Sir William Halford's Acquittance to the Lord Campden for the sum of £1000.
- (*i.*) 24 June, 1680.—Sir William Halford Bond to the Lord Campden for Performance of Covenants.
- (*j.*) 3 March, 1689.—An Indenture tripartite of that date made between the Honble. John Noel of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, Esq., of the first part, Dame Elizabeth Burton, *als.* Halford, widow and relict of the said Sir William Halford, Thomas Atkins of Bedwell Parke, co. Herts., Esq., and Henry Halford of Greyes Inne, co. Middx., Esq., executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Sir William Halford of the second part, and Sir James Etheredge of the Inner Temple, London, knight, of the third parte.
- (*k.*) 3 March, 1689.—Sir William Halford, Elizabeth Burton, and Henry Halford, their Bond for performance of Covenants.
- (*l.*) 12 March, 1689.—Sir James Etheredge, his note to pay £1285 8s., according to Mr. John Noell's order. On the same sheet of paper is Mr. Noell's order to pay the said sume to Mr. East and also Mr. East's receipt for the same.
- (*m.*) 26 Decr., 1690.—An Indenture of that date made betweene the said Sir James Etheredge of the one part and John Nicholl of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., of the other part : *this deed is cancelled.*
- (*n.*) 20 Decr., 1692.—A Generall Release from Mr. Nicholl to Sir James Etheredge.
- (*o.*) 20 Decr., 1692.—An Indenture betweene Hugh Norris of London, merchant, Justus Otgher of London, merchant, and Samuel Newbery, citizen and skinner of London, of the one part, and Thomas Pretyman of London, draper, of the other parte.
- (*p.*) 21 and 22 Decr., 1692.—Indentures of Lease and Release, the Lease made between Thomas Pretyman of Islington, co. Middx., gent., of the one part, and Rowland St. John of the city of London, merchant, of the other part ; and the Release made between Sir William Halford of Welham, co. Leic., knt., son and heir of Sir William Halford the elder, late of Welham, knt., deceased, the said Dame Elizabeth Halford, Thomas Atkins, Henry Halford, and the said Thomas Pretyman of the one part, and the said Rowland St. John of the other part.

- (q.) 22 Decr., 1692.—An Indenture inrolled in Chancery made between the parties to the last Indenture of Release.
- (r.) 22 Decr., 1692.—An Indenture quadripartite of that date made between the said Sir James Etheredge of the first part, the said Dame Elizabeth Burton *als.* Halford, Thomas Atkins and Henry Halford of the second part, the said Rowland St. John of the third part, and Thomas White of the city of London, merchant, of the fourth part.
- (s.) 18 March, 1692.—A paper copy of Mr. Rowland St. John's Will.
- (t.) 28 Aprill, 1703.—An Indenture of that date made between the said Thomas White, John St. John of Cole Overton, co. Leic., gent., and Rowland St. John, gent., son and heir apparent of the said John St. John of the one parte, and John Richmond of Clements Inne, co. Middx., gent., of the other part.

Memorandum, that the Deeds and writings above menconed were left in my hands by Mr. John St. John upon his and his sons mortgage of their estate at frisbury to me for the sume of £600 principall money. Witsnesse my hand this 21th day of May, 1703 (signature wanting.)

A paper endorsed "Abstract of Mr. St. John's title to his estate at Ffrisby in Leicestershire," 1656-1692. 6 pp. This paper refers to several of the same deeds mentioned in the former, with these additional particulars :

- (a.) 10 March, 1656.—By Indenture between Sir Thomas Burton and William Downehall, one parte, and Jane Watts, relict and executrix of Hugh Watts, decd., of ye other parte, in pursuance of a Decree in Chancery in a cause there between Abel Barker, Esq., ye said Jane Watts, John Stanton, Cornelius Burton and Mary his wife and Elizabeth Greene, creditors of Sir Thomas Burton's father, decd., plaintiffs, and Sir Thomas Burton and Downehall, defendants, and for securing ye payments of £800 to ye said Jane Watts, being mentioned in ye said Decree, and for 5s., &c. Sir Thomas Burton and Downehall grant and demise to Jane Watts a close of pasture with the appurtenances called Tamborough close, about 61 acres in Ffrisby and parcell of ye Manor of Frisby, which Sir Thomas Burton, decd., did by his Will devise to the said William Downehall and Hugh Watts, since decd., and their executors upon the Trust therein menconed, to hold to Jane Watts, her executors, &c., for 200 years, less waste, under a provisoe to be void, upon payment of £872 to Jane Watts by the said Sir Thomas Burton at a year and a half's end.
- (b.) 18 March, 1692.—The said Rowland St. John by his Will in writing, executed in the presence of three witnesses, gives to his brother John St. John for his life his lands in or near Frisby, which he lately purchased, and after his brother's decease, to Rowland St. John, his nephew, and his heirs for ever, and makes his brother executor.
- (c.) Note in margin.—"Querie : If Mr. Rowland St. John be of age, he is 23 years old, and Mr. John St. John is heir to his brother Rowland." 2 Feb., 1703. The writings supr., together with a deed of assignment from Thomas White to John Richmond, dat. 28 April, 1703, were delivered to Mr. Minshall to peruse in order to transfer Mr. Newberry's mort

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Articles of Agreement between Rowland St. John of Cole Overton, co. Leic., gent., and John Underwood of Higham Ferrers, co. Notht., gent., relates to land in Frisby called Great Rowbourns, Tamborrow, &c., now in occupation of Wm. Tipler, Anthony Kilsby, and John Chamberlin. Dated 7 July, 1712. Signatures of Rowland St. John, J. Underwood, R. Willis, and Fra. St. John. Paper.

Sir Thomas Burton of Stockerston, bart., and William Downhall of Cottingham, co. Northt., Esq., of the one part, and Jane Watts of Leicester, relict and executrix of Hugh Watts, decd., of the other part, refers to a decree made in Chancery in a cause between Abell Barker, Esq., the said Jane Watts, John Stanton, Cornelius Burton, and Mary his wife and Elizabeth Greene, creditors of Sir Thomas Burton, decd., father of the said Sir Thomas Burton, and the said Sir Thomas Burton, party to these presents, and William Downhall, defendants, relates to Tamborough Close in Frisby. Dated 10 March, 1656. Signatures of Sir Thomas Burton and William Downhall (seals wanting).

Dame Elizabeth Burton, widow and relict of Sir Thomas Burton, late of Stockerson, bart., decd., and George Pretymen of Loddington, gent., executor to the said Sir Thomas Burton, Abel Barker of Hambleton, co. Rutland, Esq., and Thomas Barker, gent., brother to the said Abel, and Heneage Finch of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Thomas Russell of the Inner Temple, gent., and Dame Elizabeth Finch of Kensington, co. Midd., widow, refers to an Indenture of 20 April, 1657, between the said Sir Thomas Burton and William Downhall of Cottingham, co. Northants, Esq., and the said Abel and Thomas Barker concerning Roborough Close in Frisby, then in occupation of Robert Johnson, which land Sir Thomas Burton, decd., father to the said Sir Thomas Burton, bequeathed to William Downhall and Hugh Watts, gent., since decd., upon trust. Dated 17 Jan., 1659. Signatures and seals pendent of Eliz. Burton, Geo. Pretymen, A. Barker, and Thom. Barker.

Dame Elizabeth Burton, widow and relict of Sir Thomas Burton, late of Stockerson, bart., George Pretymen of Loddington, gent. (executor to Sir Thomas Burton), and Jane Watts of Leicester (relict and executrix of Hugh Watts) and Heneage Finch of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Thomas Russell of the Inner Temple, gent., and Dame Elizabeth Finch of Kensington, co. Midd., widow, refers to an Indenture dated 10 March, 1656, between the said Sir Thomas Burton and William Downhall of Cottingham, co. Northants, Esq., and the said Jane Watts concerning Tamborough Close in Frisby, then in occupation of Robert Johnson, part of the Manor of Frisby, which Sir Thomas Burton, decd., late father to the said Sir Thomas Burton, did bequeath unto William Downhall and Hugh Watts on trust. Dated 9 Feb., 1659. Signatures of Eliz. Burton, George Pretymen, and seal pendent and signature of Jane Watts.

Petersham House,

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Walham Green, London, S.W.

(To be continued.)

205.—*Chronicles of the Castle and of the Earls of Leicester, from the Foundation of the Castle to the Merger of the Earldom in the Crown of England.—

A thousand years ago Leicester was a fair city, the seat of a Christian Bishop. And it needed no other defence than the strong walls, which girt it around, and which the Roman conquerors had made for its safety and their defence.

But in the days of King Alfred (874), great trouble came over the land, for the Pagans had invaded it, and many great and strong cities were taken by them ; and amongst these was the city of Leicester ; for hither came the pagan Danes, the worshippers of Odin, and for nearly fifty years they held mastery therein, and they drove out the Bishop (and he was the last Bishop of Leicester), and destroyed the Christian temples.

In this year (920) King Alfred died, he had done great deeds and had conquered in many battles, but the city of Leicester remained in the power of the Heathen.

LADY ETHELFLÆDA.

But then arose his daughter Ethelflæda, the renowned Lady of Mercia, and she fighting valiantly retook Leicester, and re-established therein the worship of the true God. And further to secure her conquest, she erected beyond the Roman walls a strong castle, wherein her soldiers might dwell, secure from sudden assault or treachery.

For she had been merciful to her prisoners, and had spared their lives, but she compelled them to renounce the worship of Odin, and be baptized into the true faith. And this they willingly agreed to, and were baptized in the river which runneth by the town. And the Lady of Mercia also built a fair Church, which she dedicated to our Lady, and because it was near to the Castle, so as to be within its protection, it was called, "The Church of Saint Mary de Castro."

* We are indebted to Mrs. Reeve for permission to reprint this work of the late Mr. W. Napier Reeve, which, whilst full of valuable information, is interesting also on account of the quaint phraseology, which gives it an antique flavour peculiarly adapted to the matters of which it treats.

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And this was the beginning of the Castle of Leicester, and of the Church which standeth hard by, for they were both built in the same year.

The Saxon Earls.

And the Castle of Leicester became great in renown, and mighty kings and princes had therein their abiding place; of such were Edward the Elder, and Athelstan, and Edmund the Brother of Athelstan, and Ethelred, and Edmund Ironside, and Leofric, the Earl of Mercia and the Lady Godiva (the ever renowned Lady Godiva), and their son Algar, and his son Edwin.

And Edwin, the grandson of Godiva, was Earl of Leicester, and his brother Morcar was Earl of Northumberland, and their sister was Alghitha, the wife of Harold, King of England.

And many a time did they meet together and make pastime in the hall of the Castle of Leicester, and often did the song and harp resound therein.

EDWIN THE SAXON.

But evil days were coming and trouble and sorrow; and Edwin and Morcar were the last of their race.

For when King Harold was slain at Hastings (1066), Edwin had made submission to the Conqueror, and had sworn obedience and fealty to him, because Edwin had hoped for the hand of Duke William's daughter.

And when this was disdainfully refused him, he rose against the Norman, and he called his brother Morcar to aid with his kinsmen and countrymen.

Then the Conqueror came in his might, and Edwin and Morcar fled before him; and he slew them both, and destroyed the Castle of Leicester, and the Church of St. Mary that Ethelflæda had built.

The Norman Earls.

But the town of Leicester, and all the rights thereof, did William the Norman grant to a follower of his own, Hugo de Grantmesnel.

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And this Hugo repaired the Castle and Church of St. Mary (1080), but a second destruction ere long came upon them ; for when William the Norman was dead, Hugo became of the party of Duke Robert, and so brought upon himself and his town the vengeance of William, the Red King.

And the leader of the Red King's armies was Robert de Beaumont, and he seized on the Castle and Town of Leicester, and held them for a while, but not in his own right.

But when the Red King was slain by an arrow (1100), Robert of Normandy again claimed the crown of England, but his brother Henry resisted him, and throughout the realm there was great division, for many took part with Duke Robert, and many with King Henry, but Robert de Beaumont, was chief of King Henry's men.

ROBERT DE BEAUMONT.

And in this year (1106) King Henry passed over the sea to fight with his brother, Duke Robert, and a sore battle was fought between them, and it was fought upon Saturday the Vigil of St. Michael, being the self same day on which William the Bastard forty years before then, had set foot in England for conquest.

And this was the famous battle of *Tenchebray*, and Duke Robert and his men were beaten, and he became prisoner to his brother King Henry.

And now Robert de Beaumont had for his reward the Town and Earldom of Leicester (1107); and this Robert was a wise and trusty counsellor, and he had in his youth been a valiant knight, for it was he who with irresistible might had broken through the Saxon array at Hastings, which fought around King Harold.

And he came of a mighty race ; and they were men, who in their own land had reared great and lofty towers, so that it was said by the Chroniclers of their time, "You may know the might of the men, by the mightiness of their palaces."

And this Earl was the first Norman Earl of Leicester, and he rebuilt the Castle of Leicester, and he made it stronger than before, for he made a strong tower on a mount for its defence ;

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and more beautiful than ever, for he made therein a stately hall, and this hall remains to this day.

And he rebuilt the Church hard by, the Church of St. Mary de Castro, and he made it renowned amongst the churches of the land for splendour and beauty, and he enriched it with many and fair demesnes.

And of him thus wrote one of the ancient writers, "Robert de Beaumont was in worldly affairs the wisest of men, between England and Jerusalem, eminent for knowledge, plausible of speech, keen and crafty, profound in counsel, and of great wisdom."

And he was Earl of Leicester, and in right thereof claimed to be Seneschal of all England.

And all the rest of his days he dwelt in the Castle of Leicester, and he ruled therein like a mighty prince.

ROBERT BOSSU.

In this year (1118) Robert de Beaumont died, and his son Robert become Earl of Leicester. And this second Earl was called Robert *Bossu*, for he was a hunchback, but he was wise and valiant.

And like all his race, he was a great builder, and because his father had rebuilt the Castle of Leicester and the Church of St. Mary de Castro, so that nothing therein was left for him to do; he built the famous Abbey of Leicester, which was called St. Mary de Pratis, for it was built in the meadows beyond the river.

And because the Church of St. Mary of the Meadows should surpass that of St. Mary of the Castle, he took from the last all the possessions which the Earl his father had bestowed thereon; and gave them to his own new church, and thenceforth, while the Abbey Church remained, the Church of the Castle was called St. Mary the Less.

ROBERT BLANCHMAINS.

And in this year (1169) Robert Bossu died, and he was buried in his own Church of St. Mary de Pratis, and his son, Robert with the white hand (Robert Blanchmains), ruled in his stead.

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And during his days, the Town of Leicester was sorely tried, for the soldiers of King Henry the Second sacked and burnt it, to take vengeance on the Earl, who had conspired with Queen Eleanor and her children against King Henry.

But the Castle of Leicester was so strong that it resisted all attacks thereon, and the knight and soldiers of the Earl defied the soldiers of the King.

Then the Earl, who was beyond the seas, returned in wrath to his own land, and with a great following made war on King Henry, but he was overcome in battle, and became prisoner to the King.

And King Henry was greatly rejoiced thereat, and he commanded that the Earl, and the Earl's wife, for she was a prisoner also, should be conveyed beyond the seas, and shut up in a fortress in Normandy.

But for all that, the Castle of Leicester was not surrendered, for the Earl had left therein as Constable thereof one Anquetil Mallary, and he and his knights and squires and men at arms defied the King, and maintained the quarrel of the Earl; but the Earl and the Countess remained prisoners to the King.

And in this year (1174) King Henry returned to England, and he brought with him the Earl of Leicester, and kept him strictly in ward.

Also in this year did King Henry do penance at Canterbury for the slaughter of the Archbishop, and thenceforth he triumphed over his enemies on every side.

Then the Constables of the castles of the Earl of Leicester (for he had many fair and strong castles), came to the King, to make intercession for their lord, but the King called for the holy relics, and in the presence of the Constables, swore thereon, that the Earl of Leicester should neither eat nor drink till the castles were surrendered to him. Then the Constables seeing the strait in which their lord was, yielded up the Castle of Leicester, and the Castles of Groby and Mountsorrel, which were the Castles of the Earl.

And in this year (1175), the chief defences of the Castle of

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Leicester were demolished, that its lord might no longer be able to resist the King's power.

But in this year (1189) King Henry the Second died, and his son Richard Cœur de Lion reigned in his stead ; and because the Earl of Leicester had suffered so much for his sake, King Richard restored to the Earl all that King Henry had taken away.

And when King Richard was crowned, the Earl of Leicester stood by his side as Seneschal of England, and carried before the King a golden sword.

And now the Earl purposed to go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem (1190), but he died while yet in the way, and his son Robert succeeded, and he was the fourth Norman Earl of Leicester.

ROBERT FITZPARNEL.

And this Robert was inferior to none that went before him, either for wisdom or valour. He was called Robert *Fitzparnel* for that he was the son of Petronilla, and he was the companion and friend of Richard Cœur de Lion, and he went to the Holy Land with King Richard, and fought by his side against the Saracens.

And he was faithful and true to King Richard, and resisted his enemy, King Philip of France ; also he suffered imprisonment, and bore heavy losses in the cause of King Richard.

But when King Richard was dead (1199), and John his brother ruled over England, the Earl of Leicester served King John faithfully ; and for the Earl's sake, the King granted many privileges to the Burgesses of Leicester. Also the Earl did grant many rights to the Burgesses, and they enrolled themselves in Companies and Guilds for the safety of their persons and protection of their goods.

Also, when the trouble began, for King John's was a troubled reign, the Barons of England assembled at the Castle of Leicester, to take counsel for the Commonwealth ; and this was the first meeting of the Barons.

SIMON (Husband of Amicia).

In this year (1204) died the fourth Earl of Leicester, Robert Fitzparnel, and he left no son surviving. But Amicia his sister, was the wife of Simon de Montfort, and in her right Simon became Earl of Leicester.

But when Pope Innocent III. had placed the land under his interdict (1209), Simon departed from England, and he became the leader of the army against the Albigenses.

And in this year (1212) when Lewis the Dauphin invaded England Simon returned with him, and took part against King John.

And in this year (1218), Simon died, for he was slain before the town of Toulouse, he was the fifth Earl of Leicester, and his son Simon became Earl in his stead.

SIMON DE MONTFORT.

And this second Simon is the great Earl, Simon de Montfort, and he returned to the Castle at Leicester, and dwelt there.

And when King Henry III. married his Queen Eleanor (1236), Simon was at the marriage feast, and claimed to be High Steward of England, because of his Earldom of Leicester.

And the King loved Simon greatly; and he gave him his own sister in marriage (1238), so that the Earl of Leicester was brother to the King of England, and to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of Scotland, and his power and his renown increased.

But the jealousy of King Henry was stirred up against the Earl (1239), and he was sore displeased, and Simon and his Countess crossed over the seas to avoid the anger of King Henry.

But in the following year (1240) Simon returned to England, and when the Barons rose against the King, Simon de Montfort was their chief.

And in this year (1258), was that famous Parliament at Westminster, whither the Barons came, each in complete armour, and the leader of them all was Simon the Earl.

And in this same year was held at Oxford that other Parliament, which was thereafter called the Mad Parliament.

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And when the Barons appeared there, armed and with their array, Simon was the chief of them all.

Also when the supreme Council of State was there formed to govern the realm, Simon was the chief. And so the Earl of Leicester became the greatest in the land, and he made many wise ordinances, and good laws.

And this was a memorable year (1264), for in the spring time thereof King Henry came to Leicester with his son, Prince Edward ; although no King of England had before then entered the Castle that Robert de Beaumont had built, for the saying was, " Evil will follow the King of England who feasts in the Castle of Leicester."

And this saying was fulfilled that selfsame year, for presently was fought the famous battle of Lewes, and the King and the Prince became prisoners to the Earl of Leicester.

But while King Henry was prisoner to his kinsman, the Earl of Leicester, writs were issued in the King's name, to the sheriffs throughout the kingdom, commanding them to return two Knights for every Shire, two Burgesses for every Borough within the realm.

And this was the first Parliament of England.

And he who caused it to be assembled was Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester.

And he was the chieftest man in the land, and he dwelt in his Castle of Leicester, and he ruled the people as a King.

But in this year (1265) he was slain, he and his son ; for the Barons of England were jealous of his greatness, and joined themselves to Prince Edward, and a great slaughter was made, and Simon's head was cut off as the head of a traitor, and his land forfeited, as for treason. And he was the last Norman Earl of Leicester.

But his memory lasted long, for the people of the land had trusted greatly in him, and the clergy had praised him, as the protector of the oppressed, the father of the poor, the saviour of his country, and the avenger of the Church.

And the Clergy called him " Sir Simon the Righteous " but the common people called him " Sir Simon the King."

(To be continued.)

206.—Rutland Guilds and Chantries (*Continued*).—

STAMFORD.—Having transcribed the will of Sir David Phillips, a slight description of the tomb of the founder of this Chantry will not be out of place :—Opposite to the Golden Choir, and in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Stamford, is what was, a very rich table monument with the effigies of a knight and a lady recumbent beneath a canopy. On either side of the tomb are six of the twelve apostles, and in the centre an angel supporting a shield, which doubtless was charged with the arms of the knight and his lady, but in the present year of grace, and long before every trace has vanished owing to the many coats of whitewash they have received at the hands of former custodians of the church (would their thick heads had been subjected to a similar process, and learned thereby not to meddle with matters they do not understand). In Lib. III. p. 17 of Peck's *Academia Tertia Anglicana*, or the *Antiquarian Annals of Stanford*, 1727, this monument is engraved by which it seems it was then much more perfect than now, and very elaborate in character and design. The antiquary, Leland, tells us (*Itin. vol. VI. fo. 31, p. 30*) : "Syr Davy Philippes that lyith buried in a parochie church by the Bridge Gate of Stanford, on the Hille, had a praty Manor place, as I hard at Thorne (haugh), two or three miles from Stanford, and ther lay dyverse tymes with hym certen Wardes and Gentilmen belonging to my Lady Margarete (Beaufort, Countess of Richmond), the Kynges Grandedame that now is." Sir David being in the Queen's service accounts for the introduction of the Tudor badges upon the monument. Bridges' Hist. of Northamps., vol. 2, p. 214, says in II. Hy. vii., a fine was levied of the manor of Barnwell All Saints, and of the advowson of the church, by Roger Thorpe, of Greenwich, esq., and Constantia, his wife, to David Philip, of Thornhaw, esq., in fee, the latter sold the reversion of the premises after his dec. to Geo. Kirkham of Warmington, esq, who about 22 H. 8 came into possession of them. Sir Robt. K. his son in 34 H. 8, in consideration of 315*l*. enfeoffed John Bonaster in this manor ; while John with Sir Rt. K. and Sibil his wife in 2 E 6 alienated it to Sir Edu Montague

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Lord C. J. in fee, who then levied a fine of it. One moiety of the manor of Maxey, called De la Mares' fee, after the death of Margaret (Beaufort) wife of Edm. Tudor, Earl of Richmond, mother of H. 7 in 1st H. 8, it reverted to the Crown by whom it was given by H. 8 to his natural son, Henry Fitz Roy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, of whom Hugh Philip, gent. (esch. 17 H. 8) was found to hold certain lands and tenements here at the time of his dec. 15 H. 8 as of his manor of Maxey, and was succeeded (says Bridges', *ib.* vol., p. 522) by his son, John P., a minor, his s. and h. aged 19. The same authority says (p. 594) the lordship of Thornhaugh was owned by Thos. Seymark, who 31 H. 6 levied a fine of Thornham and Siberton, and advowson of the church. At his dec. he left an only d., Anne S., a minor, in ward to Sir Richard Sapcote, of Elton, Hunts., Knt., who in her right presented in 1462, p. Thos. Howys, Plr. (ins. 19 May) to the rectory. This lady became the wife of her ward's second son, Willm. S., and after his dec. Sir David Philip's, which David was Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks. 14 H. 7. Willm. Sapcote left a son (Sir) Guy S., who m. Margaret d. and h. of Sir Guy Wolston, whose only d. Anne, as heir to her grandmother was seised of this lordship. Lady Anne m. first Sir John Broughton, of Cheney, Bucks, and Tuddington, Beds., Knt., and with her said husband 8 H. 8 levied a fine of this manor. Her second husband, Sir Jno. Russell, Knt. in 29 H. 8 (1538) was cr. Baron Russell, of Cheney, Bucks., and in 3 E. 6, cr. Earl of Bedford, whose descendant, the present Duke, still holds this manor.

Sir Davy Phillippe, Knt. of the Sworde, dubbed at the creation of Prince Henry 18 Feb., 19 H. 7 (1503-4), and whose arms are per bend ar. and or., a lion ramp. sa. within a bordure gobony ar. and vert (*Cott. M.S., Claud III., fol. 63 Mus. Brit.*). David P., squire of the body to the King (afterwards kned.), was admitted a member of the Corpus Christi guild, Boston, in 1491. "Hugonis Phillippe," late of Ramsey abbey, was in receipt of a pencion of 6*l.* p.a., and as cantarist of Fenny Drayton, 4*l.* p.a. at Mchmas. 2 & 3 P & M. What kin, if any, to the Hugh P., of London, clk., who declared his will nuncupative 7 Oct., 1579,

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by which he left all his goods that he had to Mr. Dr. (Thos.) Watson, sometime Bp. of Lincoln (cons. 15 Aug., 1557, depr. 25 June, 1559, d. a prisoner at Wisbech castle Sept., 1584), to whom a commission was granted 13 Oct?

Although the effigy of Lady P. is with that of her husband in St. Mary's church, she was bur. in Chenies church, Bucks, where there is (v. *Lipscomb's Bucks*, vol. 3, p. 254) a very handsome brass, with a canopy over the figure of a lady commemorating Dame Anne Philip, wid., late wife of David P., Knt., Lord of Thorno, co. Northampton, and Isewh'msted Cheyne, Bucks, who d. 1 Aug., 1510. I have failed in my search at Lincoln and Somerset house to find her will. David Cecil, named in Sir Davy's will, ancestor to the noble houses of Cecil, Marquis of Exeter, and Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., m. 1st Alice, d. and h. of John Dickons, of Stamford, Alderman (or Mayor) in 1476, 83, and 93, by Margaret his wife, d. and h. of John Seymarke, of Thornhaugh, was related to the wife of Sir David P., and by that means, probably, obtained his introduction, about the year 1494, into this town, and subsequently of Burghley, Northamps.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

207.—Leicester at the Time of the Plantagenets.—

The English town was in its beginning simply a piece of the general country, organised and governed in the same way as the manors around it—that is to say, justice was administered, its annual rent collected, and its customary services exacted by the reeve or steward of the lord to whose estate it belonged. To modern eyes the subjection which these services involved might seem complete. When Leicester, for instance, passed from the hands of the Conqueror into those of its earl, its townsmen were bound to reap their lord's corn crops, to grind at his mill, to redeem their strayed cattle from his pound. The justice and government of the town laid wholly in its master's hands; he appointed its bailiffs, received the fines and forfeitures of his tenants, and the fees and tolls of their markets and fairs. When

once these dues were paid and these services rendered, the English townsman was practically free. His rights were as rigidly confined by custom as those of his lord. Property and person were alike secured against arbitrary seizure. He could demand a fair trial on any charge, and even if justice was administered by his master's reeve, it was administered in the presence and with the assent of his fellow-townsmen. The bell which swung out from the tower gathered the burgesses to a common meeting, where they could exercise rights of free speech and free deliberation on their own affairs. Their merchant guild, over its ale feasts, regulated trade, distributed the sums due from the town among different burgesses, looked to the due repair of gate and wall, and acted in full, pretty much the same part as the Town Council of the present day. Not only, too, were those rights secured by custom from the first, but they were constantly widening as time went on. Whenever we get a glimpse of the inner history of an English town, we find the same peaceful revolution in progress, services disappearing through disease or omission, while privileges and immunities were being purchased in hard cash. The lord of the town engaged in some enterprise appealed to the thrifty burghers, who were ready to fill again their master's treasury at the price of a strip of parchment, which gave them freedom of trade, of justice, or of government. Sometimes a chance story lights up this work of emancipation. At Leicester one of the chief aims of its burgesses was to retain their old English jury trial (or practice of compurgation), which had been abolished by the earls in favour of the foreign trials by duel. "It chanced," says a charter of the time, "that two kinsmen, Nicholas, the son of Acon, and Geoffrey, the son of Nicholas, waged a duel about a certain piece of land, concerning which a dispute had arisen between them, and they fought from the first to the ninth hour, each conquering by turns. Then one of them fleeing from the other till he came to a certain small pit, and was about to fall therein, his kinsman said to him, 'Take care of that pit, lest thou should'st fall into it.' Thereat so much clamour and noise was made by the bystanders, and those sitting around,

that the earl heard these clamours as far off as the castle, and he inquired of someone how it was there was such a clamour, and the answer was made to him that the two kinsmen were fighting about a piece of ground, and that one of them fled till he reached a certain little pit, and that as he stood over the pit, and was about to fall into it the other warned him. Then the townsmen being moved with pity, made a covenant with the earl that they should give him threepence yearly for each house in the High Street that had a gable, on condition that he should grant to them that the twenty-four jurors, who were in Leicester from ancient times, should from that time forward discuss and decide all pleas they might have amongst themselves."

Green's Short History of the English People.

208.—Prehistoric Man in Leicestershire.—Has any attempt been made to record the localities in Leicestershire in which evidences of the existence of prehistoric man have been found? An exhaustive report relating to Derbyshire was read at the Bath Meeting of the British Association in 1888. It is divided into these sections :

- I.—Palæolithic age, caves.
 - II.—Neolithic and bronze ages.
 - 1. Earthworks and fortifications.
 - 2. Circles.
 - 3. Rocking stones.
 - III.—List of barrows.
 - IV.—List of stone celts, &c. [also hones, hammers, axes, querns, &c., &c.]
 - V.—Bronze age. List of bronze weapons, &c. [celts, daggers, spears.]
 - VI.—So-called Celtic pottery.
 - VII.—Contents of barrows [skeletons, urns, flakes, flints, &c.]
 - VIII.—Casual finds on moors, &c.
 - IX.—Notes on burials.
 - 1. Barrows containing stone implements only.
 - 2. Barrows containing stone and bronze implements.
- Under these headings are subdivisions :—Name of object, material, locality, date, previous description, where deposited, length, remarks.

Could not something of this sort be attempted for Leicestershire? What evidence have we of neolithic man in the county, and where? Have human remains been found ; and if so, were they of dolicho-cephalic or of brachy-cephalic race? What barrows are known in the county ; and what records and details are given of their having been opened?

F.

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209.—Arms of Hinckley in a French Cathedral.—The following paragraph from B. Winkle's *French Cathedrals* (p. 89) may interest some of your readers. The writer is describing the windows in the choir of Chartres :—

“In the rose, or circular part of the window, which surmounts the two lancet-formed lights, is a portrait of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, bearing a shield charged with his own arms, and carrying the banner of the honour of Hinckley in Leicestershire, by the tenure of which the earls of Leicester of this family were high stewards of England.”

*Bottesford Manor,
Brigg.*

EDWARD PEACOCK.

210.—Constables Accounts of the Parish of Sapcote.
—(Continued):—

1700. WILLIAM MOORE, Constable.				£	s.	d.
given to Joseph Lord when he was chief woodman	...	...	...	0	0	6
payed for 3 dosen of sparos hedes	...	...	...	0	0	6
pd for killing of a fox	...	...	...	0	0	6

1711. JOHN BRAY, Constable.				£	s.	d.
to the cryer	...	...	...	0	0	4
pd to a sea man	...	...	...	0	0	1
Spent with the High Constable at the sarveing a warrant on						
Christin	...	...	...	0	0	6
pd to John Goodacre to makeup the tax	...	...	...	0	3	0
spent at the Sarving the warrant on the Stockenners	...	...	...	0	0	6

1728. WILLIAM BENT, Constable.				£	s.	d.
gave to a traviling woman	...	...	...	0	0	6
due to a man as was took up a burbigie	...	...	...	0	1	0

[This year's Accounts are signed by J. Frewen, who was then Curate of Sapcote, and William Chamberlaine.]

1735. WILLIAM LOVETT, Constable.				£	s.	d.
for trenching the top of field and Nuting Gore and New Lane	...	...	...	0	8	8
Pd for ale when caringe stone	...	...	...	0	5	6
Pd Will Abill for stone for mending the street	...	...	...	0	4	0
Pd for filing the Sandpitt up	...	...	...	0	1	8

1749. JOHN ABELL, Constable.				£	s.	d.
April 21. for a Summons at Shilton Court	...	...	...	0	0	4
May 16. for Mending ye Stocks and Nails	...	...	...	0	0	7
Mar. 17. Paid to John Brown for work done at the Pinfold	...	...	...	0	17	4
„ „ For a beesom and scuttle	...	...	...	0	0	7
Ap. 16. Paid Chls. Leader for Mole Catching	...	...	...	0	15	0
„ 17. Paid for ale at a town meeting	...	...	...	0	2	6

HENRY HARTOPP.

211.—The Wise Men of Gotham.—Among the jest-books of the time of James I. and Charles I. is one that is said to have been first compiled by Andrew Boorde, in the days of Henry VIII., the “Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham.” Gotham is a parish now containing seven or eight hundred inhabitants, and though in the county of Nottingham, is close on the borders of Leicestershire. Hundreds of places in and out of England have obtained local celebrity of the same kind as that which the



"HEDGING IN THE CUCKOO."

old jest-book has caused Gotham to obtain in English literature. I quote two of the twenty merry tales of the wise men of Gotham : —Forethought : When that Good Friday was come, the men of Gotham did cast their heads together what to do with their white herring, their red herring, their sprats, and salt fish. One consulted with the other, and agreed that such fish should be cast into their pond or pool (the which was in the middle of the town), that it might increase against the next year ; and every

man that had any fish left, did cast them into the pool. The one said: "I have thus many white herrings;" another said, "I have thus many sprats;" another said, "I have thus many red herrings;" and the other said, "I have thus many salt fishes. Let all go together into the pool or pond, and we shall fare like lords the next Lent." At the beginning of the next Lent following, the men did draw the pond to have their fish, and there was nothing but a great eel. "Ah!" said they all, "a mischief on this eel! for he hath eat up all our fish. What shall we do with him?" said the one to the other. "Kill him," said the one of them. "Chop him all to pieces," said another. "Nay, not so," said the other, "let us drown him." "Be it so," said all. They went to another pool or pond close by, and did cast in the eel into the water. "Lie there," said they, "and shift for thyself, for no help thou shalt have of us;" and there they left the eel to be drowned.

"Hedging in the cuckoo" is one of the drollest of their stories, of which we give an illustration.

"On a time the men of Gotham would have penned in the cuckoo whereby she should sing all the year, and in the midst of the town they made a hedge round in compass, and they had got a cuckoo, and had put her into it, and said 'Sing here all the day, and thou shalt lack neither meat nor drink.' The cuckoo, as soon as she perceived herself encompassed within the hedge, flew away. 'A vengeance on her,' said they, 'we have not made the hedge high enough!'"

Wither, in his book of *Abuses*, speaking of a noodle, says—

"And he that tries to doe it might have bin
One of the crew that hedged the cuckoo in."

P. W. B.

212.—Sir William Catesby, executed at Leicester 1485, and his successors.—At Ashby St. Leger, in Northamptonshire, remains to this day the gatehouse of the ancient manor and residence of the Catesby family, which has supplied three—if not more—important members who have gone towards making a stir in the history of the country, viz., Sir William

Sir William Catesby and his successors. 179

(see below), Sir Richard Catesby, the builder of the house, and Robert Catesby, his son and successor, the contriver and originator of the Gunpowder Plot, who is stated to have inveigled by persuasive eloquence several of the other twelve conspirators. They are believed to have met in the room over the gateway, and the apartment is by the villagers of the neighbourhood called the "Plot Room." Of the thirteen conspirators five only were engaged in the plot at its commencement. Four (probably six) had at one time been Protestants. Some took no active part, but furnished part of the money, and three Jesuits who were privy to the design counselled and encouraged the conspirators. Catesby was shot with Thomas Percy by the sheriff's officers in attempting to escape at Holbeach shortly after the discovery of the treason. Catesby Hall is otherwise noted than for its association with the Gunpowder Plot. The first Sir Wm. Catesby was one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under Richard III., the others being Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Viscount Lovell, on whom the following humorous distich was made:—

"The *Rat*, the *Cat*, and Lovell, our dog,
Rule all England under the *Hog*,"

alluding to the King's adoption of a boar as one of the supporters of the Royal Arms. The author of this distich, one Collingbourne, was hanged for his clever but untimely wit. After the battle of Bosworth this Sir William Catesby was beheaded at Leicester, and his lands escheated, but Henry VII. (1496) restored them to Catesby's son George, from whom they descended in course of time to Sir William Catesby, who was convicted during the reign of Elizabeth (1581) of harbouring Jesuits here and celebrating Mass. There is a fine monument in the Church at Ashby St. Leger to the above named Sir William Catesby. The place of his execution was the mound in front of the Castle, exactly opposite the west end of St. Mary's Church.

E. O.

213.—Query.—Epitaph on King Richard III.—King Richard III. as is well known after his defeat at Bosworth, was brought to Leicester in a very ignominious manner, but his remains received honourable interment from the monks at the Grey Friars Monastery in Leicester. King Henry VII. erected a monument to his memory, on which was placed the following inscription in English, the spelling has been modernised :—

I who am laid beneath this marble stone,
Richard the Third, possessed the British Throne,
My country's guardian in my nephew's claim,
By trust betray'd, I to the kingdom came.
Two years and sixty days, save two, I reign'd ;
And bravely strove in fight ; but, unsustain'd,
My English left me in the luckless field,
Where I to Henry's arms was forc'd to yield.
Th' year thirteen hundred 'twas and eighty-four,
The twenty-first of August, when its power
And all its rights I did to the Red Rose restore.
Yet at his cost my corse this tomb obtains,
Who piously interr'd me, and ordains
That regal honours wait a king's remains.
Reader, whoe'er thou art, thy prayers bestow,
To atone my crimes, and ease my pains below.

At the dissolution of monasteries in the succeeding reign the tomb was destroyed, and the remains of the unfortunate monarch were taken up, and cast into the the River Soar, near the old Bow Bridge, and the stone coffin was used as a horse drinking trough, placed in the yard of the White Horse Inn, in Gallowtree Gate, and was there at the early part of the century. Its present whereabouts is not known. The above inscription is given in a recent number of a magazine, but I have not seen it noted in any history of Leicester. Are the lines apocryphal or authentic ?

J. S.

214.—Spital End, Melton Mowbray: THE HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—At the north-west end of the town is Nottingham Street, one of the main thoroughfares, formerly known by the name of Spitalgate, or Spital End. Spital is an abbreviation of the word hospital, which was the name of an ancient building once situated in this street, and

from which the locality derived its name. This hospital, along with a chapel, at a very early period, belonged to the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was founded in Melton by the Mowbray family, whose name is identified with the town. It is impossible now to say exactly where the building stood. It has been supposed by some that the old house formerly occupied by the late Mr. William Tyler, coach-builder, which was taken down a few years ago, was a part of the old chapel, or hospital,—or, at least, was the site on which one or both of those buildings stood. On taking down the old dwelling-house, about a dozen small uninscribed stone shields were found, built up in the wall, underneath the front lower windows. These, along with an old doorway, and a few other fragments of stone work, we are glad to say have been preserved, and neatly and carefully placed in the garden-house of Mr. Josiah Glover. It is much to be regretted that other remains of the old structure have not been preserved. Different opinions prevail on the subject. Whilst some think that Mr. Tyler's old house was a part of the original structure, others suppose that it was merely built out of some of the materials of the old hospital. There are several pieces of land around the end of Nottingham Street which bear names indicative of their former connexion with this chapel, such as "Chapel Close," "Spital Lands," "Spital Lees," &c. Nichols, in 1795, said, "At the north-west end of the town called Spital End, in an old stone-built cottage, is a Gothic door with perfect coping, and side faces and supports, and a stone staircase within, as though it was the entrance of a turret. This is the site of the manor house of St. John of Jerusalem, and a close adjoining is still called the Chapel Close; some ancient frame windows in a large outhouse belonging to Mr. James Tyler, show that there was some religious foundation hereabouts. William Reeves, Esq., possesses a small independent manor, called the manor of St. John of Jerusalem." This was no doubt the property in question. Thomas North, Esq., of Leicester, when addressing the Archæological Society at Melton some years ago, said: "During the last few years the inhabitants

of Melton have discarded the old name of this street—Spital End, or, as it was anciently called, Spital Gate—and have called it Nottingham Street; thus substituting the name of a town with which they have no connection, for a name, the only indication left of the Spital Chapel which stood at the upper end, and of their long connection with the Order of the Knights Hospitallers, who once held possession of Melton, and to which Order more than one of the Mowbrays lords of Melton belonged.” From what we can gather from the dim rays of local tradition we are led to the conclusion that the ground on which now stand the dwelling-houses at the junction of the Nottingham and Scalford roads, was the site of the Chapel of St. John of Jerusalem. Prior to the erection of these dwellings, there stood an old cottage, occupied by “Tom Pollard, the muffin man,” a well-known character in his day, whose portrait, painted by Mr. Brereton, still hangs in Melton Old Town Hall. This cottage had about it indications of great antiquity. In an outhouse, now in the occupation of Mr. Whalley, parish clerk, which stands almost upon the same ground, are the fragmentary remains of two small ancient stone arches, which formerly had carved heads and faces upon them, and were dug up when the present houses were erected. They are supposed to have formed a part of the old chapel. The tenant who preceded Mr. Whalley felt his religious sensibilities so offended by the sight of these stony faces, that he, in the spirit of a zealous iconoclast, took the liberty of knocking off the heads of these poor offending stones. But the headless remains are there still, abiding witnesses of their own antiquity and their destroyer’s folly. How long it is since those ancient buildings altogether disappeared we are not able to say. From several charges in the Town Records, we presume that some remains of the chapel existed in the middle of the 16th century. We note the two following: “1556. Pd for mendyng ye chapyle porch, vyder setting of it—6*d*.” 1557. Amongst various receipts we have “rent of the chapyle chambr.” But the hospital and the chapel have both gone. Those ancient walls which sheltered many a weary wandering pilgrim, and once echoed with the voice

of prayer and praise, have passed away like the baseless fabric of a vision, and literally left not a wrack behind. In that old sanctuary

“ The mass-priest sang his song,
And pattered many a prayer ;
And the chantry bell tolled loud and long,
And, aye, the lamp burned there.”

Melton Mowbray in Olden Times.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

215.—Seaton Church, Vol. 2, pp. 55-58.—In *Notes and Queries*, 7th series, vol. ix. p. 486, is the following note respecting a former rector of this church (*penes* A. G. Arthur Gibbons, F.S.A.) who was removed, according to the Lincoln episcopal registers, for leprosy. The process is very long, and states that the leper appeared before the Bishop personally, and was examined by medical men, &c. :—“ Vacante ecclesia de Seyton per remocionem Thome de Bella fago nuper Rectoris ejusdem ab administracionis officio quod gerebat in ea contra eum eo quod lepre macula adeo respersus extitit et infectus quod communioni fidelium seu conspectui se presentare nequivit propter scandalum et horrorem per episcopum diffinitive servato processu qui requiritur promulgatam cujus tenor inferius continetur Johannes de Bella fago Magistrum Willelmum de Bella fago ad dictam ecclesiam Episcopo presentavit, &c. III. Non Aprilis, A.D. MCCC Decimo apud Nettelham.”

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

We append a translation of the above :—

“ The Church of Seyton being vacant by the removal from the office of Administrator, which he there exercised of Thomas of Bella, formerly Rector of the same Church, for the reason that he was so covered and infected with leprosy that he was unable to join himself to the company or sight of the faithful, on account of scandal and of horror, this removal having been promulgated diffinitively by the Bishop according to the process required, the tenor of which is contained below :

John of Bella presented to the Bishop at Nettelham April 3rd, A.D. 1310, Master William of Bella to the said Church.”

216.—Leicestershire Fonts (Continued).—RATBY.—Is a very singular decorated font. The upper part of the bowl is octagonal, the alternate angles of which are supported on shafts, from which rise four ogee crocketed arches, between which are pinnacles, so that the angles present alternately a finial and a pinnacle. The lower part under the arches is rounded off into a somewhat bowl-shape, and is supported on a central octagonal pillar. The four shafts are very irregular in shape. The crockets, instead of being cut into foliage, as usual, are worked quite flat, thus presenting only the outline of leaves; and the execution of the whole Font is coarse and rude. It stands angularly on an octagonal plinth, in the centre of the west end of the south aisle a little west of the south door. It has a water-drain, is lined with lead, and has a plain flat cover. The dimensions are:—

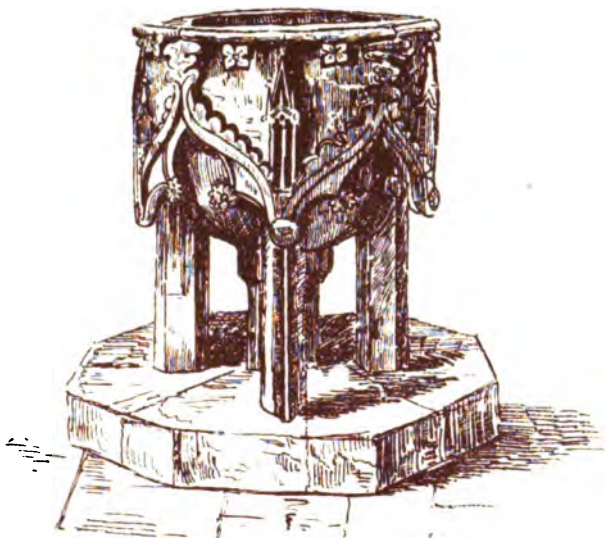
Height (exclusive of the plinth), 3ft. 6in.	Diameter of interior, 2ft.
Diameter across the top, 2ft. 8in.	Depth of interior, 1ft. 4in.

The church is dedicated in honour of S. Philip and S. James.

MARKET BOSWORTH.—This font stands at the west end of the nave, and is raised on two steps, with a third and a kneeling-stone attached. Its form is hexagonal, having each side of the bowl ornamented with an ogee crocketed arch, rising from clustered shafts at the angles, which rest on corbels of foliage. Under each arch is a shield supported by a moulded corbel: the shields were most likely originally painted with bearings of the families to whom they belonged, but at present only the ordinaries remain; on the 1st, two bars; 2nd, a frette; 3rd, plain; 4th, two bars; 5th, three chevronels; 6th, a chevron. The cornice is ornamented with the four-leaved flower and the rose. The shaft is clustered and filleted, and has capitals and bases of very good details. It is a beautiful specimen of the fourteenth century, or decorated work. The height from the steps is 4ft. 4in.; the diameter of the bowl from angle to angle, 2ft. 9in., of the basin, 2ft. 5in.; depth 1ft. 5in.

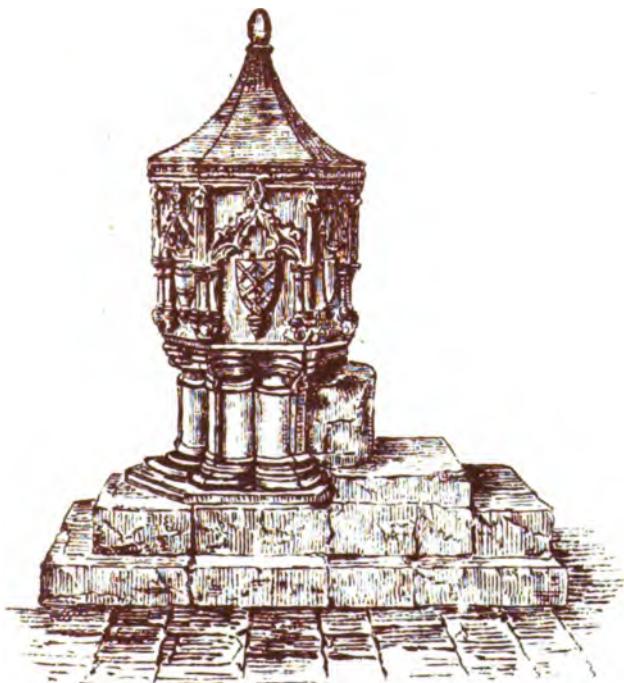
The church is dedicated in honour of Saint Peter.

DECORATED.

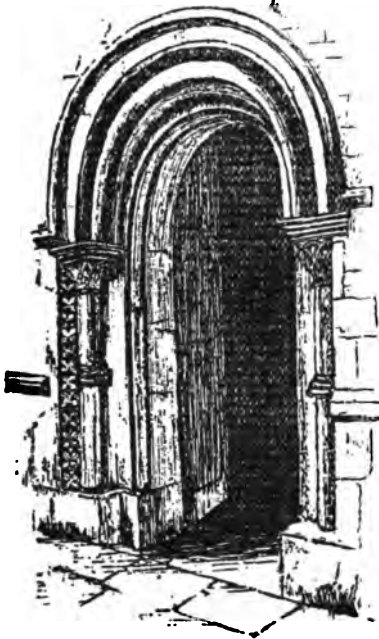


RATBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

DECORATED.



MARKET BOSWORTH,
LEICESTERSHIRE.



PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE.

217.—The Hall of Oakham.—With the exception of the grants made by King Edward the Confessor to his wife, and to the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster, the earliest information relating to the town of Oakham, upon which dependence may be placed, is that contained in the Conqueror's Survey. It is indeed doubtful whether any traditionary accounts are recorded in other sources, at all events such have eluded research in the present enquiry, and I am not unwillingly compelled to commence a history of the castle of Oakham at a period when there

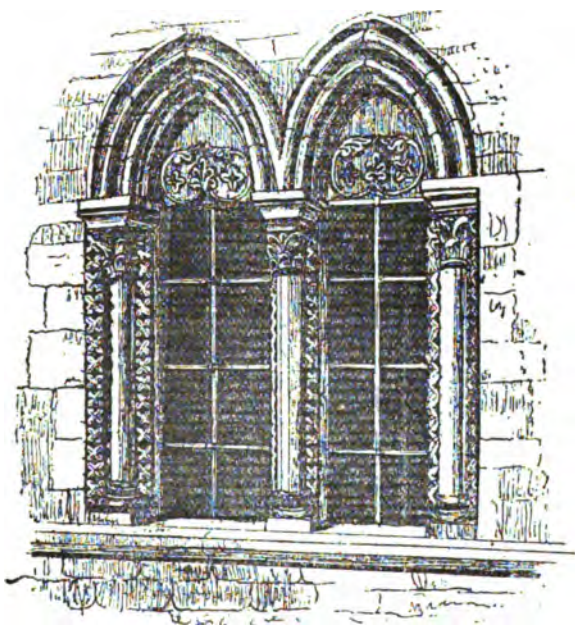
are accredited evidences of its actual state. Considering the very meagre notices which occur during successive reigns, we are fortunate in finding in Domesday any notice whatever of the county of Rutland. For it is a remarkable fact that in the national documents which follow next in succession to this invaluable Survey, the county at an early period is almost entirely unmentioned, and instead of finding the expenses of the shrievalty written on the great roll of the Pipe, like other counties, on a rotulet by themselves, they come in usually appended to Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, or Derbyshire. The mere mention of the county is unfrequent, and the facts detailed are of a nature of no particular interest to the object before us. Such, however, as have the least relevancy to the history of the town and castle of Oakham shall be exhibited in chronological series.

It appears that Oakham at the time of the Conqueror's survey

was set down in the wapentake of Martinslei. This is not a very usual title of local jurisdiction, though when resolved into its primitive meaning it indicates much the same as the division into hundreds. By this title Alfred ordained that a particular division should furnish a hundred men at arms for his wars, or a hundred men of sworn allegiance; the other is best explained in the laws of King Edward the Confessor, where it is said that what other counties call hundreds, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicester and Northamptonshire call wapentakes. Though Edith his wife is mentioned in Domesday as having possessed Oakham, the county was so inconsiderable that it was not enumerated amongst those which were thus divided. And this little incidental omission will serve to shew the deficiency of information respecting Rutlandshire, at the period we are naturally most anxious to know something about its history. It has just been remarked that there exists a similarity in the signification of these two jurisdictional divisions, and the proof of this is gathered from the explanation of the term afforded us by the laws themselves, which set forth that the title is not without reason, for when anyone received the præfecture of the wapentake, upon a set day all the elders were accustomed to assemble in the usual place, and the præfect dismounting from his horse, all rose up before him, when he stretched forth his lance on high, and all touched it with their own, and thus they ratified their union; from the arms, because they are called wæpons (*wappa*), and *tacca*, which is to confirm, the word wapentake has its origin.

Here then in the wapentake of Martinslei, there was Kirkesset (Cherchesoch) for Oakham, or a church payment or contribution of the fruits of the soil rendered on the day of St. Martin to the mother church; a right enforced under heavy penalties by the laws of King Ina, Edgar, Ethelred, and Henry I. It does not seem improbable that a devotion to this saint, who in records is often called St. Martin in the Winter, (St. Martin in Yeme, Esch. 3 Hen. VI. No. 16. 4 Edw. I. Fæd. vol. i. p. 537), might have influenced the earlier inhabitants of the district in giving the wapentake its name, as the villages of Martinsthorp and Tinwell would in like manner derive their appellations.

The entry in Domesday goes on to say that at Oakham, with its five hamlets, Queen Edith had four carucates of land, that is, as much arable as four ploughs with their horses could plough in a year, paying geld. There were altogether sixteen carucates of arable. The king had two for the hall, four were capable of being brought into cultivation. There were a hundred and thirty-eight villans, that is, people in a condition of absolute servitude, who with their wives and families, together with their effects, belonged, like the rest of the property upon it, to the lord of



EXTERIOR OF WINDOW, S. SIDE.

the soil. There were nineteen borderers, a class somewhat better circumstanced, corresponding in some degree with cottagers holding small allotments. These held thirty-seven carucates and eighty acres of meadow. There was a priest and a church, to which was assigned four bovates of this land. Feeding in a wood a league long and half a league wide. In the time of the Confessor these possessions were worth forty pounds a year.

Let us compare this state of the population with what it was in the commencement of the reign of Edw. II., when the county first sent members to Parliament. The original writs for that assembled at Northampton, 1 Edw. II., are lost. When William de Basigge, knt., and Simon de Lyndon were returned in 1309, no manucaptors or sureties could be produced; and when in 1311 a Parliament was summoned to Westminster, the sheriff returned that there were no knights resident in the county, and that therefore he was compelled to substitute in their place two other persons, *de discretioribus et ad laborandum potentioribus*. These facts show an infant state of things, and indicate that two centuries after the Conquest the population of Rutlandshire was extremely small; that there was such a paucity of the upper classes that a difficulty existed in finding proper persons to nominate as representatives.

In the preceding entry from Domesday book mention is made of the hall of Oakham, which requires more than a mere passing notice. There is no doubt this was a royal hall which the Conqueror had then taken into his own hands, since Edward the Confessor had bequeathed the demesne in this county to his wife, conditionally that after her death it should descend to the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster, which donation was confirmed a short time afterwards by a charter dated in 1064.* This shews at once the early ecclesiastical dependence of several of the Rutlandshire parishes upon the church of Westminster. A hall was the usual appendage to a manor, and different in its architectural character, as well as its nature, from a castle. There are several mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey; for example in Nottinghamshire, Elmer, Eluui, Osbern, Grim, Edric, and Stenulf had each their hall. There was one at Pihteslea (Pythley) in Northamptonshire belonging to the fee of the monks of Lincoln; there was one at Winchester, and another at Porchester. A fixed payment for the hall of Harold, as belonging to Meon in Hampshire, is constantly mentioned in the Pipe rolls during the reign of Henry II. These buildings answer to the manor-houses

* Dugd. Monast., vol. i. pp. 292, 294.

of a later period, and in the Conqueror's record they are denominated *caput manerii*, thus marking the intimate connection betwixt the demesne and the residence of the feudal chief before he had received the king's licence to build an embattled dwelling. When we come to examine the architectural features of the hall of Oakham we shall see what degree of conformity it bears to coeval structures of this description still in existence. At present



INTERIOR OF WINDOW, S. SIDE.

the attention must rather be invited to the history of its different proprietors.

"Would you know," says an ancient roll given by John Brompton in the French language, "what are the names of the great men who crossed the sea with the Conqueror? Here are their surnames as we find them written, but without their baptismal names, which are often wanting or are changed; they are—

"Maundevely et Daundevely
Ounfravyle et Downfrevyle
Mare et Mautravers
Fernz et *Ferers*."

All the other names are placed by rhyme or alliteration in like manner, both in this as well as in another roll given by Leland. For instance, in the latter they run thus :—

"Soucheville Coudrey et Colleville.
Ferers et Foleville."

It was upon the descendant of the Ferrers mentioned in these couplets that Hen. II. bestowed the manor of Oakham. Robert Ferrers was settled in Derbyshire, and in the 3rd of Stephen (1137) created the first earl. His son Walchelin de Ferrers, by Margaret, daughter of William Peverel, held in the 12th Hen. II. (1161) the barony of Oakham by tenure of the service of a knight's fee and a half. It is to him that the erection of the hall still existing has been attributed, and upon evidence which there seems no reasonable grounds for disputing. The style of architecture alone affords the strongest presumption that the building was erected towards the extreme close of the twelfth century. A precise date ought not to be expected, but if it ranges from 1180 to 1190 this may be considered as a fair approximation to that of the structure, the architectural and documentary evidence concurring to place its erection between these years.

The great rolls of the Pipe supply a few particulars regarding Walchelin de Ferrars, which are deserving notice. They tell us for example that in the 22nd Hen. II. (1176) he was fined a hundred marcs for trespassing in the king's forests. In the 27th Hen. II. (1181) he paid a hundred shillings for a pardon. In the 33rd Hen. II. he answered thirty shillings for one knight's fee and a half upon the collection of the scutage of Galweye.* In the 34th Hen. II. (1188) the sheriff returns him on the great Norman roll as amerced in a hundred pounds, because of a duel upon a robbery which was ill kept in his court. From an ancient charter in the Tower, tested at Moreton on the 11th of April, 1 Rich. I. (1190), we learn that Richard granted and confirmed to Walkeline de Ferrieres and his heirs after him acquittance of eighty acres of essarts (that is, land reclaimed from the forest and reduced to cultivation) in the forest of Rutland, namely, in the plain of Oakham fifty-five acres, in the plain of Braunceston twenty acres, in the plain of Broc five acres, so that he should not render the dues or acknowledgments he was accustomed to make.† Matthew Paris says he was at the siege of Acre in the

* Rot. Pip. 33 Hen. II. Rotel. (1187). † *Chartæ Antiquæ*, No. 37.

Holy Land with the English king in the third year of his reign (1191). By an entry on the roll of the Norman exchequer it appears that in the 7th Rich. I. (1195) he rendered an account of £140, which he had received from the treasury of Caen, to carry to the king in Germany, and for which he had acquittance by the king's writ. Also of £89 8s., which he had from the socage of his land, £104 by the verdict of a jury against him, and £10 for keeping his retainers. The whole sum he was indebted was £343 8s. : of this £100 was paid into the treasury, £140 was pardoned him by the king's writ, and he still owed £168. In the 8th Rich. I. (1196) the great roll of the English exchequer returns Walkelin de Ferrars as rendering an account of 40s. for his scutage of lands held in the county of Rutland. The Chancellor's roll of the 3rd John (1201) also returns him as paying this sum for his scutage.* During this year he died, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who in the 9th Rich. I. (1198) gave a fine of 300 marcs to the king for permission to marry the daughter and heir of Hugh de Say, of Richard's Castle. He gave Broc to the canons of Kenilworth, which thenceforth became a cell to that monastery. The Clause rolls inform us that all the lands he held in Herefordshire by right of his wife, as also those in Worcestershire, were granted by John to William de Cantilupe.† Dying without issue, Isabella his only sister, wife of Roger Lord Mortimer, became his heir, and this ended the connexion of the Ferrars family with the town of Oakham.

I have deemed it advisable to collect together every fact which would in the least degree serve to illustrate their history, because there is a peculiar custom existing in this place which has been generally considered to trace its origin to their privileges, with what amount of credibility we will examine at a later stage in the narrative. It has also been considered prudent to disentangle the subject at once from any connexion it may be supposed to

* Rot. Cancel. In the 5th of John the county of Rutland and Rockingham castle were granted to Isabella, wife of John. Rot. Chart. 149. Regranted 17 John. Rot. Chart. 213.

† Rot. Claus. 6 John, p. 5. In the seventh of John the Herefordshire possessions were granted to Thomas de Galweye.

have with the numerous collateral branches of this noble family, who as barons of Chartley, of Groby, of Tamworth, and of Wem, occupy so much notice in the English peerage; and also to leave at this point the impression distinctly upon the mind, that Walkeline de Ferrars and his son Hugh, who died in or about the year 1204, are the only individuals of that name and family who possessed the manor of Oakham.

In the 8th of John (1207) the Fine rolls state that Roger de Mortimer and his wife Isabella, gave 700 marcs and seven palfreys for the manor of Oakham and its appurtenances, and the sheriff was ordered to admit them to plenary seisin. On this occasion several of the nobility were taken as pledges to the amount of 100 marcs each.* This custom of offering palfreys together with a sum of money was very common during the reign. Besides her fine, Isabella had presented a charger for the lands in Gloucestershire on a former occasion, and boroughs frequently made donations of horses in addition to fines for enjoyment of their privileges.†

Roger de Mortimer had several children by his first wife Melisent, who was also a Ferrars, daughter of the earl of Derby, but the manor of Oakham descended to his second son Robert, by Isabella, who bequeathed it to his wife Margaret de Say. She was in possession 3 Hen. III. (1219†). After her decease, some of her estates fell to her husband, William de Stuteville, and in the 43rd Hen. III. they came to her son, Hugh de Mortimer, (1259). It does not appear that Oakham was amongst the number, for in 36 Hen. III. (1252) it was granted to Richard, earl of Cornwall, King John's second son, in part payment of £500 due to him on the dower of Sanchia his wife. §

* Rot. de Fin. 9 John. † Rot. Oblat. 6 John.

‡ Rot. Claus. 3 Henry III. p. 395.

§ Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. III. m. 4. In the 39th Hen. III. Gilbert de Preston was appointed justice of gaol delivery at Oakham. Rot. Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 15 verso. The county of Rutland had been granted to Richard, earl of Cornwall, 11 Hen. III. Rot. Claus. sub anno m. 3.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE

(To be continued.)



INTERIOR OF S. MARY'S CHURCH

(FROM NEAR THE SOUTH DOOR.)

Reproduced from Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson's "Glimpses of Ancient Leicester," of which a notice appears on pp. 229-32.

218.—William Davy, of Leicester.—In the Bodleian Library (Leic. Gough's Adds. 8vo., 16) is a copy of *Proper Tables and Easie Rules*, &c., London, 1576, which contains a number of MS. notes by William Davy, who was the schoolmaster in Leicester at the end of the seventeenth century. This book was formerly in the custody of the mayor's clerk, and is mentioned by Nichols, Vol. I., 97.) It contains a complete list of mayors, &c., of Leicester, from 1208 to 1700. I give here all the notes of remarkable events from this book, but not the mayors, as their names are well known :—

- 1260-1.—A parish in Leic. called St. Buttolpes.
- 1263-4.—The Baron's Warren.
- 1264-5.—500 Jews slain in London because one wold have had mow than ijd. for the use of xxs. for a week.
- 1278-9.—Farthings and half pens first coined in England.
- 1288-9.—Wheat sold in London for iijs. ijd. the quarter.
- 1290-1.—The Jews expelled from England.
- 1300-1.—Threescore thousand of Scotess slaine in a batell, at Flawkirk, by the English, and Scotland annexed to the crown of England.
- 1316-17.—A great dearth, so that no malt was made. The people were forced to eate horses and doggs and mans flesh.
- 1388-9.—Chevy chase.
- 1425-6.—This year the pliament was holden at Leic.
- 1442-3.—Paul's steeple burnt with lightnin.
- 1456-7.—The science of printin was this year invented in the Citty of Mens Germany.
- 1460-1.—A great battle between K. H. 6, and E. 4, when was of Englishmen slaine 96,000, 700, 60, 16.
- 1484-5.—Bosworth Field.
- 1499-1500.—William Wigston. The new Hospital built this yeare. William Wigston was two yeare together maior. This yeare ther died in London of the plague 30,000.
- 1501-2.—yeare since ye new Hospital was built. Prince Arthur married to lady Katherine of Spaine.
- 1503-4.—Tirnin and Turnay beseiged by K. Hen. 8. The King of Scotts slaine and 12,000 of his souldies by the English men.
- 1517-8.—A sweating sickness.
- 1528-9.—A sweating sickness.
- 1534-5.—The Pope abolished.
- 1536-7.—Queen Ann Bolein beheaded. August. I was born on this day 29. The rising of ye Commons in ye north.
- 1537-8.—October 12. Nativite Ed. 6.
- 1539-40.—June 28 day. Lease dated September 29 for 51 yeres.

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1539-40.—Nich. Reynolds.

Aug. 22.—The Abby suppressed.

1541-2.—Queene Katherine beheaded. K. H. 8. proclaimed King of Ireland.

1543-4.—Kella lease began 29 (September).

1544-5.—Bolein heseiged by K. H. 8.

Leith and Edenboro taken.

1553-4.—Tho. Dampport maior Leic. and of Calice.

1555-6.—5 Bishopes put to death. 100 husbandmen.

21 Divinens. Wives 26.

18 Gentlemen. Widdowes 20.

84 Artificers. Virgins 9.

4 Boyes and Infants.

1557-8.—January. Calice lost.

1562-3.—The great tempest in Leic.

1564-5.—26 my wyfe born November.

1566-7.—St. Martens in Leic. burned. [Nichols (I. 8) says this fire took place in 1556].

February xi. day, Sr. Tho. White, an Alderman of London, died.

1567-8.—Sr. Tho. White ix. yeares began.

1569-70.—The rising in the North.

1573-4.—The ffreeschoole builded.

1576-7.—The high-crosse builded November the 17 daye 19 of Elyza.

1588-9.—The Queen of Scotts beheaded.

1600-1.—25 feb. Earle of Essex beheaded, being on Ash-wensday.

1603-4.—A great plague in Lond., whereof died 30,518.

1605-6.—The gunpowder treason.

1606-7.—July 22 day I was married.

The rising of the commons for inclosure.

1607-8.—A great frost. The great frost.

1611-2.—K. James was at Leic. in August following.

1613-4.—K. James was at Leic. in Augst following.

1616-7.—K. James was at Leic. in August following.

1623-4.—May 19 day, W. Davy filius natus,

1626-7.—Tho. Davy filius Natus, July 2.

1628.—Duke of Buckingham, his voyage to the Isle of Ree.

1629-30.—Prince Charles borne.

1631-2.—John Buxton borne the 12 of March.

William Davy filius natus, 22 Septemb.

1632-3.—The Lady Mary borne Novem. 4.

This yeare King Charles and Queene Mary com to Leic., Aug. 9, at which time the corporation presented to the K. 2 guilt boles worth £50, and to the Q. a basin and ewer worth as much.

1644-5.—This yeare the King besieged this towne, and every mans was plundered.

1648-9.—King Charles beheaded the 30 daye of January.

1649-50.—March 30 daye states this yeare the mace was exchanged and the states armes sett set upon it, January 30 2 states.

1650-1.—Our Count begune the August 31 day.

1651-2.—Prince Charles, his overthrow at Worcester the 3 daye of September.

- 1652-3.—Greate eclips of ye sunn : mar a greate frost, in May 4, whereof it elashd all manner of frouts.
Gutto Rud : mor : Londini.
- 1653-4.—Tho. West borne : 17 Oct.
July one hatt : pw : 16 daye 7s. 6d.
This yeare generill.
- 1654-5.—Cromwell was proclaimed Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and called a parliament in the same yeare.
- 1655-6.—Wheat sold for 2s. strike.
Ann lucy Podim borne on Tuesday the 17 June.
This yeare a parliat was called by my lord protector.
- 1656-7.—Olivur Protectr 2.
This yeare the protector was proclaimed by an act of parliament.
- 1658-9.—Richard, eldest son to Oliver, proclaimed lord protector of England, Scot., and Ireland, Septbr 8.
- 1659-60.—Nubamar : sex decimo die, Novembris, 1658.
Richard protector deposed 14 May.
Gulielm Davy, filius natus quatuor decem die August, 1659.
- 1660-1.—This yeare C : sd : proclaimed King of Great Brittain, france, and Ireland, &c.
- 1662-3.—Johan : Davy : fli : natus : 23 Aprill.
St. G : die-mercurinus : ee.
- 1663-4.—October 24 Elizab : Davie born die Saturnus.
- 1664-5.—July 30 day Johannes Davie moriter, aged : 2 ye and 3 : moneths.
- 1665-6.—This yeare there was a great plague in London : whereoff dyed 68,596 : and of all deceased 97,306.
- 1666-7.—Christened : 9967.
This yeare London was burne downe : begun Sep : 2.
- 1667-8.—This yeare Constable and a peace concluded between Holland and England.
- 1669-70.—This yeare was a spring found in ffreake's close to which there was .great resort of all sorts of diseased people to be cured.
feb : 1 : John and Martha Davie born being Tuesday.
- 1670-1.—This yeare St Martin's steeple was repaired.
- 1671-2.—October 9th, Martha Davie born, being Munday.
- 1673-4.—July 14, a great fflood.
- 1675-6.—Sep 20. Northampton burnt to ashes.
I was elected scoole master this yeare by ye maior and 8 of ye aldermen.
- 1676-7.—This yeare coals so'd for 5¼d. p cwt.
- 1677-8.—This yeare Aples sold for 4d. p strike.
- 1678-9.—An elephant came to be shown.
This yeare the Head Usher was removed into ye Hligh School Decem 30 and 31.
- 1679-80.—This yeare the King called a new parlaiment.
This yeare a great plot was found contrivd. by papists.
xber the 5th, Mr. Nathan Wright elected Recorder.
- 1680-1.—this yeare ye Quakers built a church in Sore lane. Octobr : 2d
Martha Davie Moritr :

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1680-1.—Jan. ye 10th, a prodigious blazing Starr appeared and continued till Jany following.

1681-2.—A Parliament called at Oxford, and Dissolved.

Jan. 29. Lord Strafford Beheadd for Treason.

1688-9.—March ye 25 Justus Davie Born being Munday. This yeare the Prince of Orange invaded England and forced the King out of ye land without blood shed.

March, 1688, Prince of Orange and Prs. Mary Proclaimed King and Queen of England.

1689.—This yeare St. Martin's Bells were new Framd.

1690-1.—feeb. 18, 2d. (year of) Wm. and Mary.

Leicester.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

219.—“I byde my tyme.”—Lady Egidia Hastings, who recently died at the early age of twenty-two, was the last surviving daughter of a very remarkable woman—one who was what the irreconcilable party in Hanover call their Princess Frederica, “the man of her family.” She was the sister of that Marquis of Hastings who squandered so much of the greatness and lost so much of the glory of the grand old family whose male line ended in him. His Scotch title of Earl of Loudoun descended to his eldest sister, who thenceforth made it the effort of her life to restore the property and position of her family. She died, however, comparatively young, as both her daughters (the late Duchess of Norfolk and the recently deceased Lady Egidia Hastings) have also done; and in Lady Loudoun’s will she left a pathetic testimony to how deeply the iron had entered into her soul in seeing her younger brother’s reckless waste. She directed that her right hand should be cut off after her death, and buried in her park, with a stone cross over it, bearing the old motto of her race: “I byde my tyme.” The story associated with that motto was one of crusading days. The castle and lands were then appropriated by a usurper during the absence at the holy wars of their rightful Lord. On his return, he and a small but faithful band of followers, disguised as minstrels, gained admittance to the castle at supper-time. They were repeatedly pressed to sing, but each time the leading minstrel replied in a fierce tone, “I byde my tyme.” At length, he flung his gage of battle on the table—and his time came.

220.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham.—(*Continued.*)—History does not inform us of the result of the petition on behalf of the Bishop's wife and family, but as the Queen had no great partiality in favour of married prelates it probably came to nothing. The Rev. T. P. Wadley, Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, Pershore, informs me that the name of Bullingham does not occur on the index of wills at the Worcester probate office between the years 1575-80, and that the parish register at Hartlebury, co. Worcester, records the burial of Nicholas Bullingham, L. bushop of wo'cest', 16 May 1576.

Margaret, first wife of the Bishop was bur. at Buckden, Hunts. 27 Oct. 1566, a month after the birth of her son, Nicholas. Whose daughter she was Blore does not say, I am inclined to think she was the daughter of Hamond Sutton of Washingley (a younger brother of Robt. S. of Burton by Lincoln), and his wife Emlyn (da. of Disney of Fulbeck) Emlyn S., wid. in her will dated 2 Dec. 1557, pr. at Lincoln 5 Jan. 1557-8, desires to be bur. in the church of Washingley, nigh unto her husband, and names, *i.a.* my daughters Margaret Bullingham and Alice Sutton, and appoints my sons Nicholas Bullingham, and Nicholas Sutton, exors. It must be remembered that upon the accession of Mary he was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, concealed himself until he found means to escape beyond seas, arriving at Emden about Dec. 1554. He returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and on the petition to Sir Willm. Cecil, of Sir Fras. Ayscough, he was restored to his Archdeaconry and other preferments at Lincoln. He mar. secondly, Dec. 1569, Elizabeth, wid. of Richd. Hill, Citizen and Mercer, of London, and 20th child of Sir Willm. Locke, Knt, Sheriff of London, 1548. By first husband who d. Sept. 1568, she had thirteen children, and by the Bishop an only son, Joseph. In the library of Mr. Robt. Roberts of Boston, is a fine copy of the 1533 edition of *Fabyans Chronicle*, which at one time appears to have been in the possession of Bp. Bullingham, and used by him to record entries of the births of his children. In vol. 2 of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, p. 101-2, they are reproduced (penes

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Precentor E. Venables, F.S.A., of Lincoln) and to illustrate this paper, I have copied them verbatim :—

“Jhon was born iij Auguste in the last year of Kinge Edward the vijth and immedyatly after quene mary was proclaimed in Lincolne” (1553).

“ffrawnces was born the xix. day of marche beinge thursday betweene on and to of the cloke after mydnighte, and was christened the same thursday at on of the clocke in the afternoon in sainte margarett's church wthin the close in Lincoln [1553, Mr. Bullingham had a child baptized the six (?19) daie of Marche, named ffrauncis, St. Margaret's p.r.], syr frawncis askughe knighte and mr. Thomas grantham godfathers and maistres Joice dighton godmother.”

It is impossible that the same parents should have had one son born to them in March, and another the following August. It is probable that “John” was the child of another family of Bullingham, the register of St. Margaret's proves that others of the same name were residents in Lincoln.

“Edward Bullingham was born in the house of Susan Bullingham in Worcester vpon Sainte Andrewes even anno dni mcccccliiij. and was christened in sainte Ellens church^d Christopher dighton and Richarde bullingham godfathers and my mother S. b. godmother.”

“Susan Bullingham (Bur. at Buckden 23 Dec. 1561) the fyrst was born at Bugden the xvijth day of Auguste anno 1561 (or 2?) between iij and v of the clocke, and was christened the Sunday followinge being sainte Bartholomewes day syr laurence taylor god father, and mres may now married to doctor yale and mres Todd godmothers.”

“Susan (Bur. at Buckden 15 May 1564) the seconde (‘Seconde’ interlined) was born at Bugden the viij day of october between on or ij of the clocke after mydnight, and was christened in the p^{is}he church of bugden the Sunday followinge the xjth of October (1563) my lady Tyrwhit and mres Kox wife to my lord of Ely godmother, and doctor Yale godfather.”

‘Nicholas Bullingham was born at Bugden the Saturday next

before michelmas day (Sept. 24) anno 1566 Syr Roberte tyrwhit Knight the elder being god father and Christopher dighton of Woorcester the other godfather and my lady darcy his godmother and his mother depted xxj October 1566, before she was cherched."

"Joseph Bullingham was born the Monday before Saint Andrews day w^{ch} was the xxvijth of november and was christened at Bugden the thursday after being saint Andrews day Mr. Scambler busshop of peterburgh and maister darryngton Esquyer godfathers, and mres mathew his aunt godmother he was born in the afternoon about fyve of the clocke anno domi 1570, and anno Elizabeth xiiij."

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

221.—Deeds relating to Leicestershire (Continued).—

The Right Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. and bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Sir Heneage Finch, knt. and bart., His Majesties Attorney-General, and Thomas Russell, of the Inner Temple, London, gentleman, executors of the Will of Dame Elizabeth Finch, late of Kensington, co. Midd., widow, decd., of the one part, and William Halford of Welham, co. Leic., Esq., of the other part. Relates to land in Frisby. Dated 26 April, 1671. Signatures and Seals of the parties.

An Indenture between Sir William Halford of Welham, knt. of the one part, and the Rt. Hon. Baptist, Viscount Campden of the other part. Relates to Tamborough close in Frisby. Dated 24 June, 1680. Signature and seal of Sir William Halford. Two skins.

An Indenture between Sir James Etheredge of the Inner Temple, London, knight, of the one part, and John Nicoll, of the Inner Temple, Esq., of the other part. Relates to land at Frisby. Dated 26 Dec. 1690. *This deed is cancelled.* Four skins.

Thomas Prettyman, of Islington, co. Midd., gent., and Rowland St. John, of the City of London, merchant. Relates to Roborough Close, heretofore in the tenure of Robert Johnson, decd., and now in that of William Norton; and Roborough meadow and Tamborough Close in occ. of William Greene. All which said closes are in Frisby juxta Gaulby in the par. of Gaulby, co. Leic. Dated 21 Dec. 1692. Signature and seal of Thomas Prettyman.

An Indenture between Sir William Halford of Welham, co. Leic., knt., son and heir of Sir William Halford, the elder, late of Welham, knt., decd. Dame Elizabeth Burton, *as*. Halford, now or late of Welham, widow. Thomas Atkins, of Bedwell Park, co. Herts., Esq., and Henry Halford, of Gray's Inne, co. Midd., Esq., the exors. of the aforesaid Sir William Halford,

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the elder decd., and Thomas Prettyman, of Islington, co. Midd., gent., of the one part, and Rowland St. John, of the City of London, merchant, of the other part. Relates to land in Frisby. Dated 22 Decemler, 1692. Signatures and seals of the parties.

Sir James Etheredge of the Inner Temple, London, knight, of the first part. Dame Elizabeth Burton, *als.* Halford, widow and relict of Sir William Halford, heretofore of Welford, the elder, knight, decd. Thomas Atkins, of Bedwell Park, co. Herts., Esq., and Henry Halford, of Gray's Inn, co. Midd., exors. of the said Sir William Halford, of the second part. Rowland St. John, of the city of London, merchant, of the third part, and Thomas White, of the City of London, goldsmith, of the fourth part. Recites an Ind. of 10 March, 1656, between Sir Thomas Burton, then of Stockerson, bart., since decd., and William Downhall, then of Cottingham, co. Northants, Esq., since also decd., of the one part, and Jane Watts, then of Leicester, the relict and exix. of Hugh Watts, decd., of the other part, whereby the said Sir Thomas Burton, and William Downehall did grant, &c., to the said Jane Watts, the close called Tamborough close in Frisby, then in the occ. of Robert Johnson, parcel of the Manor of Frisby. Recites an Ind. of 9th Feb. 1659, between Dame Elizabeth Burton, widow and relict of the said Sir Thomas Burton, the son, George Prettyman, of Loddington, gent., exor. of the said Sir Thomas Burton, and the said Jane Watts, of the one part, and Heneage Finch, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Thomas Russell, of the Inner Temple, aforesaid, gent., and Dame Elizabeth Finch, of Kensington, co. Midd., since decd., of the other part. Dated 22 Dec., 1692. Seals (some heraldic) and signatures of J. Etheredge, Elizabeth Burton, Thomas Atkins, Henry Halford, Rowland St. John, and Thomas White. 3 skins.

Thomas Noble, of Leicester, gent., Basil Fitzherbert, of Gray's Inn, co. Midd., gent., and Matthew Wotton, of St. Dunstan in West, citizen and stationer, of London, and Sir Nathan Wright, of Caldecott, co. Warwick, knt. Relates to land in the Town fields in Hoby, called the New fields (330 acres) in occ. of Sir William Villiers, bart., and fishing rights in the river Wreake from Thrussington Mill to a place called the Hassocks, over against Rotherby. Dated 13 May, 1708. Sig. and heraldic seal of Thomas Noble ; sigs. and seals of Basil Fitzherbert and Matthew Wotton.

Sir William Villiers, of Brookesby, bart., of the first part, Sarah Clerke, da. of Edward Clerke, late rector of Hoby, decd., of the second part. Thomas Noble, of Leicester, gent., Bazill Fitzherbert of Gray's Inn, co. Midd., gent., and Matthew Wotton, of St. Dunstan in the West, citizen and stationer, of London, of the third part, and Sir Nathan Wright, of Caldecott, co. Warwick, knight, of the fourth part. ' Relates to the Manor of Hoby. Signatures and seals of the parties ; those of Villiers, Clerke, Noble, and Wright being heraldic. Dated 14 May, 1708. Three skins.

David Deakin, of Leicester, maulster, and Elizabeth Deakin, his daughter, Lawrence Carter, jun., of the Newarke, of Leicester, Esq., and Samuel Woodland, of Leicester, gent., and Robert Wingfeild, of the same place, fellmonger. Being the Marr-Sett. of Robert Wingfeild and Elizabeth Deakin. Refers to a messuage of David Deakin in the borough of St. Nicholas,

Leicester, in Shambles Lane, in the several occupations of Joseph Ogden, Richard Hawkins and John Skinner, and land of William King, in the Abbey meadows, and land in the common fields of Odeby, co. Leic. Dated 9 April, 1702. Signatures and heraldic seals of David and Elizabeth Deakin, Samuel Woodland, and Robert Wingfield. Damaged by rot.

Walter Rudeing, of Westcotes, near Leicester, Esq., and Jane, his wife, William Ruding, gent., son and heir apparent of the said Walter, and William Ruding, of Gorsefield, co. Essex, gent., of the one part, and Henry Clifton, of Toftrees, co. Norfolk, Esq., and Abigall Clifton, eldest da. of the said Henry of the other part. Being the Marr.-Sett. of William Ruding, the son, and Abigall Clifton. Refers to the manor of Westcotes, co. Leic. Dated 23 Sept. 1669. Sigs. and seals of the parties.

Walter Ruding, of West Coates, near Leicester, and Jane, his wife, and William Ruding, gent., son and heir apparent of the said Walter and William Ruding of Gosfield, co. Essex, gent., of the one part, and Henry Clifton, of Toftrees, co. Norfolk, Esq., and Abigall Clifton, his eldest daughter. Being the Marr.-Sett. of William Ruding, the son, and Abigall Clifton. Refers to the manor or grange of Westcoates, in Westcoates, Brumkingsthorpe, and the parish of St. Mary, near Leicester, and the closes adjoining called Kiln close, the Pingle, and the Ley close, and closes in Brumkingsthorpe called the Wood closes and Wood leys and Ash close; and closes in Dubland Wood in Brumkingsthorpe and a close in the occ. of Nathaniel Tapper; and a cottage called Whiting's cottage; and Hunt's close in the occ. of George Mountney; and Oxe Close in the occ. of Samuel Robinson; and a close called Duck Holme in the occ. of John Carr; and closes called Jacques field, and Dane Hills and Parres sickle meadow; and a close called Heirick's field; and a close called Johnson's close in the occ. of Nathaniel Tapper; and Brickhouse field in the occ. of William Southwell and Henry Cotes; and closes being part of Parkefield in the occ. of Edward Flewell; a close called Doublegates Hill; ground called Doubland land; and twelve cottages in the several occupations of John Carre, George Grosse, John Wilkinson, Edward Grosse, Widow Stafford, William Oliver, John Winter, — Pyewell, Widow Wyer, Walter Alsopp, and Thomas Grant. All which closes, &c., are situate in Brumkingsthorpe. Dated 23 Sept. 1669. Seals and sigs. of Walter, Jane, and the two Williams Ruding.

Walter Ruding, of West Coates, near Leicester, Esq., and Jane, his wife, and William Ruding, gent., son and heir apparent of the said Walter, and William Ruding, of Gosfield, co. Essex, gent., of the one part, and Henry Clifton, of Toftrees, co. Norfolk, Esq., and Abigall Clifton, eldest da. of the said Henry Clifton, of the other part. Being the Marr.-Sett., of William Ruding, the son, and Abigail Clifton. Refers to the Manor of Westcoates in Westcoates, Brumkingsthorpe, and Leicester. Dated 23 September, 1669. Signatures of the parties.

Petersham House,

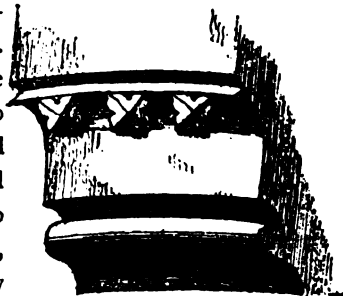
GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Walham Green, London, S.W.

222.—The Hall of Oakham (*Continued*).—In the same year he received permission to enclose the wood of Fliteris. Their son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, succeeded to the inheritance in 55 Hen. III. (1271.)* In the 56th Hen. III. (1272) he had a grant of the castle of Oakham, to hold it in fee with the shrievalty of Rutland.† He died at Ashridge, 28 Edw. I. (1300), without issue.

In the Parliament held at Lincoln the same year, at the urgent request of the barons there assembled, the king allowed Margaret the widow £500 per annum, to be secured to her as well as from other sources, so also from the castle and manor of Oakham, the wapentake of Martinslei, and the hundreds of Alnestow and East Hundred; from the hamlet of Egilton and part of the manor of Langham, also from certain issues of the court leets and sheriffs' aids in Ketton, Preston, Oakham, Hameldon, and various other places in the county of Rutland.

After the decease of Margaret, who had been divorced from her husband and married to Piers de Gaveston, and subsequently to Hugh de Aud-



SECTION OF ARCHES.

ley, Earl of Gloucester, the manor of Oakham reverted to the crown.‡

By an Inquisition held 28 Edw. I. (1300), it appears that

at the decease of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, as far as the issues of the castle itself were concerned, it was profitless. Without the enclosure there was a garden, the fruit and herbage of which was worth 8s. a year, also stews, a windmill and a watermill, worth £8 per annum. There was a little park called Flytters, of which the pasture was worth £5 per annum, the underwood, pannage, and nuts, of the value of 5s.; and another park called the Little

* 9 Edw. I. the king has the forest of Rutland and inquisition upon offenders found therein. Inquis. post mortem.

† Rot. Fin. m. 13.

‡ Inquis. 16 Edw. III.

Park, the herbage of which was of the yearly value of 13s. 4d.* An entry on the Clause rolls, 29 Edw. I. (1301), states the worth of the castle and manor of Oakham with their appurtenances, when assigned in dower to Margaret, widow of the late Earl (Edmond), to have been £112 18s. 11d.†

‡ In the 15th Edw. II. (1321) the king conferred the manor and castle of Oakham for good service upon his brother Edmond, Earl of Kent. § He held them until his execution at Winchester in 1330, when they again reverted to the crown. The Charter rolls assign them next to Hugh d'Audley for his life, and in the 11th Edw. III. (1336) for his life, to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and his heirs. || By an Inquisition taken the 14th Edw. III. (1340), it appears that the fees pertaining to the castle were the manors of Pykeworth and Kelpsham, Belton, Knossington, Wardele, Thorp, Twiford, two carucates of land at Braunston, and the advowsons of Manton and North Luffenham. ¶ On the death of William de Bohun, 34 Edw. III. (1360),** these possessions passed according to the patent of 15 Edw. III., to his son Humphrey, and upon his marriage with Joanna, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, they were assigned to her as dower for

* Inquis. 28 Edw. I. No. 44. Margaret wife of Piers de Gaveston, held Rutland 10 Edw. II. See also Magn. Rot. Pip. 10 Edw. II.

† Rot. Claus. 29 Edw. I. m. 14. v. Inquis. post mortem, 31 Edw. I.

‡ Theobald and Cecilia his wife have bailiwick of the king's forest. Inquis. post mortem, 10 Edw. II.

§ Abbrev. Rot. Orig.

|| Rot. Chart. 11 Edw. III. No. 48. Gilbert de Holm had custody of the castle of Oakham with the hundreds of Martinslei, Alnestowe, and East Hundred. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 12 Edw. II. v. i. p. 241. John de Whittlebury had custody of the castle formerly held by Hugo d'Audele, 14 Edw. II. Abbrev. Rot. v. i. p. 255. William Howard had custody of castle and county, 20 Edw. II. ib. p. 298.

¶ Inquis. 14 Edw. III. 2nd. Nos., No. 67. In the 16th Edw. III. (1342), the castle and manor of Oakham by inquisition were found to have belonged to Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, formerly married to Peter de Gaveston. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. v. ii. p. 98. In the 21st Edw. III. (1347), the castle of Oakham and county of Rutland were found to have belonged to Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, by descent from Margaret his wife.—Ib.

** Inquis. 34 Edw. III.

140 marcs, and to be held subject to the annual payment of 40 marcs, until the rightful heir attained his full age. In this hope, however, Joanna de Bohun was disappointed, as she was left with only two daughters, one of whom, Eleanor, became the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III., and the other, Mary, wife to Henry, Earl of Derby (son of John of Gaunt), afterwards King Henry IV.

These possessions therefore returned again to the crown, and in 46 Edw. III. (1372), Simon de Warde was appointed to hold them in the king's name. This temporary reversion was immediately followed by an Inquisition into the actual state of the royal fief. From which enquiry it appears that William Flore of Oakham was allowed £10 per annum for the repairs of the houses, edifices, and walls of the castle, during the king's pleasure; 100s. for the lodges within the royal part of Oakham, and for the palisades of 160 acres enclosed within the park of Flyterys, of materials belonging to the king within the forest of Rutland.*

In the following year, 47 Edw. III. (1373), William Haclut received the stewardship and custody of the royal forests in the county of Rutland, together with that of the manor of Oakham.† William de Whaplode, valet to the king, was appointed constable of the castle in the 50th of Edw. III.‡ (1376); this was granted him for life; and upon the occasion of his first appointment, a commission was issued to John de Multon de Manton and John atte Hyde de Egelton, constituting them conjointly and separately overseers of the aforesaid houses, edifices, and walls of the castle of Oakham, to the same amount of expenditure authorized in the preceding year. § It is during the periods when military buildings are in the hands of the crown, that we are most likely to ascertain any facts respecting their condition, as official surveys were made at these particular times, and the results of such enquiries sub-

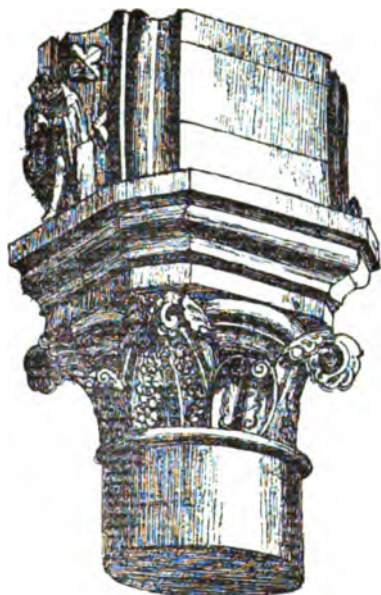
* Abbrev. Rot. Orig. v. ii. p. 326.

† Inquis. 47 Edw. III.

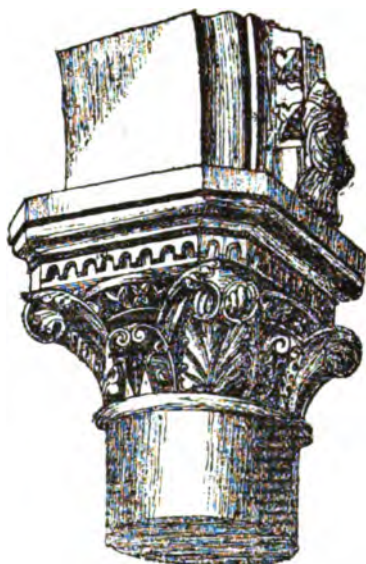
‡ Calend. Rot. Pat. p. 193.

§ Rot. Pat. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 22. 4 Ric. II. A release from Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, to Ric. II., of the moiety of an annuity of £100 per annum granted to him by the same king, issuing out of the castle and manor of Oakham, is amongst the records in the chapter-house, Westminster.

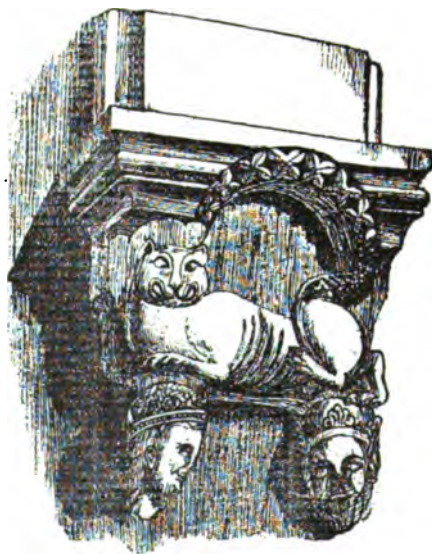
CAPITALS.



SOUTH-WESTERN.



NORTH CENTRE.



CORBEL, SOUTH-EAST.

sequently laid up among the national archives. But when these structures belonged to private individuals, the extents were rarely, most probably never taken, and there exists therefore a paucity of information regarding all those private castles. The direct value therefore of a survey made of a royal fortress during the reign of the Plantagenets, will be apparent when we come shortly to examine such an one relating to Oakham castle at the commencement of the reign we are now leaving.

To pursue, however, the history of this royal fee, we find that in the 9th Ric. II. (1385), it was granted to Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, with reversion to his heirs male if he outlived the king, but giving offence to the nobility by his proud and insolent behaviour, he was banished the kingdom, and his estates forfeited.* Those in Rutlandshire were given in 11 Ric. II. (1387) to Thomas of Woodstock, the Duke of Gloucester,† who, as we have seen, had married Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey de Bohun. He was de Vere's greatest enemy. He held the grant only for a year, dying without male issue. During the vacancy an Inquisition was made into the state of the castle, 13 Ric. II. (1389), when it was returned as producing no revenue beyond reprises, or the rent-charges and duties paid to the bailiffs and stewards. ‡

The Patent rolls, 5 Hen. IV. (1403), pass the castle of Oakham with its respective manor and liberties, in special tale, in part satisfaction for 806 marcs a year, to Edward, Earl of Rutland, eldest son of Edmond of Langley, the fifth son of Edward III., who being killed at the battle of Agincourt, § 3 Hen. V. (1415), it came again to the crown. || In the 2nd Hen. V. (1414) the king restored the castle, town, demesne, and manor of Oakham, to William de Bouchier and Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas, late Duke of Gloucester, in general tale. Portions of it were now alienated. Constance, wife of Thomas Lord

* Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. II., p. 1. m. 6.

† Calend. Rot. Chart. 191.

‡ Inquis. 13 Ric. II. No. 164. Castle of Oakham granted to Duke of Albemarle. Rot. Pat. 22 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 11.

§ He was buried at Fotheringhay. || Rot. Pat. 5 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 21.

Despencer, and of Edmond of Langley, had Esingdon with a mill and the village under the castle of Oakham, which she also held (4 Hen. V.) William le Zouch held the manor of Kylsham (Clipsham) as belonging to the castle (3 Hen. V. 1415), and Joan de Bohun held Langham as a parcel and member of Oakham castle, 7 Hen. V. (1419).*

The escheats of the 38th Hen. VI. (1445) return the castle and manor as having been amongst the extensive possessions of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, son of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. They were both jointly seized of the castle and manor, with the two parks of Stone and Flyteris, together with the profits of a market and fair. Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was heir upon the death of Joan, Countess of Kent, 21 Hen. VI. (widow of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.†) By Inquisition made 38 and 39 Hen. VI. (1459), on the day on which Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham died, the castle, manor, and demesne of Oakham, with their members and the presentation of the free chapel within the castle, were worth nothing annually beyond their reprises. ‡ After his death at the battle of Northampton, 38 Hen. VI., the widow continued in enjoyment of the estate, and 1 Edw. IV. made

* The Inquisitions give the following notices of the descent of the manor under the respective years :—

In 19 Ric. II., 1395, William le Zouche de Harringworth (Miles) had the castle of Oakham.

In 3 Hen. V., 1415, William le Zouch (chivaler) the manor of Kylsham, as belonging to the castle of Oakham.

In 4 Hen. V., 1416, Constance, who was the wife of Thomas Lord le Despenser, held Esingden with a mill and the vill, as from the castle of Oakham, and also Oakham castle.

In 7 Hen. V., 1419, Joan de Bohun, late Countess of Hereford, held Langham as a parcel and member of Oakham castle.

In 4 Hen. VI., 1425, Oakham was among the extensive possessions of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.

In 8 Hen. VI., 1429, Margaret Burgh held 3rd part of extent of manor of Braunston, as from the castle of Oakham.

In 18 Hen. VI., 1439, Isabella, Countess of Warwick, held Esingden with mill, &c., as Constance Despenser.

† Dug. Bar. 165.

‡ Inquis. 38 and 39 Hen. VI. No. 59.

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William Lord Hastings her steward and constable of the castle. She enjoyed it till the 20th Edw. IV. (1480), when her son Henry, Duke of Buckingham, succeeded to the honours, by which family they were held till he was beheaded, 1 Ric. III. (1483). Henry de Gray, Lord Codnor, obtained the grant from Richard III.;* dying without issue in the 11th Hen. VII. (1495), Edward, Duke of Buckingham, recovered possession, holding it until he was executed on Tower Hill, 13 Hen. VIII. (1521).

(To be continued.)

223.—(Query) Edward Horseman, M.P. for Rutland in the three Cromwellian Parliaments of 1653, 1654, and 1659. —Who was he? Was he akin to Sir Thomas Horseman, M.P. for Grantham from 1593 till his decease? The latter was of Slyford and Marcham, Lincolnshire, was Assayer of the Table to Queen Elizabeth; knighted by James I. in 1604, and died s.p. 26 Nov. 1610, aged 74.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

224.—Holy Wells in Rutland.—RYHALL: St. Tibba's Well, and St. Eabba's, or Jacob's Well. There was here a well and a shrine in honour of St. Tibba. "'Tis now above 700 years since St. Tibba, the celebrant saint of Ryhall, was taken out of her grave there and carried to Peterborough Church by Abbot Elgin. The inhabitants there have still an obscure memorial of her but lost her name. They call her Queen, and say she used to walk up to Tibbal's hill and wash her in a spring there. This is all they know of her. The truth is, on Tibbal's hill is the spring which gave name to the hill, Tibb's-well-hill. 'Tis upon the hill going from Tolethorp to Belinsford Bridg. On the brow of the hill, near the spring, is Halegreen, as it is still called, taking its name from the anniversary meetings held in former times, in memory of St. Tibba, whose day is December 16th. Hale is the name our Saxon ancestors gave to the solemnities they practised in the fields to the honour of the saints. St. Tibba's Well is now corrupted into Stibbal's-hill-well.

* Dug. Bar. 712.



225.—Hartopp Family of Burton Lazars.—The Hartopps are an old and well-known Leicestershire family, having resided in the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray for at least four centuries, and its members have from time to time identified themselves with the various important offices in the county. The family first became connected with Leicestershire in the reign of Henry VII., having obtained, in some way

not clearly known, a grant of the manor of Branston. A small plot of ground on the east side of the churchyard there, where foundations of buildings were formerly to be seen, is traditionally pointed out as the site of the Hartopps' residence. Nothing definite is known as to the origin of the surname or the earlier place of their residence. The family was also early connected with Burton Lazars, where John Hartopp held lands in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the son of Henry Hartopp, whose great grandfather, Ralph Hartopp, was living in 1377. At Camden's Visitation of Leicestershire in 1619, the Hartops of Burton Lazars, and their relatives the Hartops of Little Dalby, entered their respective pedigrees and duly recorded their Arms:—*Sable, a chevron between three otters passant argent.* Crest:—*Out of a coronet, or, a demi-pelican with wing endorsed, argent, vulning herself gules.*

THOMAS HARTOPP, of Burton Lazars, yeoman, grandson of the above-named John, purchased lands at Thorpe Arnold from John Smalley in 1559, which he settled on his son William at his marriage in 1568. In 1565 he alienated the manor of Branston to Edward, third Earl of Richmond, without license (*East Rec.* 7, *Eliz. Rot.* 8), since which time the Manners family have been the owners. He was b. about the year 1510, and d. 29 March, 1570, bur. in Melton Mowbray Church, where the following inscription, on a flat stone, was formerly to be seen:—

"*Hic jacet Thomanem Hartope de Burton, qui ob. 29 Martii annó . . . Habuit filios Gulielmum, Valentinum, Richardum et unicam filiam Johannem.*"

Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1570 (*Reg. Book*, Lyon, fo. 11). He m. Ellen or Elizabeth, dau. of John Allen, and by her who d. at Branston in 1589, Will proved at Leicester, No. 44, he had issue :

1. WILLIAM, son and heir, of whom next.
2. VALENTINE, of whom presently.
3. RICHARD, of the Middle Temple, London, d. unm.
1. JOAN, m. Octavian Fisher, of Grantham, Merchant of the Staple of England, afterwards of Threckingham, co. Lincoln.

WILLIAM HARTOPP, of Burton Lazars, yeoman, b. about 1540, purchased the manor and advowson of Little Dalby, d. 22 Sept., 1586, bur. at Melton Mowbray. Will dated 2 Sept. was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1586 (*Reg. Book*, Windsor, fo. 48). Inquisition Post Mortem, dated 12 Oct., 1586. It was found that he died seized of 3 virgates of land in Dalby Parva, and that his son Thomas was then aged 16 years 7 months and 11 days (*Court of Wards Inq.*, P.M., Vol. 21, p. 24). He m in 1568, Eleanor, eldest dau. and heiress of John Adcock, yeoman, of Brentingby (*Marriage Settlement*, dated 31 July, 10 Eliz. 1568), and by her who remar. . . . Odingsells, he had issue :

1. THOMAS, of Burton Lazars, son and heir, b. 1 March, 1569-70, was deft. in a suit re title of lands in Burton Lazars and Little Dalby, 37 and 38 Eliz. May 18, 1596, he obtained from Richard Lee, Clarencieux, a grant of the family arms, and, in 1598, he obtained Freeby by exchange with the Earl of Rutland (*Vernon MS.*). He d. in 1609 without issue (*Inq. P.M.* 1610; *Court of Wards*, 7 and 8, Jac. I., bundle 3, No. 80). By his will, dated 31 March, 1604, he charged his lands in Eye-Kettleby and

Freeby with the payment of 20s. yearly to the poor of Melton. He m. Dorothy, dau. of Roger Cave, of Stamford, and of Margaret Cecil, sister of Lord Treasurer Burleigh. In 1611, it was found that Dorothy Hartopp held the manor of Freeby in capite.

2. SIR EDWARD, ancestor of the Hartopps, Bart.
3. VALENTINE, of Little Dalby, held lands there in capite and the impropriation in 1611, entered the family pedigree at the Vis. of 1619, was party to a suit *re* lands at Little Walton, co. Warw. temp. Eliz., settled at Coleraine in Ireland, 1619, where he leased the Merchant Tailors' Hall for 61 years. According to the Muster Roll for co. Londonderry, he took 3000 asses, 49 men, 19 cavaliers, 22 pikes, 8 halberts, and 32 swords (*State Papers*, 1619, Irish series). He m. Margaret, dau. of John Pratt, of Lutterworth, and, according to the Parish Register of Little Dalby and Vis. of 1619, he had issue. (1) THOMAS, bap. 28 Dec., 1600. (2) EDWARD, bap. 8 Aug., 1601. (3) RICHARD, bap. 18 Sep. 1606, (4) WILLIAM, aged 14 in 1619, perhaps the WILL. HARTOPP who was bur. at Bedworth, co. Warw., 10 Dec., 1670. (1) ELEANOR, bap. 15 Dec., 1604. (2) MARY, bap. 5 Jan., 1614. (3) ELIZABETH, bap. 25 Dec. 1616.
4. RICHARD.
5. GEORGE, ancestor of the Hartopps of Little Dalby.
1. ELIZABETH, m. 1st to Michael Clerkson, of Kirton, Notts., and 2ndly to John Digby, of Mansfield Woodhouse.
2. SUSANNAH, m. John Odingsells of Eperston, Notts.
3. JUDITH, m. William Tooke, of Essendon, Herts.
4. ANNE, m. 1623, to Sir Francis Smith, Knt., of Kelstern, co. Lincoln.

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VALENTINE HARTOPP, b. about 1543, (2nd son of Thomas and Ellen, of Burton Lazars, yeoman) party to two Exch. Suits in 1595, *re* title to lands in Burton Lazars and Little Dalby, and the Admon. of the Will of his brother William Hartopp, (Exch. Q. R. Dep. by Comm. 37 Eliz., Trin. 10, and 37 and 38 Eliz., Mich. 54). He was bur. at Buckminster, 23 Sept. 1633, m. Anne, dau. and heiress of William Goodman, of Goadby, co. Leic., and had issue :

1. SIR WILLIAM, of whom next.
2. SAMUEL, of Burton Lazars, d. without issue, 1638.
Will dated 27 Jan., 1635, was proved at Leicester, 1638, No. 107. m. Bridget, dau. of William Mason, of Egmannton, co. Notts.
1. JOAN, m. Wm. Strete, of Hallaton, co. Leicester, d. 1647-8.
2. ELIZABETH, m. George Bale, of Carlton Curlieu.
3. MARY, m. Nicholas Stringer, of Eaton, co. Notts.

SIR WILLIAM HARTOPP, Knt., of Burton Lazars, had a grant of tithes of Melton, Burton Lazars, Eye Kettleby, from the Earl of Suffolk, in 1609, Knighted, at Ashby, in 1617. In 1622, he gave £20 to the contribution for the King's son-in-law (*Carte M.S.*, 771, fo. 279). He was bur. at Melton Mowbray, 20 Feb., 1622-3. Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1623 (*Reg. Book*, Swan, fo. 54), m. Mary, dau. of John Rolt, of Milton Ernest, co. Bedford, by whom, who d. 2 Sep., 1639, (Will proved at Leicester, 1639, No. 171), he had issue :

- 1, SIR THOMAS, of whom next.
2. WILLIAM, bur. at Melton Mowbray in 1635, where the following epitaph, on a flat stone, formerly existed :

"*Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Hartopp, generosi,
qui obiit 15 die Martii, A.D. 1635.*"

DAME MARY, WIFE OF (SIR) WILLIAM HARTOPP, DIED
SEPT. 2, 1639."

HENRY HARTOPP.

(*To be continued.*)

226.—Chronicles of the Castle and Earls of Leicester—(*Continued*)—

The Lancastrian Earls.

And now the Earldom of Leicester passed away to another race (1265), for King Henry granted the Earldom and the Honour of Leicester, and the Stewardship of England, to his son Edmund, who was also Earl of Lancaster.

But the sons of Simon resisted the King (1267), and the Barons rose in arms again, even they who had caused the destruction of the Earl; and so in this year, a Parliament was called, and the good laws that Simon had made were re-enacted, and the land was at peace.

Then the sons of Simon with their mother, the sister of King Henry, departed from England (1270), and dwelt in foreign lands, and there they slew Henry, the son of the King of the Romans, who had been the enemy of their father.

But the Earldom of Leicester passed away from them (1270), and the King's brother Edmund dwelt in their Castle, and ruled over their lands.

EDMUND CROUCHBACK.

And he was called Edmund Crouchback, even as the Norman Earl had been called Robert *Bossu*. And in this year he would have held a tournament at the Castle, but the King forbade it, for he feared the gathering of the Barons at Leicester.

And in this year (1272) King Henry died. He was the third of his name, and had reigned in England fifty-six years; and Edward his son reigned in his stead.

And Edward was exceeding wroth with the sons of Simon, and would have slain them, but they fled from him.

And in this year (1274) King Edward returned to England, for he had been in the Holy Land; and he ordained that the Judges should go through the realm, and do justice in every chief town, and so they came to Leicester.

Then did the King's brother, Edmund Earl of Leicester, command that the great hall of his Castle should be the place of judgment, and the Judges sat there, and thenceforth, even to

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this day, do the Queen's justices sit to administer the laws in the hall of the Castle of Leicester.

In this year (1277) Elinor de Montfort, the daughter of the Great Earl, was given in marriage to Lewellyn the Prince of North Wales, for Lewellyn loved the Earl, and was steadfast in his love, even when Simon's family was ruined and his friends scattered.

But the evil fortune of Simon followed his race, for in this year (1282) Lewellyn was slain by King Edward, and his head was cut off, even as Simon de Montfort's had been, and was crowned with a willow wreath in mockery.

And thenceforth the memory of the children of Simon passed away from amongst men.

THOMAS THE EARL.

In this year (1299) Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester, died, and Thomas his son was the second Lancastrian Earl of Leicester.

In this year (1300) came King Edward to Leicester, and he was well entertained there; and so the old saying that no King of England should come to the Castle of Leicester, was for a while held as naught.

And Thomas the Earl was a great Lord, and his uncle King Edward loved him, and for his sake, the King granted to the Burgesses a fair to be held from the 10th to the 24th of June.

And King Edward the First died in this year (1307), and his son Edward the Second, reigned in his stead, and his reign was full of trouble.

For the King was governed by favourites and men of low degree, and so the Barons of the Realm rose against him, as they had risen against his grandfather King Henry.

And the Earl of Lancaster, who was also Earl of Leicester, was the leader of the Barons, even as Simon de Montfort had been in his time.

And the Barons, with the Earl of Lancaster, and the Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Warwick (1311), siezed on Piers Gaveston, the King's favourite, and put him to death.

And King Edward was very wroth, and there was war between the King and his kinsman.

But in this year (1318) peace was made, and reconciliation, for the Pope would have it so, and he made mediation between the King and the Earl.

And the King, and the Queen Isabella, and the Legate, came to the Castle of Leicester, and there abode for a while. And they were the guests of the Earl, who received them joyfully, and made great feasts there ; but evil was in store for the King who feasted at the Castle of Leicester.

And the evil came even of this very visit to Leicester, for at this time there was in the Earl's household one *Hugh Despenser*, and he was a youth of goodly presence, and wise and brave. And at the King's request, Hugh Despenser, left the service of the Earl, and thenceforth became the King's own man. And the King loved him greatly, even beyond the love he had borne aforetime to Piers Gaveston.

And the daughter of the Earl of Gloucester was given in marriage to Hugh Despenser, and he thereby became possessed of many lands. And amongst these were lands in the county of Glamorgan, in the Welsh Marches.

But the Welshmen hated Despenser, and rose against him, and burnt his castles, and destroyed his goods, for they remembered their Prince Lewellyn, and his wife Elinor, the daughter of Simon de Montfort.

And in this year (1321) the Earl of Leicester joined himself to the Welshmen, for he was jealous of Hugh Despenser, who had been once his own man, but who now equalled himself with the great lords of the land.

And the Earl of Leicester, who was also Earl of Lancaster, took with him a great host, even thirty-four Barons, and Knights, and men at arms without number.

And King Edward fled before him, and the Earl marched to the south, and entered into the City of London.

Then a Parliament was called, and the Barons assembled as of old with arms in their hands, and they banished Despenser and

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his father from the kingdom, and the King confirmed the sentence. But in the autumn of the same year the Despensers returned to England, and the King's hands were strengthened against the Earl and the Barons.

And the King seized twelve Knights of the party of the Earl of Leicester, and hanged them in one day.

Then the Earl of Leicester went to the North Country, and essayed to join himself to the Scots, who were warring against the English, and they promised to come to his help with a great army.

But the English hated the Scots and forsook the Earl, because he had thus joined himself to the enemies of England.

And in this year (1322) a sore battle was fought between the Earl and the King's men, and the Earl was beaten and fled to a sanctuary.

And he kneeled before the Holy Cross and said, "Good Lord, I render myself to Thee, and put me into thy mercy." And he became prisoner to the King.

And King Edward was exceeding wroth with the Earl, and he caused him to be brought to judgment in one of his own castles, but not in the Castle of Leicester. For the Castle of Pontefract was made the place of judgment for the trial of the Earl, and there were six Earls and Barons assembled, and the King himself sat in the court.

And they adjudged the Earl of Leicester to die by the gibbet, because he had so caused Piers Gaveston to die, but forasmuch as he was of the blood Royal, his head was severed from his body.

And he was led out to execution (March 23rd, 1322) mounted on a mean horse without saddle or bridle, and the base folk reviled him, and cast mud and dirt at him. And so died Thomas, the second Lancastrian Earl of Leicester, a bloody death, even as Simon de Montfort had died before him.

And as great slaughter had been made of the friends of Simon, so in like manner great slaughter was now made of the friends of Thomas.

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For the King caused eight and twenty Knights to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and their lands and possessions to be taken away. And the sentence on Hugh Despenser was reversed, and his father was made Earl of Winchester, and the King loved Hugh more than ever.

But evil days were to come upon him and the King also, and the saying that evil awaits the King who feasted at the Castle of Leicester, was yet to be fulfilled.

And for all that the base folk had done to the Earl by the command of the King, his memory was held in reverence, for he was a holy man and a just, even as the Great Earl Simon had been ; and many miracles were done on the place where the Earl Thomas was put to death.

HENRY THE EARL.

And now (1323) the Earl of Leicester was Henry the brother of Thomas, and he was also Earl of Lancaster. And at his first coming to the Earldom he was in low estate, for the King had seized on his possessions, and many of his friends and adherents had fled the realm. For Hugh Despenser was now mightier than the mightiest of the Barons, and the whole land was under his feet.

But the Lancastrian party (for so those who sided with the Earl were called) fled to France, and there took counsel together how they might deliver the land.

And Queen Isabella was the wife of King Edward, and she was sister to Charles the French King. And Charles (who was also called Charles le Bel) took part with the Lancastrians, and seized on some castles of King Edward.

Then Queen Isabella went to France (1325) to make reconciliation, as it was said, between her husband and her brother.

But in her heart the Queen hated her husband, and especially the King's favourites, and while Thomas Earl of Leicester lived she had taken part with him, and relied on him for protection.

But now that he was dead the Queen went over the sea to her brother, the French King, and she joined herself to the Lancastrian party.

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And Edward the King's son, who was but a youth, went with her, and a great party was formed against the King and King's favourites; and presently the Queen Isabella and her son, and the Barons who had fled, when the Earl of Leicester was put to death, returned to England.

And the young Prince was hailed as the deliverer of the land, and King Edward and Hugh Despenser fled before him.

Then was the King's son Edward proclaimed King of England (1327), for his father had departed from the realm.

And because the King was of tender years, the Earl of Lancaster was chosen to be his guardian, and he was Protector of the King's person and chief in the land.

And now sore vengeance was taken on those who had put the last Earl of Leicester to death.

For the people rose up in their fury, and they slew the Bishop of Exeter, and destroyed many, and they set all the prisoners free; and the elder Despenser, who had been created Earl of Winchester, they took and hanged on a gibbet, for that had been the doom adjudged to the Earl of Leicester.

And shortly afterwards his son, Hugh Despenser, was taken prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; and so he died. Then the King himself (that is King Edward the Second) became prisoner to Henry the Earl of Leicester, even as King Henry in the old time had been prisoner to Simon de Montfort.

And now the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaster was reversed, and all his honours and dignities and possessions were restored to his brother, and so the Earl of Leicester was again the chiefest man in the realm.

And in this year (1327) a Parliament was called, and King Edward was summoned to hear the word of the Earl of Leicester, and the Barons of the realm; and all fealty and allegiance were withdrawn from him, and the staff of office was broken before him, and he ceased to reign in the land.

And early in the year the young King was crowned, Edward the Third, King of England, and his mother Isabella ruled in his name.

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And to the Earl of Leicester was committed the keeping of the late king's person.

But for all that King Edward the Second had done to his brother, the Earl of Leicester had compassion on the King's misery, and spoke kindly to him, and courteously entreated him.

Then Queen Isabella was angry with the Earl of Leicester, and she removed the old King from his keeping, and gave him into the hands of Sir John Maltravers, who had suffered much from the King and his favourites.

And the King was carried from place to place, so that none might know where he was, and he was taken to Berkeley Castle.

And there as tradition saith, he was cruelly put to death, and so was accomplished the saying, "Evil awaits the King of England who feasts at the Castle of Leicester."

In this year (1328) King Edward was married to Queen Philippa, and came to Leicester,

But the Kingdom was yet in the hands of Isabella the Queen Mother, and she ruled over the land in her son's name.

Then the Barons rose against the Queen, for that she was herself ruled by her paramour Mortimer.

And the Earl of Leicester as the Guardian of the King's person, withstood the power of Mortimer, but in vain, for the young King remained with his mother.

Then the Earl of Leicester joined himself to the King's uncles the Earl of Kent, and the Earl of Norfolk; but the power of the Queen prevailed against them.

And in this year (1330) the King's uncle, the Earl of Kent, became prisoner to the Queen, and he was put to death.

And the Earl of Leicester became prisoner also, and to save his life he paid a heavy ransom to Mortimer and the Queen.

And the land was ruled by Mortimer and the Queen, even as it had been in the days of Hugh Despenser.

But in the same year, Mortimer was seized by King Edward at the Castle of Nottingham, and he was hanged on a gallows, for the death of the King's uncle, the Earl of Kent.

Then King Edward ruled royally; and the Earl of Lancaster

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was taken from prison, and became one of the chief in the realm.

And the Earl came to his Castle of Leicester (1331), and in token of his deliverance from the hand of his enemies, he founded a hospital there.

And he called it TRINITY HOSPITAL; and it was for the comfort of aged men and women, and it was built within the precincts of the Castle, and there it remains to this day.

And in this year (1333) came King Edward to Leicester, and he abode there many days, for the Earl was his kinsman and friend.

And in this year (1335) came Queen Philippa to Leicester, but she would not dwell within the Castle because of the saying; but she abode in the Abbey of St. Mary, and there the townsmen of Leicester came to her, and presented her with gifts.

And the Earl of Lancaster dwelt thenceforth peacefully at his Castle of Leicester all the days of his life.

And he was a mighty prince, and had great possessions.

For he held all the castles and manors and lands, that Simon de Montfort had held.

And he was Captain General of the King's army in Scotland.

And when King Edward made war with the French King, the Earl of Leicester was with him in all his wars.

And it was even from his hand that King Edward himself received knighthood.

And in this year (1344) there was a grand tournament at the Castle of Leicester, for that the daughter of the Earl's son Henry, was given in marriage to Duke William of Bavaria, son of the Emperor of Germany.

But the Earl himself was then well stricken in years, and he had become blind, and feeble, so the feast was held at the Castle by the Earl's son.

And in this year (1345) the Earl died in his own Castle of Leicester, and he was buried in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke.

And King Edward came to his burying, and with him his Queen Philippa, and also many Earls and Barons.

For the Earl had lived as a great prince, and was buried with the burying of the King's kinsman, and Henry his son who dwelt in the Castle of Leicester ruled in his stead.

(To be continued.)

227.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire—(Continued.)

(Letter XXXV.)

Dec. 23, 1805.

I SEND you a Proof Sheet (and will thank you for any corrections) of the St. Nicholas Pedigree. You will see why I applied for the Extracts of the Knoll Register, and for those of Monks Kirby, to which Stretton parishes.

Lady Priscilla was a second wife.

I am not quite sure whether Henry Watts, Gent, of Barwell, was the ejected rector, or his Son.

I send also the Pedigree of Jervis, of Peatling, of which your Neighbour seems now to be the principal Survivor. Perhaps he may be able to fill 'up the chasms in it.

Dr. Johnson's Wife lived at Birmingham in 1734; and had then a Brother living there.

With the best wishes of the Season, I remain, very faithfully yours,

J. NICHOLS.

Excuse this vile Paper.

(Letter XXXVI.)

Feb. 17, 1806.

I AM much obliged by the curious information in your Favour this day received. In answer, I send you the best account I can give you of the Cottons: Samuel Cotton and Eleanor were either the Father and Mother or the Grandfather and Grandmother (I know not which, but you will find out by the Stoke or Hinckley Registers) of the Barnard you ask after. I have seen Mr. Jervis, who will correct his Family Pedigree.

Should anything further occur to you respecting the St. Nicholas Pedigree, you will be so good as to communicate it. I thank you for what you have now suggested.

The enclosed for Mr. Mettam is not in any haste.

(Letter XXXVII.)

April 12, 1806.

MR. NICHOLS has been so much obliged to Mr. Ward for his information on the Family of St. Nicholas, that he thinks it right to send him another Proof, before he prints it off, in which Mr. Ward will find his own, and several other corrections, adopted. And should anything yet further occur to Mr. Ward, he will be so good as to communicate it.

The Wife of Mr. St. Nicholas (who was buried at Tamworth) was a Widow. Her maiden name was Davys. Does Mr. Ward know the name of her first Husband?

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(Letter XXXVIII.)

Sep. 16, 1806.

I AM just informed by the Vicar of Monks Kirby, that he has supplied some professional Gentleman at Hinckley (not Mr. Jervis, nor Mr. Thornley) with several Extracts from his Registers, relative to the Family of St. Nicholas; and that the same Gentleman has Extracts also from Weddington, but he forgets his name. Perhaps you may know who it is, and be able to obtain for me a transcript of these Extracts.

I was sorry to miss you when I was at Hinckley last month; and hope your Excursion proved pleasant and serviceable, both to yourself and Mrs. Ward.

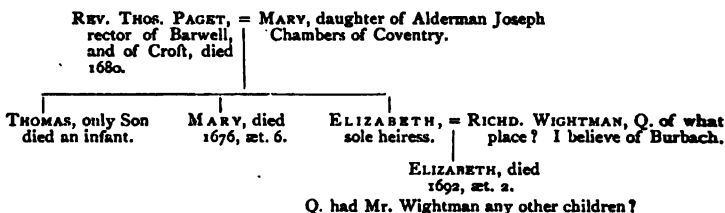
Yours very truly,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter XXXIX.)

July 20, 1808.

I KNOW your skill and learning in Pedigrees. Can you tell me anything of the Pagets of Hinckley, or of the Shentons of Hinckley, as noticed in the inclosed? I mean entirely at your leisure.



WM. PAGET, of Hinckley, = SUSANNA.
died Jan. 16, 1721, æt. 76. Q. Name.
(How related to the Bar-
well Pagets?)

- 1 JANE, died 1722.
- 2 SARAH, died 1722.
- 3 ANNE, died 1723.
- 4 WILLIAM, died 1723.
- 5 MARY, died May 11, 17—

Are any of their descendants living?

(Letter XL.)

May 27, 1809.

AS YOUR Favour of yesterday (for the information in which I thank you) seems to require a speedy answer; I have to inform you that to the best of my recollection, the account of the Feoffments in p. 56-58 was obtained for me by the late Mr. John Robinson, and I am pretty certain that the Deed of 1776 was at that time (in 1782) in the Possession of the elder Mr. Sansome.

You shall certainly see the Proof Sheets of Hinckley; and I hope it will not be long first. I shall have Drayton and Elmeſthorpe ready in two or three days; and will send them for your perusal, in the Magazine Parcel. And in about a fortnight or three weeks I hope to see you at Hinckley. You will be so good as to add what you think proper respecting the Elmeſthorpe Museum—Mr. Fowke's curious Token, &c., &c.

Yours very truly,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter XLI.)

May 31, 1809.

I SENT you as I promised the Proof Sheets of Drayton and Elmeſthorpe ; and ſhall be obliged to you for any remarks on either when I have the pleaſure of meeting you at Hinckley, which I hope will be in about a fortnight. I ſhall engrave Mr. Fowke's Token on the plate with the Church ; of which I ſend you alſo a Proof.

(Letter XLII.)

July 29, 1809.

I DULY received, and thank you for, your late additions to Hinckley. I have actually begun the Pariſh, and ſhall ſoon trouble you with ſome of the Proof Sheets. Meantime I ſend Croft and Higham, which you will either be ſo good as to look at in the Churches, or hand them to Mr. Adnutt and Mr. Chambers, with a requeſt that they will do me the Favour to make any additions or corrections, particularly on the Churches or the Epitaphs. I have ſent a Letter of Queries to Mr. Nicholſon of Cadeby ; which you will pleaſe to waſer, and forward when opportunity offers.

With kind Reſpects to Mrs. Ward,

I am, ſir, your much obliged and faithful ſervant,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter XLIII.)

Aug. 11, 1809.

PREPARATORY to the Proofs of Hinckley, I have put together a few Pedigrees connected with the town, which I ſend for your peruſal at leiſure, and you will remember to add to them a Pedigree of Ward. Your knowledge of the Registers will perhaps enable you to make ſome corrections in the Pedigrees. Mr. John Green will fill up any of the dates that you may not know of the Iliffs.

(Letter XLIV.)

Aug. 31, 1809.

INCLOSED is the Pedigree of one of the moſt numerous Families in your neighbourhood, of which Mr. Foſter was the reputed Heir at Law. Perhaps you will be able to add to it. Mr. Mettam, I am ſure, would communicate to you the dates of the Barwell Purefoys, and Mr. Dyke thoſe of the Burbach Wightmans. The latter were of conſequence formerly at Hinckley.

A diſappointment in not receiving ſome information expected from Leiceſter has ſadly retarded my progress for the laſt month.

Mr. Nicholſon (of Cadeby) has very obligingly answered my Queries, and very ſatisfactorily.

(Letter XLV.)

Sept. 30, 1809.

I RECEIVED duly your kind Favour, with the Proof of Croft ; and heartily thank you for your very proper and uſeful corrections ; and am alſo much obliged to the Rev. Mr. Adnutt for his polite attention.

The Pedigrees are in no great haſte, but if you have been able to collect anything of the Purefoys, I ſhall thank you for their Pedigree as ſoon as may be convenient to you, as I have got ſeveral articles already to add to it, and

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will send you a new Proof of it before I work it off. The others, just as opportunity offers.

At length I send you Two Sheets of Hinckley, which will not occasion you, I hope, much trouble, and they shall be followed in a very few days with two or three more Sheets of Hinckley.

When convenient I shall be obliged to Mr. Fowke for a drawing of St. Cecilia, which I would add to my Elmeſthorpe Plate.

The Pedigree of Iliff is not in haste, and will do when Mr. Green returns. I will write to him soon, and send him a Copy of it for his correction.

The Purefoys, in one branch, ended in Mr. Foster. There was an Attorney of the name at Hinckley about 1720, whose daughter was married to Mr. Strong Ensor.

The Plate sent herewith is made up of Fragments from Bosworth Field, it need not be returned.

(Letter XLVI.)

Oct. 5, 1809.

I HOPE you will by this time have received, with the Magazines, Two Sheets of Hinckley. You will now receive Three more, on which I shall beg you to give me your remarks, previous to my new arranging the article, when you shall have a new Proof raised and corrected.

The memorable events shall be put into chronological order, and the different Benefactions properly illustrated.

(To be continued.)

3n Memoriam.

John Spencer, of Leicester.

“Describe him who can?
An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man.”

“I knew him, Horatio; a fellow of infinite jest,
of most excellent fancy.”

The fraternity of British booksellers has just become the poorer by the loss of one of its most characteristic and remarkable members—a loss which will be felt far beyond the limits of the town and county of Leicester, where, indeed, a gap has been created which it will be hard to fill.

John Spencer, who was born at Sapcote in 1828, came of an old Leicestershire family, but was left fatherless at an early age.



JOHN SPENCER.

BORN DEC. 28, 1828.

DIED MAY 4, 1892.

CO-FOUNDER AND EDITOR OF "LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND NOTES AND QUERIES."

His love for literature was hereditary, both his father and grandfather having been, in the early part of the century, frequent contributors to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, and the local press; and they were, with the godfather of the deceased, Mr. Isaac Fowke, of Elmsthorpe, associated with John Nichols in the production of portions of the Sparkenhoe Hundred in his monumental *History of Leicestershire*. Owing to the Corn Laws agitation and other causes, the time was one of political excitement, and it is related that an uncle of the deceased, Mr. Thos. Spencer, of Knossington, set up a miniature printing press, with wood-engraving tools, for the purpose of printing small illustrated political satires and lampoons, especially in the form of envelopes, some rude political allusion thus accompanying every letter enclosed in these wrappers. That a love of literature and printing should have resulted from such early surroundings was but natural. During a pupilage at the village school, and at a good private seminary at Narborough, Mr. Spencer was at times a holiday companion of the late Bishop Bickersteth, of Ripon, whose father was then rector of Sapcote.

Mr. Spencer's apprenticeship was served with the late Mr. Samuel Sharpe, of Stamford, a gentleman of some renown as a prominent member of various antiquarian, archaeological, geological, and numismatic societies, under whose care his literary tastes were largely stimulated and developed, and a close connection existed between the two friends until Mr. Sharpe's death. On leaving Stamford, Mr. Spencer acquired further training during the next few years with Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London; Taylor, of Brighton; and Simms & Dinham, of Manchester, successively; and in 1853 came to Leicester to establish with his younger brother, Mr. T. Spencer (who had been for some years with Mr. T. Chapman Browne, of the Bible and Crown, in that borough), the now well-known bookselling business and library in the Market Place, which has been from the first so successfully carried on. One of their earliest ventures was the production of *Spencers' Almanack*. This, the first annual issued

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in Leicester, has gradually developed to its present large proportions, and many copies are annually written for by residents in all parts of the globe. Numerous other publications by various authors followed, especially works of a local character, amongst which were *Handbooks to Leicester and Charnwood Forest*, *What to See in Leicester*, and *A Translation of the Leicestershire Section of the Domesday Book*. Amongst their more important recent publications are *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, a high-class quarterly magazine edited by the two brothers jointly, in the production of which Mr. Spencer's antiquarian lore has been of invaluable service; and *Glimpses of Ancient Leicester*, by Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson, a beautifully illustrated and very ably-written volume, which has already become a popular standard work on Leicester and its history. The circulating library established over thirty years ago by Messrs. J. and T. Spencer has attained very large proportions, and has long been one of the most successful features of their business.

In the department of topographical and historical book-collecting, John Spencer had more than a local fame, there being few scarce books connected with the town or county of which the minutest details were not at his finger ends, whilst more than ten complete and perfect copies of Nichols' *History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester*, eight vols., folio, the rarest and most priceless of all county histories (the value of a perfect large paper copy of which is reckoned in hundreds of pounds), have, at various times, passed through his hands. In this great work he revelled with especial affection.

Politically a Conservative, he never took any prominent part in local matters, although several times solicited for municipal work, with the exception of serving a few years on the Board of Guardians in the early days of his career. Personally, he had but to be known to be appreciated. Under somewhat, at times and to strangers, a brusque manner, there was as warm a heart as ever beat. He was a man of abundant humour, quick at repartee, endowed with an extraordinary fund of literary lore and historic fact, and a wonderfully retentive memory. His know-

ledge and recollection of the pedigrees of historic families in all their ramifications was nothing short of marvellous. Never did he seem so happy as when acting as *cicerone* to strangers, or even fellow-citizens, exhibiting and explaining, as few men could explain, the antiquities—ecclesiastical, baronial, or domestic—of the town in which he lived, and which he loved so well. To no man could Goldsmith's words be more fitly applied:—"I love everything that's old. Old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine." Had Mr. Spencer definitely taken up literature as a profession, he would almost certainly have made a successful author. Not only did he occasionally write verse of considerable merit, but his gifted pen could at any moment be relied upon to give for the press a graphic description of any incident, historic, antiquarian, or descriptive. Cheery in face; ever genial and generally jocular in speech; bluntly good-humoured; inexhaustible in his fund of anecdote; possessed of a business capacity such as few can boast for shrewdness; like Temple, "a man of the world amongst men of letters, a man of letters amongst men of the world;" warmly hospitable in private life; and in every way a man of strongly-marked individuality—in a word, a thoroughly good fellow and a friend to be prized—Leicester loses in John Spencer the familiar figure of one of her best known and most favourite citizens.

Many are the stories told characteristic of the man and his keen, racy mother-wit; nor would even this slight sketch be complete without some illustration of this kind. Having unsuccessfully sued a person in the Leicester county court, where he invariably conducted his own cases in his own humorous way, and where, on this occasion, he was kept waiting from early morn till late at night for the case to be called, he, at the close, quietly remarked to the judge, amid the loud laughter of his Honour and the assembled court:—"I have been waiting here from ten till six o'clock. Truly, your Honour, can I now exclaim with the Psalmist—'One day in thy courts is better than a thousand.'" On another occasion, Mr. Spencer being present at a sale by auction, was pressed by the "man in the pulpit" for another bid.

This he promised to give, and was duly thanked by the auctioneer. The promised bid, when forthcoming, was not, however, exactly of the kind desired, being made in these words :—"I said, sir, I would give you one more bid, and I do so with pleasure. I now bid you—Good night!" suiting the action to the word and leaving the mart. The incident next related took place in 1874, at the time when the twopence in the shilling discount for cash system was just coming into vogue in the retail trade. Of this system Mr. Spencer was no more enamoured than his fellow-traders, but the discount had, of course, to be given when specially asked for. One of the earliest customers to insist on the reduction had been a certain cleric, who being one day in Mr. Spencer's shop, was turning over the leaves of a copy of Dante's *Inferno*, which chanced to be lying on view. Seeing him in the act of examining one of those wonderful and terrible conceptions of Doré's genius—a representation of the torments of a lost soul, peculiarly horrifying in its graphic realism—John Spencer solemnly addressed the rev. gentleman as follows :—"Do you know, Mr.—, how that man came to be in that awful position in which you see him here depicted? I will tell you what he had done. *He was the first man who ever asked for twopence in the shilling off his books!*" Tableau.

The two or three last years of Mr. Spencer's life were, unhappily, clouded by a constitution enfeebled by a severe and painful illness, by a great domestic sorrow caused by the loss of a dearly-loved daughter, and by heavy losses owing mainly to the depreciation of county property consequent on many years' agricultural depression. The immediate cause of death was an attack of bronchitis, followed by pneumonia. He leaves several children, mostly sons, and his partner and younger brother, Mr. Thomas Spencer, still survives. On May 9th, 1892, amid a large gathering of his brother Freemasons and sorrowful friends, John Spencer was laid to rest in Leicester Cemetery with the rites of the Roman Church, into which communion he had been in his latter days received. *Sit tibi terra levis, amice!*

J. E. H.

228.—**Glimpses of Ancient Leicester** (in six periods), by Mrs. T. FIELDING JOHNSON, with maps and illustrations, 8vo, cloth extra, pp. viii.-306.—It may appear unusual for the publishers of a book to draw attention to it in another of their publications otherwise than by advertisement; but the circumstances are unusual. Since the publication of Thomson's *History of Leicester*, now nearly half a century ago, no work of equal importance with Mrs. Johnson's, on the antiquities and historic memories connected with our town, has been issued. Had the book appeared with the imprint of any other local publisher it would certainly have fallen to our lot to bring it before the notice of our readers; and that being the case we have decided to disregard the *convenances* and give our readers some idea of the work, so that such as have not already provided themselves with copies may be tempted to do so. It will be less invidious if we, instead of urging our own opinion of the work's merits, let the verdict of several leading papers and magazines appear in our columns. But before proceeding to do so we would draw especial attention to the beauty of the illustrations of which by the kindness of Mrs. Johnson we are enabled to reproduce several. The view of the Castle Yard through the Turret Gateway is an unusually pleasing picture. The view is there, to be seen any day, but it was left for Miss Paget to make the ideal little picture of it which adorns page 241 of *Glimpses*. The picture on page 126 of "The Parliament House" gives us an excellent idea of one of the most important pieces of *medieval* domestic architecture that remained in Leicester after the destruction of "King Richard's House." The "Niche in the Abbey Wall" (page 52), is a pleasing memento of the departed greatness of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis; and in the remnant of "Lord's Place," p. 149, skilful treatment evades the danger of the central object being crowded out of sight amongst modern accretions. The full-page plate of the interior of St. Mary's is here reproduced as giving an excellent idea of the ruthlessness with which one architect after another substituted his work for that of his predecessors.

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The monthly magazine, *The Antiquary*, May, 1892, gives a four-page review, from which we extract the following :—"This is a pleasant and attractive, though certainly not a superficial book. We have no hesitation in saying, after a wide experience of similar attempts, that Leicester is to be specially congratulated on having its story told in so exceptionally able and bright a manner and with such a freedom from those errors that may please a carping critic to detect, but which often irritate and vex the better-informed reader or antiquary. Mrs. Johnson is much to



TURRET GATEWAY.

be congratulated on the eighth chapter, wherein a vivid and accurate picture is given of the general condition and aspect of Leicester during the middle ages. The story of the entry of Richard III. into Leicester, on the way to Bosworth Field, in 1485, is told with graphic brevity. The account of the 1645 siege of Leicester, illustrated by a plan, is a piece of good clear writing, and the summary of leading events and incidents connected with the town in the eighteenth century is put together in

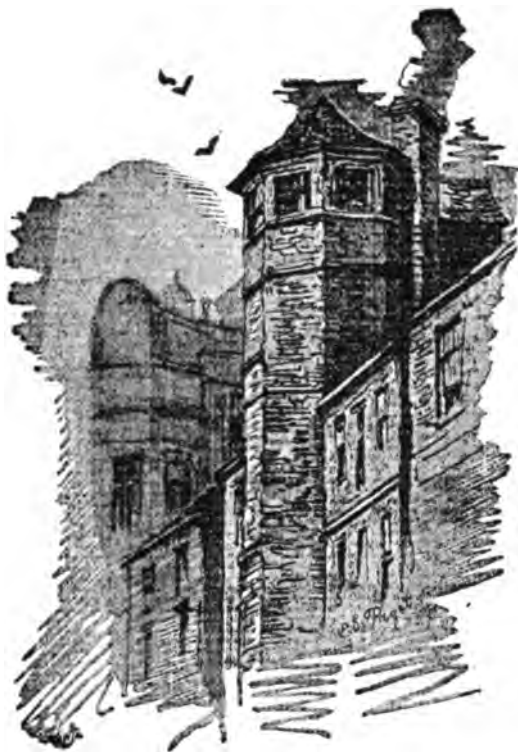
an interesting fashion. There is very little occasion for any hostile or carping criticism in turning over these carefully written pages."

The London daily newspaper, *The Daily Chronicle*, March 5th, 1892, says in the course of a notice extending to a column and a half, "There was no need for Mrs. Johnson to apologize for the lack of original research in this book of hers. Love of her town and its historical associations long made her acquaint with the literature of the subject, and sound judgment enabled her to select the right materials for her work. She has discharged her self-imposed duty uncommonly well, and our one regret is that she has not brought down the record to the present day. The thirty-nine illustrations mostly from the brush of Mrs. Joseph F. Johnson and Miss E. S. Paget bring out the picturesque features of bits of old Leicester in a pleasing way. The narrative abounds with interest for the general reader who has never seen Leicester, as well as for residents. More than most towns Leicester has felt the quickening influence of frequent contact with the national life, and historical personages figure in Mrs. Johnson's pages to an extent that surprises one."

The London weekly magazine, *Notes and Queries*, of April 23, 1892, says, "Mrs. Johnson has written a bright and instruc-



NICHE IN THE ABBEY WALL.



REMNANT OF "LORD'S PLACE."

tive book concerning the ancient borough town of Leicester. It is adorned with a multitude of sketches from the pencils of two Leicestershire ladies. The author begins with the Roman time and carries her readers pleasantly onward to the days of Daniel Lambert and Miss Linwood."

"In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established," and we think after perusal of the foregoing notices our readers will not quarrel with us for adding our own testimony to

that we quote. Mrs. Johnson had a wealth of material to work in; the merit of her book consists in the skill with which she has chosen just those portions which it most concerns us to know, in the clearness with which she presents to us picture after picture in the past history of our town, and in the always graceful style; at times treating a subject in minutest detail, yet never tending to over elaboration. Mrs. Johnson undoubtedly deserves the most substantial expression of thanks from her fellow townsmen.

229.—Hartopp Family, of Burton Lazars (*continued*).—

SIR THOMAS HARTOPP, Knt., of Burton Lazars, High Sheriff of co. Leicester, 1625. In 1654 he purchased lands and a capital messuage in Rotherby for £120 from the Wase family, and, in 1653 and 1655, he was plt. in an Exch. Suit, *re* the manor of Burton Lazars and rectory of Galby (*Exch. Dep. Com.*, 1655, Easter, 21). In 1660 he purchased an estate at Burton Lazars. He was b. 1600, d. 1661. Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1661 (*Reg. Book*, May, fo. 178). He m. 1st, Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas Bendish, of Steeple Bumpstead, co. Essex, Baronet, and 2ndly, Mary, dau. of Ralph Hopton, of Witham, co. Somerset, and sister and co-heir of Ralph, Lord Hopton, K.B. She remar. Henry Markworth, 2nd Bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland, and d. 1693, aged 93, M. I., at Empingham, co. Rutland. By his 1st wife he had issue :

1. SIR WILLIAM, of whom next.
2. EDWARD, d. young.
3. THOMAS, of London, Merchant, elected Alderman of Coleman St. Ward, 23 June, 1687, but afterwards discharged from that office and office of Sheriff on paying a fine of £400 (*City Records*). He d. 1696. Will dated 20 Dec. 1696, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1696, m. 4 Aug., 1674, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Buckworth, Alderman and sometime Lord Mayor of London, and by her who was living, 1696, he had issue, 4 sons and 7 daus. (1) DENNIES, bur. at St. Dionis' Backchurch, London, 16 March, 1675-6. (2) JOHN, bap. there 7 July, 1676. (3) THOMAS, bur. there 6 May, 1679. (4) PETER, bap. there 16 Oct., 1679, afterwards of Walthamstow, co. Essex, a Turkey Merchant, d. 1751. Admon. g'ted by P.C.C., 1751. Left issue by Lydia his wife, who d. in April, 1759. Will proved in P.C.C., 1759 (*Reg.*

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Book Herring, fo. 84.) (1) ELIZABETH, m. 1st to William Hartopp, of Little Dalby, and 2ndly, to John Seward, of Radsey, co. Worcester, and d. 1725-6. (2) HESTER, bap. at St. Dionis' Church, 11 Jan., 1680-1, m. there 3 Jan., 1705-6, Edmund Chishull, S.T.B. in Divinity. (3) MARGARET, bur. there 6 Feb. 1682-3. (4) MARY, bap. there 7 Oct., 1683. (5) DOROTHY. (6) ANNE. (7) JANE.

4. JOHN, d. unm.

1. DOROTHY, b. 24 March, 1626, m. her cousin William Hartopp, of Little Dalby, d. 1707.

2. MARY, m. . . . Lane, of Glendon, co. Northants.

SIR WILLIAM HARTOPP, Knt., of Burton Lazars and Rotherby, Knighted at Whitehall by King Charles II., 19 June, 1660, was taxed in 1662 for 13 fire-hearths in his house at Burton Lazars, and 11 in his house at Rotherby. M.P. for Leicester in 1667. Party to a deed re tithes of Burton Lazars, in 1668. He m. 1st, Agnes, dau. of Sir Martin Lister, Knt., of Thorpe Arnold, by whom who was b. in Jan., 1630, d. 20, and bur. at Rotherby, 26 June, 1667, he had issue :

1. THOMAS, of whom next.

2. MARTIN, of Leicester, M.D., Fellow of Merton Coll., Oxford, M.A., 19 June, 1688, B.M. 29 Nov., 1689, author of a book on Earthquakes, &c., 1693. He was commonly known as "The Whistling Doctor," and was a man of good skill in his profession, b. 1662, d. at Leicester, and bur. at Rotherby, 2 March, 1722-3, where this epitaph was formerly to be seen on a tablet in the chancel:—

"IN MEMORY OF MARTIN HARTOPP, ESQ., M.D.,
FELLOW OF MERTON COLLEDGE, IN OXFORD,
AND SECOND SON OF SIR WILLIAM HARTOPP,
AND AGNES HIS WIFE; WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE FEB. 24, 1722, ÆTAT 60."

3. WILLIAM, bap. at Rotherby, 8 July, 1665, d. unm.
1. DOROTHY, m. William Young, of co. Salop.
2. AGNES, m. to the Rt. Rev. William Talbot, successively Bishop of Oxford, 1699, Salisbury, 1715, and Durham, 1722. She d. 1730.
- 3 and 4. Two other daus.

SIR WILLIAM m. 2ndly, Elizabeth, 5th dau. of John, Lord Paulet, and widow of William Ashburne, of Ashburnham, co. Sussex, esq., but by her had no issue. He d. about the year 1700.

THOMAS HARTOPP, of Quorndon, a colonel in the army, commanded troops in the the Leicester trained bands under the 2nd and 3rd Dukes of Rutland, High Sheriff of Leicestershire, 1722, b. 1655, d. 17, and bur. at Rotherby, 23 Sept., 1727. Will proved at Leicester, 1727. Inscription formerly on a mural tablet of white marble on the north side of the chancel wall:—

“NEAR THIS PLACE LYES THE BODY OF THOMAS HARTOPP, OF QUORNDON, ESQ., ELDEST SON OF SIR WILLIAM HARTOPP, OF ROTHERBY, BY AGNES, HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF SIR MARTIN LISTER, WHO DIED THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1727, AGED 72 YEARS.”

He m 1st., in 1688, Arabella, eldest dau. of George Bennett, of Welby, esq., by whom who was 8th in descent from Henry VII. through Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, and St. John (see *Fletcher's Leic. Pedigrees and Royal Descents*, p. 87), he had one son and three daus. He married 2ndly at Woodhouse, 18 April, 1724 (Mar. Bond, dated 6 Ap., 1724) Ann Brown, of Quorndon, spinster, aged 40, but by her who was bur. at Rotherby, 7 Feb., 1735, will proved at Leicester, 1735, he had no issue.

1. CHIVERTON, of whom next.
1. ARABELLA, d. unm. at Nottingham at an advanced age.
2. ANNE, m. Charles Henton, junr., of Bridgford, co. Notts., (*Marriage Settlement*, dated 11 Nov., 1712, portion, £500).
3. ELIZABETH, m. Rev. Robert Hacker.

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CHIVERTON HARTOPP, of Woodhouse, the last male of the Hartopps, of Burton Lazars, afterwards of Welby and Nottingham, Major in the Duke of Kingston's reg. of horse, Deputy Governor of Plymouth, 1745, sold his estate at Woodhouse in 1745. He succeeded to an estate at Welby, and the manor and lands of Cotesbach, on the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Bennett, in 1751. He was b. 1690, and d. at Nottingham, 1759. Admon. g'ted by the P.C.C. 28 May, 1759-60, to his daus. By his wife Catherine, dau. of Thomas Mansfield, of West Leake, co. Notts., he had issue, 3 daus. and co-heirs :

1. CATHERINE, b. 20th June, and bap. at St. Martin's, Leic., 6 July, 1728, m. James Modyford Heywood, of Maristow, co. Devon.
2. ELIZABETH, b. in Nov., and bap. at St. Martin's, Leic., 5 Dec., 1729.
3. MARY, bap. at Woodhouse, 20 July, 1732, m. 1758, to Richard, 4th Viscount Howe, the celebrated Admiral, created in 1788, Earl Howe, K.G., 1797 (see *Leic. Pedigrees and Royal Descents*, p. 95).

In the south end of the transept of Melton Mowbray Church is this inscription on a mural tablet with the family arms :—

"IN MEMORY OF CHIVERTON HARTOPP, ESQ.,
OF WELBY IN THIS COUNTY,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 2, 1759,
IN THE 69TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
AND CATHERINE HIS WIFE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUG. 8, 1755, AGED 54 YEARS."

After the death of CHIVERTON HARTOPP, the family estates at Burton Lazars and Rotherby passed to his two daus. and co-heirs. Buckminster was sold to the Manners family in 1762, and the manor of Cotesbach was sold to the Marriott family in 1765. The Welby estate remained in the Howe family until about 1826.

Feb. 25th, 1892.

HENRY HARTOPP.

230.—Chronicles of the Castle and Earls of Leicester—(Continued)—

HENRY THE DUKE.

And of all the Earls of Leicester none was braver than this Earl, and while his father lived, he was called Earl of Derby.

And when King Edward made war on the King of France, the Earl led a great army into the province of Guienne to defend the same.

And the Earl subdued many provinces and took many towns (1346).

Then the French King sent against him the Duke of Normandy, and the Duke of Burgundy, with a very great army, and the Earl withdrew into his stronghold.

Then King Edward was told of the Earl's need, and he departed from England with a mighty army to make war against the French king.

And in this same year was fought the famous battle of Crecy (August 23, 1346), and the army of the French King was utterly destroyed.

Then the Duke of Normandy left Guienne, and the Earl of Leicester became master there.

And he took many towns as Mirabeau, Lusignan, Taillebourg, Poitiers, and came even to the river Loire, and all France was filled with alarm.

And in this year (1347) was the famous siege of Calais, and the Earl departed from Guienne, to join King Edward, who was encamped before the town.

And Sir Walter Manny, who was also of great renown, and had helped the Earl in his wars, came also and joined the King.

And when the town fell into the King's hands, which it did by reason of the sore famine therein, the King commanded that six of the townsmen should be hanged.

But Queen Philippa and the Earl of Leicester, and Sir Walter Manny, made earnest entreaty, and the lives of these men were spared.

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Then the King returned to England (1348), and the Earl of Leicester went with him, and because of his renown the King created him Duke of Lancaster, and he was the first Earl of Leicester, who was also Duke of Lancaster.

And in this year a great battle was fought in the narrow seas within sight of the town of Winchelsea, and King Edward and the Prince of Wales were in the battle, and many stood on the sea shore watching the fight. But the King's ship was in danger of sinking, and the King and the Prince would have perished in the sea; then came the Duke of Lancaster to their help, and the King and the Prince were saved, and there was a great victory.

But this was a sore year for England, notwithstanding these mighty victories, and for Leicester notwithstanding the renown of her Earl, for a great sickness went through the land, and many men and cattle died.

And some say that half the people of the land died, so that there were not left alive enough to till the ground.

And in Leicester the plague was very sore, also there was a sore murrain amongst beasts.

But in this year (1349), the plague was stayed, and King Edward came to Leicester, and lodged at the Castle.

And there was a Parliament held in Leicester in this year.

And in this year the Order of the Garter was founded by King Edward, and the Duke of Lancaster, and the chief of the nobility were created Knights of the Garter.

Also the Duke of Lancaster was made Admiral of the King's Fleet, and he was called "The Prince's right hand," for he was with the Black Prince continually.

And he was surnamed "Grismond" from the place of his birth, and amongst all the mighty men of the land, none was greater than the Earl of Leicester.

Also the Castle of Leicester was his dwelling place, and he loved the people of the town.

For in this year (1351) the Duke obtained from the King that there should be a market and fair, and the fair was to be free of tolls.

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Also in this year (1353) the Duke released the people of Leicester from the payment of a tax called the "Huckster Molt," which had been ordained in the time of Edmund the Earl. And the Duke did these things for that the town of Leicester had suffered in the sickness, also "for the salvation of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors."

And in this year (1354) the Duke greatly enriched the Collegiate Church in the Newarke, and added to the Hospital that his father had built there.

In this year (1355) the Duke of Lancaster went with an army into Normandy to take part with the King of Navarre, whom the French King had put in prison.

And the Prince of Wales with an army essayed to join the Duke in Normandy (1356), but he could not. For the French King had broken down all the bridges over the river Loire, and the Prince retreated before him.

And when the French King pursued him, there was fought the great battle of Poitiers (September 19, 1356), and King John of France became prisoner to the Prince of Wales.

And so the Duke of Lancaster was relieved from his straits by reason of the battle of Poitiers, as he had been aforetime by the battle of Crecy; but he himself was in neither of these battles.

For he was warring at the head of an army, which he had at his own command.

And during these years (1357-59) there was sore war in France, and great misery and desolation; and the King of Navarre escaped from prison, and the Duke of Lancaster fought for him.

And in this year (1359) the Lady Blanche, youngest daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, was married to the King's son, John, called John of Gaunt.

But in this year (1360) peace was made, for it was urged by the Duke, and the King of England consented thereto.

And King John of France was restored to liberty for a great ransom.

Then the Duke returned to his Castle of Leicester, and the men of Leicester received him gladly.

For they knew that he would ask something of the King in their behalf, for he loved the men of Leicester.

And so the Duke obtained for the town a grant of a fair at Michaelmas (July 2, 1360), and the grant was made to the King's beloved and faithful kinsman, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester.

And whosoever came to the town during the fair, was to be free of toll, whether he be a dweller in the town or a stranger.

And the renowned knight, Sir Walter Manny, the Duke's friend, was witness to the grant.

But in this year (1361) the Duke died. And he died at his Castle of Leicester, and was buried in the Collegiate Church in the Newarke.

And there was no son born to the Duke, and none to be Duke of Lancaster after him.

WILLIAM OF BAVARIA.

But his daughter, the Lady Maud, was the wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, and he was the eldest son of Lewis the Fourth, Emperor of Germany.

And it was the same Maud, at whose marriage the great tournament was held at Leicester, in Earl Henry's days (1344).

And because of his wife the Lady Maud, the Duke claimed to be Earl of Leicester, and Steward of England.

But Blanche, the Duke's youngest daughter, was the wife of the King's son, John of Gaunt. And for her sake, John of Gaunt was now created Duke of Lancaster.

But while the Lady Maud lived, the Earldom of Leicester was claimed by her, and by her husband, in her behalf.

JOHN OF GAUNT.

And when the Lady Maud died (for she died childless), the Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife, the Lady Blanche, claimed to be Earl of Leicester, and Steward of England, and his claim was allowed.

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But before this he had done many great and marvellous deeds, and had gotten great honour and renown.

For in this year (1367) he went with his brother, the Prince of Wales, to the help of Don Pedro, King of Castile.

And when the King of France came with an army against the King of Castile, the two brothers, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Lancaster, fought with him and defeated him with great slaughter.

And so Peter was restored to the Kingdom.

But this year (1368) Peter was slain by his brother Henry.

In this year (1369) the Lady Blanche, wife of John of Gaunt died.

Also in this year the Prince of Wales was sick nigh unto death, and King Edward was old and feeble. Then the French King made war upon England, and summoned the Prince to appear before him at Paris.

And the Prince replied that he would come, and bring sixty thousand men with him.

Then there was a fierce war (1370), and the Duke of Lancaster commanded for the King of England in the north, and the Prince of Wales in the south.

In this year (1372) the Duke married for his second wife, Constance, the eldest daughter of Pedro, the late King of Castile, and the Duke claimed in her right to be King of Castile and Leon.

And when the Prince of Wales by reason of his sore sickness returned to England, the Duke of Lancaster commanded in the south of France.

And the King of France could not stand before him, but went into his strongholds, and the Duke marched over the land, but the strong cities remained untaken.

In this year (1374) a truce was made between England and France, and the Duke of Lancaster returned to England.

And because of the sickness of the Prince of Wales, the Duke took on him the Government, for King Edward was now very old and feeble.

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And in this year (1376) the Black Prince died, and the Duke of Lancaster became the chief man in the realm.

In this year (1377) died William, Duke of Bavaria, who was the husband of the Lady Maud, and who had claimed in her right to be Earl of Leicester.

And now John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, claimed to be Earl of Leicester, in right of his late wife the Lady Blanche.

And his claim was allowed, for none in those days could resist the Duke of Lancaster.

And the Castle of Leicester, and all the lands and desmesnes appertaining thereto became his.

And in the same year (June 21, 1377) King Edward the Third died, and his grandson Richard reigned in his stead.

And at the coronation of King Richard, the Duke of Lancaster claimed to be Seneschal of England, because of his Earldom of Leicester; also, he claimed to carry the sword of state, because he was Earl of Lancaster; also to carve for the King at his coronation day, because he was Earl of Lincoln.

And these claims were allowed, and the day before the King was crowned, the Duke held his Court in the White Hall of the King's palace.

And because the King was but of tender years, the Duke was appointed to be protector of the King's person, even as Henry the Earl was appointed to be guardian of King Edward the Third.

And now of all the Earls of Leicester, John of Gaunt was the greatest, for he was Regent of the kingdom of England, and ruled like a mighty Prince.

And because of his wife Constance he claimed to be King of Castile and Leon.

And he took delight in his Castle of Leicester, for he loved the town of Leicester, and the dwellers therein.

And in this year (1378) the Duke led an army into Brittany, to fight with the French King, also he was Admiral of the Fleet, and he laid siege to the town of St. Malo, but he could not take it.

Chronicles of the Castle and Earls of Leicester. 243

And there was great distress in the land (1380), for the King had need of money, and a tax was laid by which each man and woman throughout the land should pay three groats.

Then there was a great rising of the people, and they called their leaders by the names of Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw.

And the mutinous people were in number more than one hundred thousand men ; and they burnt the Duke of Lancaster's palace in London, and destroyed many.

And the rebellious people hated the Duke, and because they said that he would be King of England, they caused men to take an oath that they would have no king called "John."

Also they threatened to march upon the town of Leicester, and destroy the Duke's castle there, as they had burnt his palace in London.

But the men of Leicester loved the Duke, and put themselves in array, and day and night they kept watch and ward, that no harm should come to the Castle of Leicester, or the Duke's possessions there.

But when Wat Tyler was slain the rebellious people dispersed.

And this year (1382) King Richard was married, and the Duke of Lancaster besought of him aid, that he might go to Spain and fight for his kingdom of Castile. But when he asked for money the Parliament refused him.

But King Richard was governed by favourites (1384), and men of low degree, even as King Edward the Second had been.

And as in those days, the Earl of Leicester was accused of plotting against the King, so was John of Gaunt accused of plotting against King Richard.

Then the Duke withdrew himself into Scotland and refused to come to the court of his nephew.

And when the King earnestly besought him to return, he would not until King Richard had made public disavowal of the accusation. Also the King granted to the Duke that he should have continually with him armed men for his safety.

But when the Parliament had met, one John Latimer, a friar, gave into the King's hands a parchment wherein was set forth

how that a conspiracy was formed to place the crown of England on the head of the Duke of Lancaster.

And the King gave the writing into the hands of the Duke, who was very wroth, and was ready to do battle with any knight, who should accuse him; and meanwhile he required that the friar should be put in prison.

And so the friar was given into the keeping of John Holland, the King's half brother.

But the next day the friar was found dead, and some said that he had been strangled by the King's brother, but others that he had laid hands on himself.

And there was a great outcry, and the King would have seized on the Duke, but he withdrew himself to his own Castle of Pontefract.

Then the King's mother, who was aforetime called the "Fair Maid of Kent," sought to reconcile the King and the Duke, and peace was made between them.

Also she procured that no question should be made of the death of the Friar John, at the hands of her son John Holland.

So there was friendship between the King and the Duke (1385), and King Richard and his Queen came to the Castle of Leicester, and great feasts were made there.

But wise men doubted how the end would be, for they remembered the coming thither of King Edward the Second and his Queen, and what had thence befallen.

And the King made the Duke's son Henry (called Henry of Bolingbroke) Earl of Derby, even as his grandfather the first Duke of Lancaster had been while his own father was living.

And now the Duke of Lancaster would go into Spain to fight for his kingdom of Castile.

And King Richard was glad at his going, and the Parliament granted money in aid of the Duke. Also the King gave the Duke a crown of gold, and commanded that he should be called King of Spain, so the Duke sailed from England with an army of ten thousand men.

And he landed at Corunna, and joined himself to the King of Portugal, who had married the Duke's eldest daughter.

And the Duke's armies prevailed everywhere, and the Spaniards fled before him.

But in the next year, his army was sorely tried by pestilence and famine.

Then the Duke made peace with the King of Castile, and the Duke's daughter Catherine was married to the King's eldest son, Prince of Asturias.

And so the Duke renounced his own claim to the kingdom of Castile, and departed to his own country.

But the posterity of the Lady Catherine, his daughter, reigned in Spain for many generations.

Also the King of Castile gave him two hundred thousand crowns, and he covenanted to pay yearly to the Duke and his Duchess during their lives ten thousand marks.

(To be continued.)

231.—Searlesthorpe.—The late Mr. T. R. Potter, in his *History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest*, says (page 89), "The tract between Woodthorpe and the River Soar has long been called Searlesthorpe, a name which was doubtless a corruption of "Th' Earl's Thorpe."

About the year 1826 my father bought a field within this tract, containing four acres with a barn and stable, one mile south of Loughborough. He converted the buildings into a dwelling house for himself and family, and called it Shelthorpe Cottage. I suppose that Searlesthorpe had at that time got further corrupted into Shelthorpe. Our 4-acre garden was surrounded by a hedge, and along its southern boundary ran a narrow occupation lane terminating, about 400 yards from the high road, in a small grass field. There was a hand gate in our hedge by which we had access to this lane, and as the lane was little used, and was a wilderness of tall grasses and weeds all the summer, it was a delightful play place for the children of our family. The small field in which it terminated was a kind of fairy-land to my boyish imagination. It was shut in by tall hedges, near to the entrance

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gate there was an embankment about three feet high running right across the field ; on this bank grew a tree, not a very large one, and whether it was an elm, an ash, or a maple, I cannot now remember, while beyond was a gentle grassy slope down to a small water-course at the other end. Along the top of the embankment there peeped out here and there the foundation courses of a brick wall long ago removed, and beyond there were some other traces of brick foundations. We often wondered what these relics represented, and used to imagine that they were remains of some hamlet of Shelthorpe ; but nobody knew anything of such a hamlet. If it ever existed it had disappeared and been forgotten. It occurred to me recently that it might be worth while to visit that old spot, which I had not seen for nearly half-a-century, to take measurements of those foundations for the purpose of recording them in the pages of *Notes and Queries*. A few days ago I found an opportunity and reached the field, prepared with rule and trowel and note book. But I was much too late. The bank was there indeed, but the tree was gone, and the foundations also. Searching about I found fragments of broken brick near the gate and in the ditch, some of them overgrown with moss as if they had been lying there for years. Ultimately I discovered that the old foundations had been got out and used for repairing the cart road, out of which I extracted two or three broken pieces large enough to show that the bricks were of the old-fashioned thin pattern. There is nothing left to indicate any ancient dwelling on this spot now, except some rather faint traces of earthworks.

F. T. MOTT.

232.—Merrie Wells.—In one part of the grounds enclosed by Leicester Abbey Walls is a portion of about six acres on the west (near to which are the remains of a Niche, which, no doubt, formerly contained a statue of the Virgin) called the Merrie Wells. As the Abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, this is no doubt the site of the water supply of the Monks of "St. Mary de Pratis." Near to are also the remains of the Fish Tank, an important item in the economy of Monastic life.

D. W.

233.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire (*continued*).

(Letter XLVII.)

Oct. 12, 1809.

I AM very greatly obliged by your kind Letter, and hints about the Purefoys. I shall now set about revising my materials, and will send you a new Proof of that Pedigree, and of the Parrs. I am very much obliged to Mr. Braithwaite, for his intentions of sending Caldecote Register, where and at Drayton, I have no doubt but we shall find several of them that will help to fill up the chasm.

The Sheets of Hinckley which you now have, need not be returned at all, and I now send two pages more to complete the Epitaphs. You will consider them as a sort of waste book to enter your rough remarks on, and I will send you another Copy of them better arranged, on which you may put your improvements and corrections. I have yet the Paper you mention on Stoke, also Dadlington, Stoke, Wykin, and the Hyde, till Hinckley is completed.

Many thanks to Mr. Fowke, Mr. Bass, and yourself for the neat drawing of Cecilia, &c. They shall be used and returned.

I know not whether Mr. Roby is still the Rector of Congeston, or whether he resides there. Perhaps you can tell, if not, please to add to the direction, or the officiating Minister, and forward it to Congeston, into the Bosworth Post Office when an opportunity offers.

I send 2 Copies of the Beauchamp monuments. Perhaps one would sell if placed in Miss Ward's window.

Hoping you will pardon all this trouble.

(Letter XLVIII.)

Oct. 31, 1809.

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged by your application to Mr. Highmoor, who was so good as to call on me; but his Registers unluckily do not go further back than 1707, and therefore have no Purefoys. Those of Barwell, too, do not go back far enough. But I hope we shall hear some account from Caldecote.

Hinckley is advancing, and you will very soon have a corrected Copy of the whole, though I am afraid I shall not have it ready for this day's Magazines. Mr. Green has got a new Copy of the Iliffe Pedigree.

If you should receive any answer from Congeston, or have got the Higham Pages, I will beg the Favour of hearing from you.

P.S.—Since writing the preceding side, I am to thank you for an obliging Letter, with much useful information. I now send the 2 Pages intended to be sent before; and 12 Pages of Hinckley enlarged, and new arranged, nearly as it will finally stand, subject to your remarks and corrections, 12 more shall follow very soon, probably next week.

I do not immediately meet with the Paper you ask for, the Stoke tithe of 1662, but will look for it against my next. I send a paper corrected 1646 and 1665, but suppose that is not what you enquire after.

I am particularly obliged by your sending to Mr. Roby; and shall be glad to receive his answer. I have not heard from Mr. Dyke.

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(Letter XLIX.)

Nov. 17, 1809.

I SEND you more Pages of Hinckley for your perusal and correction. A few of the paragraphs will yet require to be shifted into different Pages ; but that will be no hinderance to their being in the meantime examined as they stand. You have now the whole of Hinckley.

Dadlington and Stoke shall soon follow. You now receive new Proofs of several of the Pedigrees.

Have you any News from Higham ? or from Congeston ?

Several Fragments of your own kind communications are returned, to enable you to compare them with the Proofs.

(Letter L.)

Nov. 30, 1809.

I WAS duly favoured with yours of Nov. 23 and Nov. 25, and thank you for the contents. The Pedigrees shall certainly be used, with the exception (in the Bacons) of the last Descents, as you have pointed out ; and (in the Wards) of the branch issuing from Edward Ward, 1690, and of the last Descents of Mountfort, etc. And you shall soon see a Proof of them. The documents explaining the Ward Pedigree shall be used as Notes. The Wills are now returned.

In respect to the Sheets of Hinckley do with them as you will. If there is any part you think better left out, mark it so. But if you mean only to make room, there will be no occasion to take out anything, as I shall cheerfully add whatever you think proper. You have the whole before you, except a few Pages of biography, which will be quite distinct from the History. And you shall very soon see Dadlington and Stoke.

I inclose open Notes (which you will be so good as to wafer and send) to Mr. Roby and Mr. Fisher. And will beg of you to send to Mr. George Iliff for the names of his children, and to give him from me ten shillings for his trouble.

I send a new Proof of the Cleivelands, and some more of your own MSS.

With kind Respects to Mrs. Ward, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter LI.)

Nov. 30, 1809.

CAN any use be made of the inclosed Paper ? It is Mr. Carte's writing, and seems to relate to the Receivers of the great Feoffment, and to the School.

(Letter LII.)

Dec. 14, 1809.

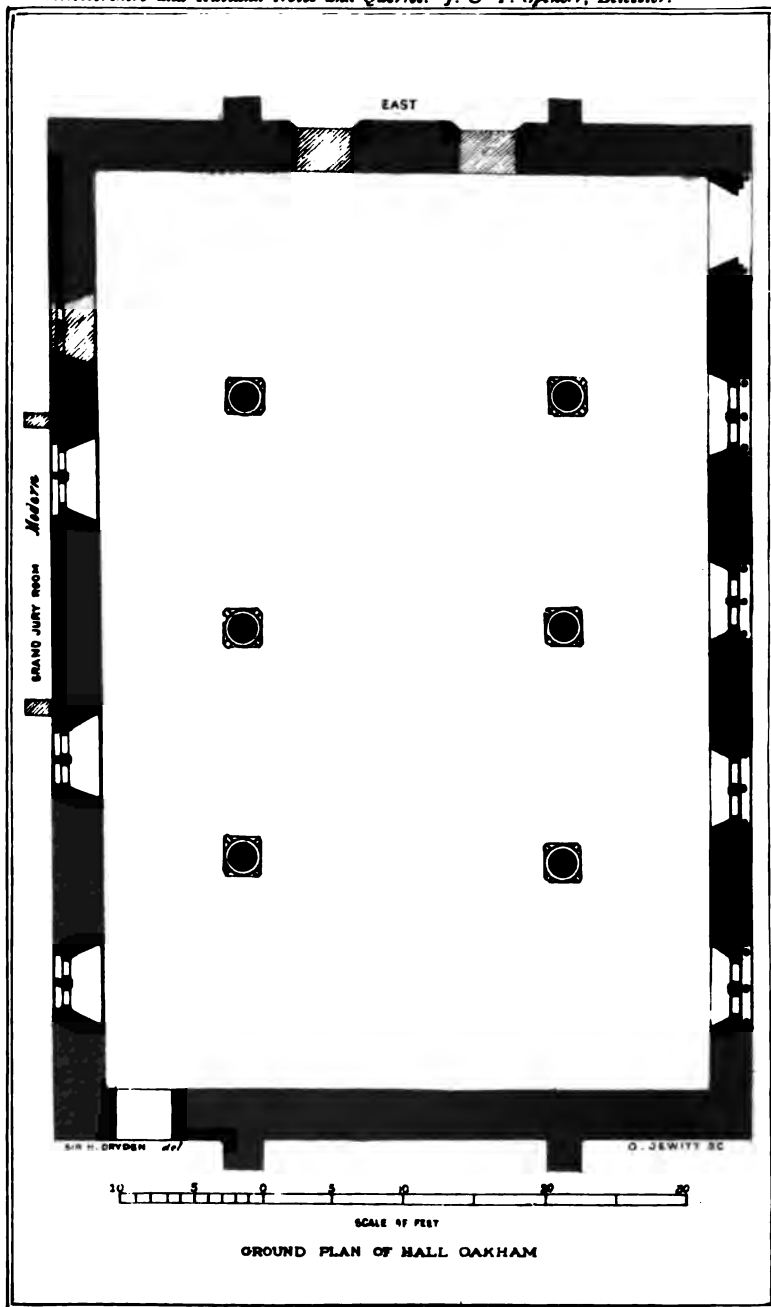
IN my next Parcel I shall be able to send you the whole of Dadlington, Stoke, Wykin, and the Hyde, with a Proof of the Ward Pedigree. Meantime I trouble you with a letter for Mr. Belcher, which you will perhaps meet with some opportunity of forwarding.

Hoping you will excuse this liberty. You will receive, I hope, in a day or two, a Barrel of Oysters, which I shall be glad if they turn out good.

(To be continued.)

THE HALL OF OAKHAM

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.—J. & T. Spencer, Leicester.



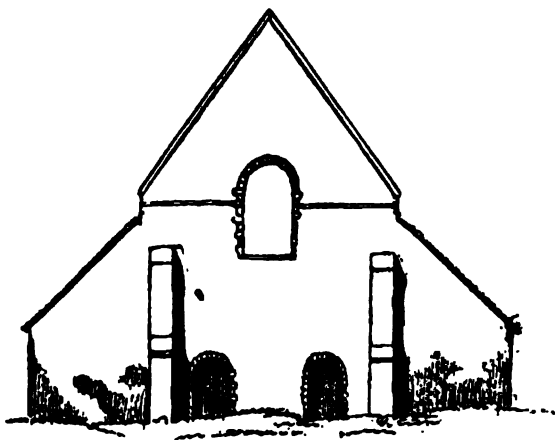
234.—The Hall of Oakham (*Continued*).—Thomas Cromwell, created Baron Cromwell of Wimbledon, some say of Oakham, received the castle and manor 30 Hen. VIII. (1538.) He likewise lost it by his execution 32 Hen. VIII., (1540,) but it went to his heir Gregory Cromwell, to hold of the king in capite by knight's service. Henry Lord Cromwell succeeded him 5 Edw. VI., (1551) but in the 38th of Elizabeth (1596) obtained a licence to alienate it to Sir John Harrington, and after the death of his widow her son, John Lord Harrington, sold it to George Villiers first duke of Buckingham of that name, who resold it to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, afterwards earl of Winchelsea, from whom it descends to the present estimable possessor, Daniel Finch, Esq., of Burley on the Hill.

Such are the evidences of history, dry it must be confessed, but not unimportant, bearing on the connection of the English monarchs and their barons with the town and castle of Oakham, It remains for me, before offering a few remarks upon the latter, to speak upon a subject connected with both. The peculiar custom existing in this place of compelling every peer of parliament the first time he passes through the town to give a horse-shoe to be nailed upon the castle gate, and if he refuse the bailiff of the manor has power to arrest him in his progress and take one from his horse's foot, is a custom of ancient standing, since it is mentioned by Camden as existing in his time. The power of a horse-shoe nailed against a door to drive away witchcraft is often described in the dramatists; nay, the credulity might lately have been witnessed in Monmouth Street. But this practice, which the author of *Hudibras* speaks of in these lines,

Chase evil spirits away by dint
Of sickle, *horse-shoe*, hollow flint,

is undoubtedly established on the presumption of some early privilege. It has been supposed to have come as a liberty from the Ferrars, who were early lords of the demesne. There seems no other warrant for this conjecture than the fanciful play upon the words de Ferrariis. The rolls of parliament in the commence-

ment of the reign of Hen. V. set forth a petition from the mayor of Dover that he may take toll of every horse passing through the town to the amount of a halfpenny, for the purpose of repairing the harbour ; * but there is no trace in the various records that have been consulted that such an allowance was ever accorded to the town of Oakham, or to any of its proprietors. Still the early existence of the custom seems to have established it by prescriptive right. And by an Inquisition found in the Hundred rolls, made at Stamford before twelve jurors of the hundred of Martinsley, in the 3rd Edw. I., (1257,) it seems that something analogous was



ELEVATION OF THE HALL, EAST END.

then in existence. The jurors declare on their oath that it appears to them that the manor of Oakham, with the castle, was formerly in the hands of William the Conqueror, and was worth £100 a year and upwards ; that the king gave them to Hugh, to hold from him in chief by fee for half a knight's service, who held that manor from him till Normandy was lost, and the successors of Hugh at the time rebelled against King John, who thereupon granted the manor and castle to Isabella de Mortimer for her life, by the same service, and after her death it came into the hands of Henry father of King Edward, who conveyed it, with the castle,

* Rot. Parl., vol. iv. p. 364.

in free dowry, to Senchia, wife of Richard, earl of Cornwall, father of the present Edmund, earl of Cornwall, to hold it from him in chief by the aforesaid service.

(To be continued.)

235.—King Charles' Well.—King Richard's Well is a name well known to most inhabitants of the county of Leicester. I have heard of a King Charles' Well, but cannot recall where I was told or read of it. Can anyone inform me whether a Well with this name still exists in the county?

T. HICKINBOTHAM.

236.—A Gipsy Princess.—Before the numerous Enclosure Acts were passed, about the beginning of the present century, the open fields of South Luffenham, Rutland, were much resorted to by gypsies and dotted with their camps. About Christmas, 1793, Edward Boswell, the king of the gypsies, and a good sprinkling of his tribe, were encamped on the heath, at a place called the "Follies," near Foster's Bridge, a mile-and-a-quarter from the village. The king's daughter, Rose, just entering into womanhood, was in a rapid consumption, and the state of her health protracted the stay of the encampment at this place. The final symptoms, and those that indicated approaching dissolution, set in, and the "Princess" expired within two months of occupying that cold, cheerless abode. Just previous to her death, large numbers of the tribe were seen at the camp, they having assembled there to witness the last moments of the daughter of their monarch. Steps were at once taken to have the remains interred in the parish in which the death had taken place. Application was made for their interment within the church, but this was objected to by the churchwardens, and several consultations between them, the officiating minister, and several of the leading parishioners took place. Ultimately the wishes of the parents were complied with, and the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Gregory Bateman the curate, afterwards rector of Pilton, Rutland, and Easton, near Stamford; the body was buried in the south aisle. In a few weeks there arrived from London a marble slab which was placed

over the remains of the departed. It contains this inscription :—

IN MEMORY OF ROSE BOSWELL, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD
AND SARAH BOSWELL, WHO DIED FEBRUARY 19TH,
1794, AGED 17 YEARS.

What grief can vent this loss or praises tell,
How meek, how good, how beautiful she fell.

The parish register of S. Luffenham, has the following entry of her burial :—" 1794, Rose, daughter of Edward and Sarah Boswell, Feb. 22. The above young woman was one of the people commonly called gypsies, was buried in the church, and had a funeral sermon preached."

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

237.—Anecdotes of Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton.—

One stormy day Dr. Ford went to preach at one of the neighbouring villages, when there was no one present but the clerk and himself. Looking round, he said to the clerk, "There's no one here but you and I, and perhaps we shouldn't be here if we were not paid for it." He proceeded : "Dearly beloved Thomas and I." Thomas gave out the hymn in the usual way, and a few more having arrived, he proceeded to start the tune. At the end of the first verse the doctor said "That will do," but Thomas persisted in singing another verse. When the doctor said more loudly, "That's enough." Thomas, not heeding the request, was stopped by the doctor dropping a cushion on his head.

Dr. Ford was preaching a charity sermon in Melton church, when some gentlemen of the hunt came in late, and the doctor exclaimed, "Here the red-coats come, they know their Christian duties ; there is not a man among them but what is good for a guinea."

The doctor's passion for music is well known. His admiration of Handel's productions was very great. He so particularly admired the "Messiah," that he never made a journey from Melton to Leicester that he did not sing it quite through. As soon as he had crossed the bridge he began the overture, and always found himself in the chorus, "Lift up your heads," when he arrived at Brooksby Gate ; and "Thanks be to God," the moment he got

through Thurmaston Toll Gate. As the pace of his old horse was pretty regular, he contrived to conclude the "Amen Chorus" always at the Cross in Belgrave Gate.

ROBT. HAZLEWOOD.

238.—Portrait of a Leicestershire Beauty.—One of the magazines tells a remarkable story about one of Gainsborough's pictures, which is not without its exceptional local interest. It is the artist's famous portrait of the Hon. Miss Duncombe, who is described as a renowned beauty of her day, who lived at Dalby Hall, near Melton Mowbray, and who married General Bowater. "For over fifty years," it is narrated, "this magnificent work of art had hung in the hall of this old house in Leicestershire, and the children, as they played and romped about the ancient oaken staircases, delighted to make a target of the Gainsborough, and to throw their marbles at the beauty. It hung there, year after year, full of holes, only to be sold under the hammer one day for the sum of £6, a big price for the torn and tattered canvas. The owner of the bargain let it go for £183 15s., the lucky purchaser this time being Mr. Henry Graves. The day it came into the famous printseller's shop in Pall Mall, Lord Chesterfield offered 1000 guineas for it, at which price it was sold. But romances run freely amongst all things pertaining to pictures, for before the work was delivered a fever seized Lord Chesterfield, and he died. Lady Chesterfield was informed that, if she wished, the agreement might be cancelled. Her ladyship replied that she was glad of this, as she did not require the picture, which accordingly remained in Mr. Graves's shop waiting for another purchaser. It had not long to wait. One of the wealthiest and most discriminating judges of pictures in England, Baron Lionel Rothschild, came in search of it, and the following conversation between him and the owner, Mr. Graves, ensued :—'You ask me 1500 guineas, for it?' exclaimed the great financier, when he was told the price; 'why, you sold it the other day for a thousand!' 'Yes, I know I did,' replied the dealer; 'but that was done in a hurry, before it had been restored.' 'Well, now, I'll give you

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1200 for it—1200,' said the Baron, looking longingly at the work. 'Now, Baron,' said Mr. Graves, good-humouredly, though firmly, 'if you beat me down another shilling you shan't have the picture at all.' 'Very good—then send it home at 1500 guineas.' It is now amongst the most valued artistic treasures of the Rothschilds, and £10,000 would not buy it to-day."

P. GREEN.

239.—Hay-strewing at Ashby Folville.—The floor of this church used formerly to be strewn with hay or rushes from the first Sunday in August until Christmas, which custom continued till the early part of the present century, when the piece of land (about one rood) whence the hay was procured, was let to the tenant who occupied the rest of the field at a small rent. It was a triangular piece of land marked out by three large stones, in a field called "The Bartlemews," situate between Ashby Pastures and Thorpe Thrussels. It is traditionally reported that two ladies, being benighted, and having lost their way, heard the bells of the place ring, and thus found their way to the village, and on the spot where they heard the bells they dropped a handkerchief where the next day it was found. The produce of the land was in consequence appropriated yearly for the church in commemoration of their escape from danger. The oldest record I have seen of it (about 1745) states that the parishioners of Ashby Folville have the right of the grass growing on this land to strew their church with in winter. The land has recently been sold to the owner of the other part of the field, and part of the money expended in repairing the church windows.

Barsby.

T. RANDALL.

240.—Swamp near West Bridge, Leicester.—I can well remember the ground between the West Bridge and the late Grass Weir near the Braunstone Gate Bridge (now all built over) being a swampy field that a horse could not cross at Midsummer. Horses were sometimes put there to pasture, but a pair of gears was always kept purposely that when a horse got bogged it might be possible to extricate it.

GEORGE WHITE.

241.—Extracts from the Parish Registers of Belgrave:—

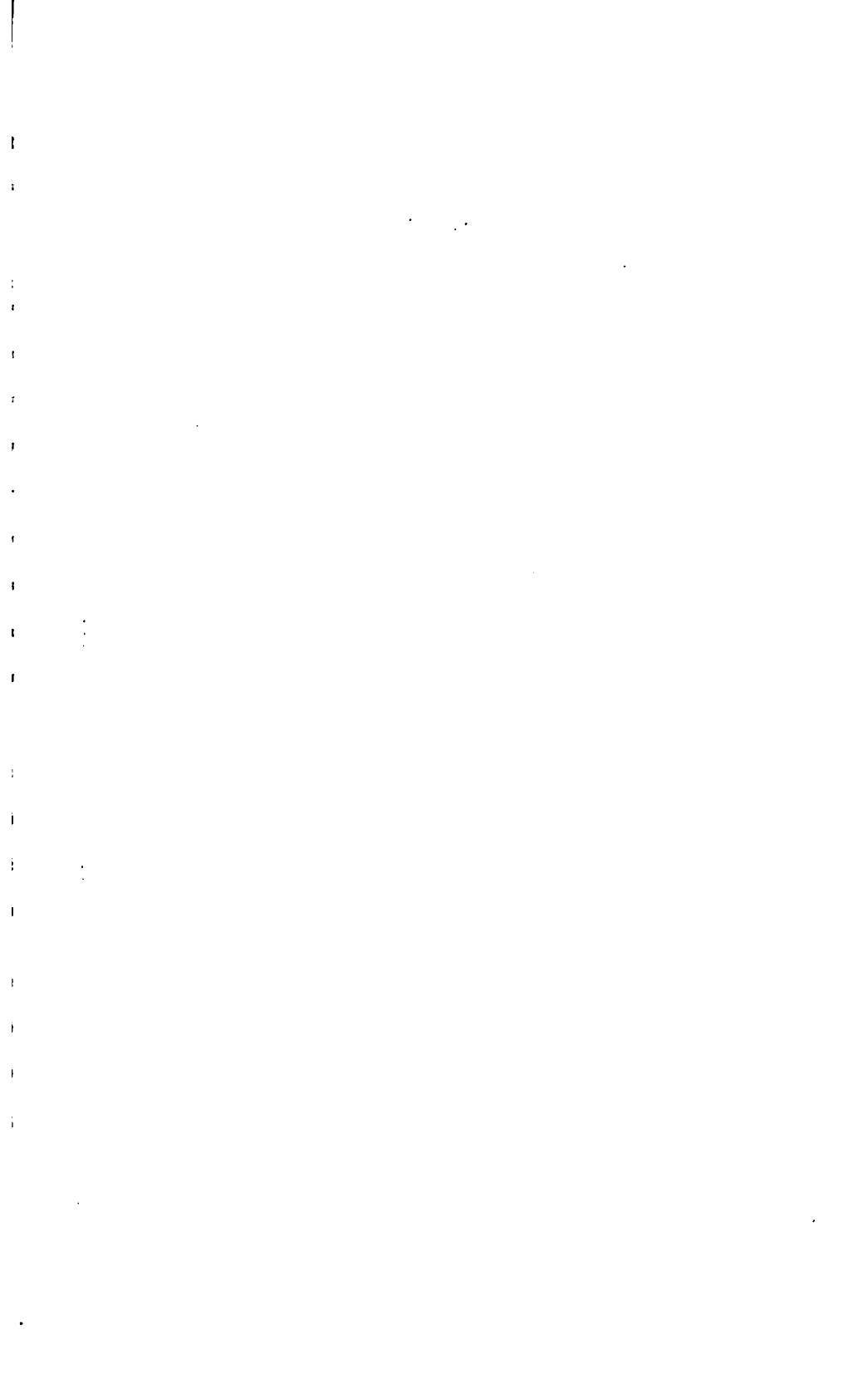
- 1647.—Mch. 24. John Brewern, s. of Will. Brewern, gent., and Mary his wife bapt.
- 1650.—Oct. 7. Thomas s. of Will. Kinnes (Vicar) Clearke and Sarah his wife Bapt.
- 1652.—Aug. 30. Sarah d. of Will. Kinnes clearke and Sarah his wife Bapt.
- 1654.—July 30. Sara Brewern d. of William Brewen was borne the 10th of July, and was baptized the 25 of July, and deceased, and was buried the 30 of July.
- 1654.—Oct. 30. Thomas Tompson, his youngest sonn, Borne the 29 of Oct. and was buried the 30 of October.
- 1655.—July 17. Charles Byerley, Esquire, his yongest daughter was Borne the 17 day and was Buryed the same day the 17 day of July.
- 1655.—Oct. 4. William Brewen, the s. of William Brewen, was born the forth of September and Baptized the forth of October.
- 1655.—Oct. 23. Sammael Tompson, the s. of Thomas Tompson was borne the 22 of September, and was Bapt. the 23 of October.
- 1656.—Sept. 8. Thomas Johnson, yeoman, departed this life the 7th of Sept, and was Bur. the 8th day of the same.
- 1657.—Oct. 29. George Radrap of Bradford and francis Thisselthyt of Belgrave was married.
- 1657.—Jan. 30. Samwell Tompson s. of Thomas Tompson departed this life the 29 of Jan. and was Buried the 30.
- 1657.—May 1. Jonathan Martaine (?) of Cossington and Elesebeth Brewen was married.
- 1657.—Sept. 18. Thomas Tompson had a sonn borne the 17 of September and departed this life and was Bur. the 18 day of the same.
- 1658.—Aug. 7. Charles Byerley had a dortter Borne the 7 day of Augfast and was Buryed the same day.
- 1658.—Nov. 16. Patience Brewin d. of William Brewin was born the 16 of Nov., and was Baptised the — of the same, died 27 day of Jan., 1659, and was buried 28.
- 1658.—Mch. 14. Samwell Tompson s. of Thomas Tompson was Borne the 13 day of March, and was B. the same day.
- 1664.—Oct. 23. Robert Kestian and Mrs. Elizabeth Holman was mar.
- 1664.—Jan. 6. Mrs. Holmes departed this life.
- 1665 (?) 4.—Mch. 28.—Tho. Storrer of Loughborough, batcheler, and Añe the d. of Tho. Tompson of Belgrave, gent., was mar. with Lycence.
- 1665.—Jan. 29. Mr. Wood dep'ted this life.
- 1666.—Mch. 28. Mrs. Milicent Thyslewyhte, widdow dep'ted this Life March 27th and buryed the 28th of the same.
- 1666.—Apr. 27.—Mary the wife of Tho. Tompson, gent., dep'ted this life April 26, and was buried 27th.
- 1667.—Nov. 13. Cristiana, the d. of Thomas Stanley, Esq., was Bapt.
- 1668.—Oct. 12. Mary, the wife of Thomas Stanley, Esq., was buried.

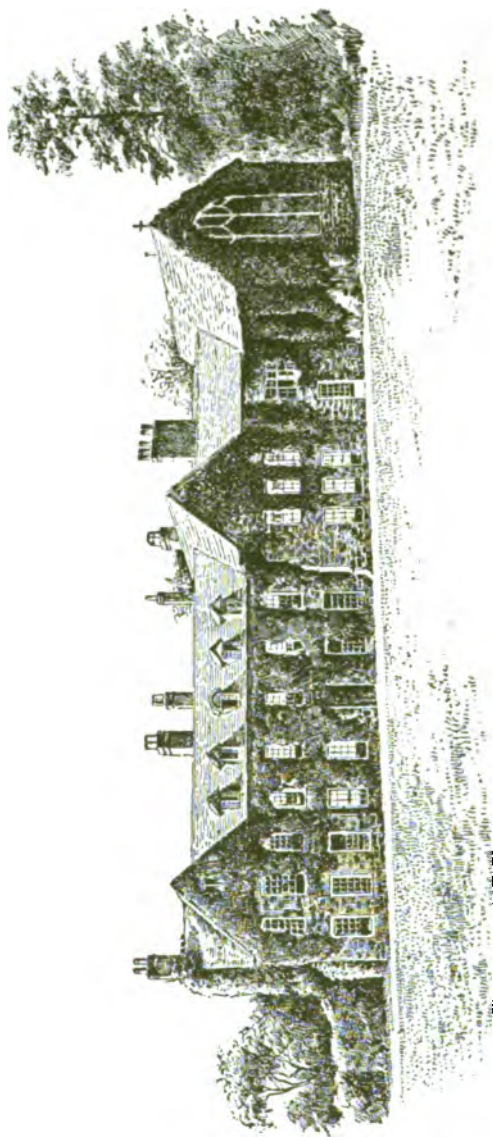
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- 1668.—Oct. 12. Jane the d. of Thomas Stanley, Esq., and Mary his wife was Bapt.
- 1670.—May 1. Ann Loxom, late wife of Henery Loxam, dep. this life.
- 1660.—Feb. 28. John Thistlethwayte, Esq., was buried.
- 1661.—Mch. 28. Elizabeth, widdowe of William Byerley, Esq., was bur.
- 1661.—Apr. 15. Hanna, d. of Willm. Brewerne, Gent., and Mary his wife was bur.
- 1661.—May 7. William, s. of Thomas Staneley, Esq., and Mary his wife was bapt.
- 1661.—Mch. 4. Elizabeth, d. of Charles Byerley, Esq., and Mary his wife was bur.
- 1662.—Aug. 24. Thomas, s. of William Brewerne, Gentl. and Mary his wife was Bapt.
- 1662.—Nov. 20. Thomas, s. of William Brewerne, Gentl. and Mary his wife was Bur.
- 1663.—May 19. Añe, d. of Thomas Stanley, Esq. and Mary his wife was Bapt.
- 1663.—May 22. Henry ye s. of George Radrap and ffrancis his wife was Bapt.
- 1665.—Aug. 8. George, s. of Tho. Stanley, Esq, and Mary his wife was bapt.
- 1665.—Mch 29. Katherine, the d. of Mr. Wharton and Anes his wife was borne.
- 1671.—Oct. 26. Mary, the d. of Will. Brewerne, gent., dep'ted this life.
- 1671.—Nov. 19. William Brewerne gent., dep'ted this life.
- 1672.—Feb. 21. Wats soon of George Thiselsthayte, Gent. and Eliz. his wife was Bapt.
- 1672.—Mch. 1. Wats soon of George Thiselsthayte, Gent. and Eliz. his wife dep. this life.
- 1673.—Mch. 24. John, soon of George Thiselsthayte, Gent. and Eliz. his wife Bapt.
- 1674.—Mch. 16. William, s. of Thomas Tompson and Anne his wife, was Bapt.
- 1675.—Apr. 9. Ann, the wife of henry Loxam, gent., dep. this life.
- 1675.—Nov. 12. George Thistlethwayte gent'man, Dep'ted This Life Nouember ye ii. and was Buried ye 12.
- 1676.—July 9.—Elizabeth, the d. of George Thistlethwayte and Elizth his wife, Bapt.
- 1676.—Feb. 6.—Robert, the s. of Thomas Tompson and Ann his wife was Bapt.
- 1677.—Apr. 19.—John Johnson in the parish of St. Marting and Eliz, Thistlethwayte, widow, was married with a lycence.

F. A. BLAYDES.

(To be continued.)





THE MANSION AND CHAPEL, ROTHLEY TEMPLE.

(THE BIRTHPLACE OF LORD MACAULAY.)

242.—The Rothley Temple Estate.—In Vol. I., pp. 46—52, our contributor “Historicus” gave an exhaustive account of the ancient Mansion and Chapel at Rothley, it will therefore be of interest to our readers to know that the estate is in the market. It was offered for sale by auction by Messrs. Hampton & Sons, the well-known London land agents, on the 30th May last, but, as is too frequently the case in these times of depression, a purchaser was not forthcoming. The place possesses many historic associations, beginning with the days when the knights templars held it as a preceptory of their order. It has had as owners members of some of our oldest families, and its crowning glory is the fact of its having been the birthplace of Lord Macaulay.* His nephew, one of our foremost living statesmen, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, was also born there. Some exceptional jurisdiction, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, prevails throughout what is known as “The Soke of Rothley.” This was derived under Henry III.’s grant to the Templars, and passed, with the estates, to the Babingtons and their representative, the present owner, Mr. H. R. Parker. The estate still remains open for purchase, and it is to be hoped that its new owner, when it finds one, will use it with the reverence which is its due, and not permit changes to be made that would obliterate historic landmarks.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Hampton & Sons we are enabled to reproduce the accompanying view of the Mansion and Chapel.

EDITORS.

243.—Chained Books.—*Willis’s Current Notes* for Nov., 1853 (92) contains this note:—“The Books in the Town Hall Library of this borough were chained to the shelves, until about a quarter-of-a-century ago.

Leicester.

W. K——v.” [? KELLY.]

It would be of interest to learn when they were freed from their

* Lord Macaulay writes: “It was necessary for me to choose a title off-hand. I determined to be Baron Macaulay of Rothley. I was born there; I have lived much there; I am named from the family which long had the manor; my uncle was rector there.”—*Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.*

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bonds. Nichols, in his *Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England*, published in 1793, remarks: "almost every volume in the public library at Leicester is still so chained." (255). The Corporation Accounts would probably throw some light upon the subject. Are any of the chains preserved, separated from, or attached to any of the volumes; or do any of the latter shew the staples or plates of attachment?

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

244.—Horse Shoes on a Church Door.—In *Nichols' Leicestershire*, East Goscote Volume, page 31, *sub* Ashby Folville, is the following:—"On the south door of the church are placed two large and antient horseshoes, one particularly so, the length from the extremity of the toe to the heel being 1 foot 4 inches, the width 11½ inches; width of the web and length of the spikes which project from that part of the web where the nails should be, 3 inches. The other shoe is not near so large as that first mentioned, being only 7 inches from the toe to the heel in width; 6½ inches length of the corkings, of which there are three, one at the toe and one at each heel. There are no spikes round this, as there are round the other, but it is fastened upon the door by common nails, like common horse-nails only larger. No tradition can be traced when or why they were placed here; but they are much too large ever to have been worn by any horse."

Can any reader say if the horse shoes alluded to above are still in existence? It is an interesting parallel to the affixing of horse shoes to the wall in the hall of Oakham Castle. Nichols gives a cut of each of the shoes.

PENIEL HINE.

Since we received the above we have been informed that one of our subscribers, Mr. Smith Carington, the owner of the Ashby Folville Estate, purposes replacing the horseshoes with modern ones as near to the form of the originals as can be produced, the ancient ones having been long since wantonly destroyed.—EDITORS.

245.—Holy Wells in Rutland (Continued).—RYHALL :

"Just above Ryhall is Stableford Bridge, which, being an odd name upon the river Guash, this opinion is proposed about it. When we read of St. Tibba, we find St. Eabba, her cousin, along with her, another devout, retired person, who commonly lived with her. Hence, I conjecture, that the spring just above this bridge, northward on the brow of the hill, as it were, opposite to St. Tibba's Well, was consecrated by our pious ancestors to St. Eabba. Then this ford over the river, before the bridge was built would be called St. Eabba's-well-ford, corrupted into Stablesford. This same spring now is called by the shepherds Jacob's Well, and that, probably, is but a corruption of St. Eabba's Well.

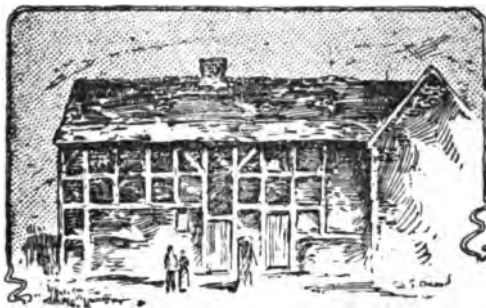
"Saints Tibba and Eabba were of royal Mercian blood, and owned Ryhall. They were at first wild hunting girls, at last saints."—*Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, III., 167-70 ; *Surtees Soc.*, Vol. LXXX.

246.—Burton Family (Query).—I want to learn of one Solomon Burton, who came to Connecticut, and was married in the town of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1684. His wife was twenty-four (24) years of age at time of marriage. I do not know his age, but presume it was about the same as his wife's. I don't know where he came from, and wish very much to learn something of his genealogy prior to 1684. Many Burtons, in the early part of the 17th century, went to and settled in the Bermudas and Barbadoes islands, and from thence came later in the century to New England. Possibly this Solomon Burton was one of them ? I have been led to forward this enquiry to the *Leicestershire Notes and Queries* owing to the article on Wm. Burton, the historian, of Lindley Hall, though, as likely as not, Solomon Burton may have come from some other part of England. The Christian name, though more frequent in those days than at present, is sufficiently uncommon to facilitate the enquiry.

FRANKLIN BURTON.

Ansonia, Connecticut, U.S.A.,

July 12th, 1892.



GEORGE FOX'S HOUSE.

247.—George Fox's House.

—It has probably reached the ears of most of our readers that an effort was being made by the commissioners of the Chicago Exhibition to secure

the house known as "Ann Hathaway's Cottage," at Shottery, for demolition, transportation, and re-erection in the exhibition grounds at Chicago. This was averted by the timely action of a committee which furthered the purchase of the property by the trustees of the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon. The rumour then went round the press that, nettled at their disappointment, and determined to have something in the way of an ancient building of historic importance, they had made arrangements for the purchase of the old, half-timbered house so indissolubly linked with the memory of the founder of the Society of Friends. The *Daily Graphic* inserted a view of the house which, by the courtesy of the proprietors, we are enabled to reproduce here for the benefit of our subscribers, and everyone believed that not only was the rumour one for which there was good foundation but that the labourers were actually at work demolishing the building and carefully numbering and marking each beam and piece of masonry to facilitate reconstruction. On passing through Fenny Drayton a few days ago, however, we found that the whole story was baseless, and rested on no stronger evidence than the reply given by a travelling artist, who was sketching the house, to the people who worried him for reasons why he was doing so. *Hinc illae lacrymae!*

In front of the house, which stands just outside the first field from the road, three cottages have recently been erected, hiding it from the view of the visitor entering the village; but opposite the

gateway into the field, in a small plantation, stands an obelisk on a pedestal, the whole about fifteen feet high, and bearing the following inscription :—

TO THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE FOX,
THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
BORN NEAR THIS SPOT IN
FENNY DRAYTON,
A.D. 1624 ;
DIED A.D. 1690 ;
AND WAS INTERRED IN BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL
GROUND, LONDON.
ERECTED 1872.

T. S.

248.—The Manor of Drayton, co. Leicestershire.—

The Manors of Drayton and Holt were apparently much intermingled when the property was in possession of the Neville Family.

The earliest deed relating to Drayton in my possession is dated the fifteenth year of King Edward III.—a worn, imperfect, illegible strip of parchment, apparently the roll of fines or payments accompanying a sheriff's or court roll. It gives the names and the sums paid by each to the amount of £69 8s.

The next paper is more interesting. It relates to land in Drayton, "an exchange between Grevyll and Collyer, with Sir William Claymethis his freehold." The conveyances of Seth Lacie to Sir Thomas Nevill, 26 Edward III.

From this we learn that Galfred Greyvill of Drayton, and Agnes his wife confirms to Thomas their son two messuages in the town of Drayton, one formerly held by Alice Sydrake, the other by Robert Attewell of Drayton ; also some fields, &c., and all assises or commodities accruing from them. The parents were to receive annually, during their life, twenty shillings rent, to be paid quarterly in equal portions. In default of heirs to Thomas, the property was to go to Margote his sister and her heirs.

The witnesses are John Houby of Holt ; Robert Morwyd, John Holkote the Chaplain, Robert son of Alan, Richard Motyn, William Pope of Drayton.

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It was made at Drayton the Sunday in Quadragesima, the 26th year of Edward III. The deed is well and clearly written in mediæval Latin abbreviated.

It is stitched on to a paper deed, or copy of a deed, between William Colyer of Drayton, who grants to Richard Greyvill of Drayton six acres of land in the Field of Drayton, and another acre of land near by Watcroft, and one rod of land abutting into Overthvar the havedes (this word is beyond my comprehension, perhaps it may have some meaning to a person acquainted with the neighbourhood, or might be traced through the parish tythe books or maps) next land of Anthony Howbey, and one forere (furrow?) near to the Brooksyng between land of Reynold Holcote, and one and a-half rods in the same culture next land of Margarere Atte Crosse on the south, and one acre at the medre (?) near land of William Atte Welle in Le Yeeffelde, and three rods close by into Saltersgate, near land of William at Welle in Le hillfelde, and two rods near "Le Estende of Multynges, near land of Thomas Chapman, and three rods near Holtgate, near land of William at Welle, and one acre near the Holt, near land of William at Welle, near the Olney Nave-de-londe in Estambury, for one messuage in Drayton, tenanted by Richard Moten on north and the field on south. The above to be held in exchange by Richard Greyvill and his heirs.

The deed is a curious mixture of Latin and English: the field names being preceded by the French article "Le" instead of the the English "the."

Richard Greyvill gave a bond to William Colyar for four marks to be paid at Easter following, dated Innocents' Day, the fourth year of Henry V.

A Court Roll of Drayton and Holt in the same king's reign is voluminous and elaborately written as usual; the entries refer to tenants of the manor and the assizes of bread and beer, waifs and strays, impounded, and such-like ordinary business of the Court.

A deed poll executed at Medburn on the 12th of March in the tenth year of Henry VI. Elizabeth widow of William Neell, otherwise Neville, of Drayton juxta Brynghurst, in the county of

Leicester ; her husband had granted to Thomas Horsham de Dyngeley and Marione his wife five acres of land in Drayton for a yearly rent of one pair of gloves at the Feast of St. John the Baptist. She now confirms to John London of Meddeburn and Isabelle his wife this same annual rent of a pair of gloves to them and their heirs during the life of the said Thomas, and they were also to have the five acres of land after Thomas' death.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Seth Lacie owned land in Drayton ; he had an elder brother named Jasper who, dying without issue, left him as heir, whereupon the land was sold to Sir Thomas Nevill. His only daughter, Mary, married Thomas Smith, and afterwards Francis Harvey. They had two sons, Henry Smith and Thomas, called Nevyll, Knight. The deed giving these details is written in French, very unusual at that date.

A suit ensued concerning the property between Sir Thomas Nevill and Camela widow of Francis Harvey.

I have not space to write more nor time to wade through the crabbed handwriting of the lawyers' letters and opinions, I must therefore abruptly end ; nor have I any knowledge of the locality referred to. If the few details above are of any interest I can easily give more on some future occasion.

EMMA ELIZABETH THOYTS.

Sulhamstead, Berks.

249.—Horseman of Stretton (reply to 223) I believe was of no kin to the Lincolnshire Horsmans, of Burton Pedwardine. Thos. of that place, dec. in 1634, m. Mary (bapt. at Easton, near Stamford, Northampton.), 30 Nov., 1600, 2nd dau. of John Tredway (*arms arg. a chev. az. betw. three trefoils slipped vert.*), of Easton, gent. (desc. from the Tredways of Agmondesham, or Amersham, Bucks.), and Elizabeth, (dau. of Edm. Waller, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, esq.) his wife, nephew to Richd. (not Thos. in *Visit. of Lincs., 1634*) T., esq., of the Inner Temple, London, and Reader of that Society 30th and 39th Eliz. Robert Horseman, of Ripon, co. Ebor, gent., had a patent of arms and crest (*viz. : Gold three-gauntlets sables, and to the crest, upon the Helm*

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on a wreath gold and sables a burning castle gold, mantled gu., doubled argt., habend^m. to him and his posterity) by Robt. Cook, esq., Clar. dated 26 May, 1590, 32 Eliz. Robt. m. Mary, dau. of . . . of . . . and by his will dated 31 Mch. and prov. in P.C.C. 12 Apl., 1600, (*Reg. 25, Wallop*) designates himself as Robert Horseman, of Kensington, co. Middlesex, esq., in perfect mind and memory, &c. My body to be bur. in the Chappel of Kensington Church belonging to my house, in such place and such sort touching my funeral as to my loving wife Marie H. shall seem fit. Names daus. Mary, Anne (both d. unm.), and son Robt. H., and Kath. Argall my wife's dau., Aunt Dorothy Prowdlove. Wm. (*sic*) Davis, and Anne Cornish my sisters. Mr. Thos. Argall husband to my da. Kath A.; cousin Mr. Gregory Fennor. Loving brothers Mr. Geffrey Clark maister Thos. Rowles, esq. overseers and to assist wife. Testators Widow (of Stretton), will dated 18 Dec., 1626, pr. at Peterboro, 3 Apl, 1627. Body to be bur. in the par. church. Names da. in law Eliz. H. sons Robt. & Edw. & Eliz. da. of son Robt. H. My da. Anne H. Son Robt. H., sole exor. and resid. legatee. Son. Rt. of Kensington, co. Middx., afterwards of Stretton, co. Rut., d. 1657, m. Eliz. dau. of Sir Gilbert Pickering of Tichmersh, co. Northampton. In a future part I will more fully treat upon the Rutland family.

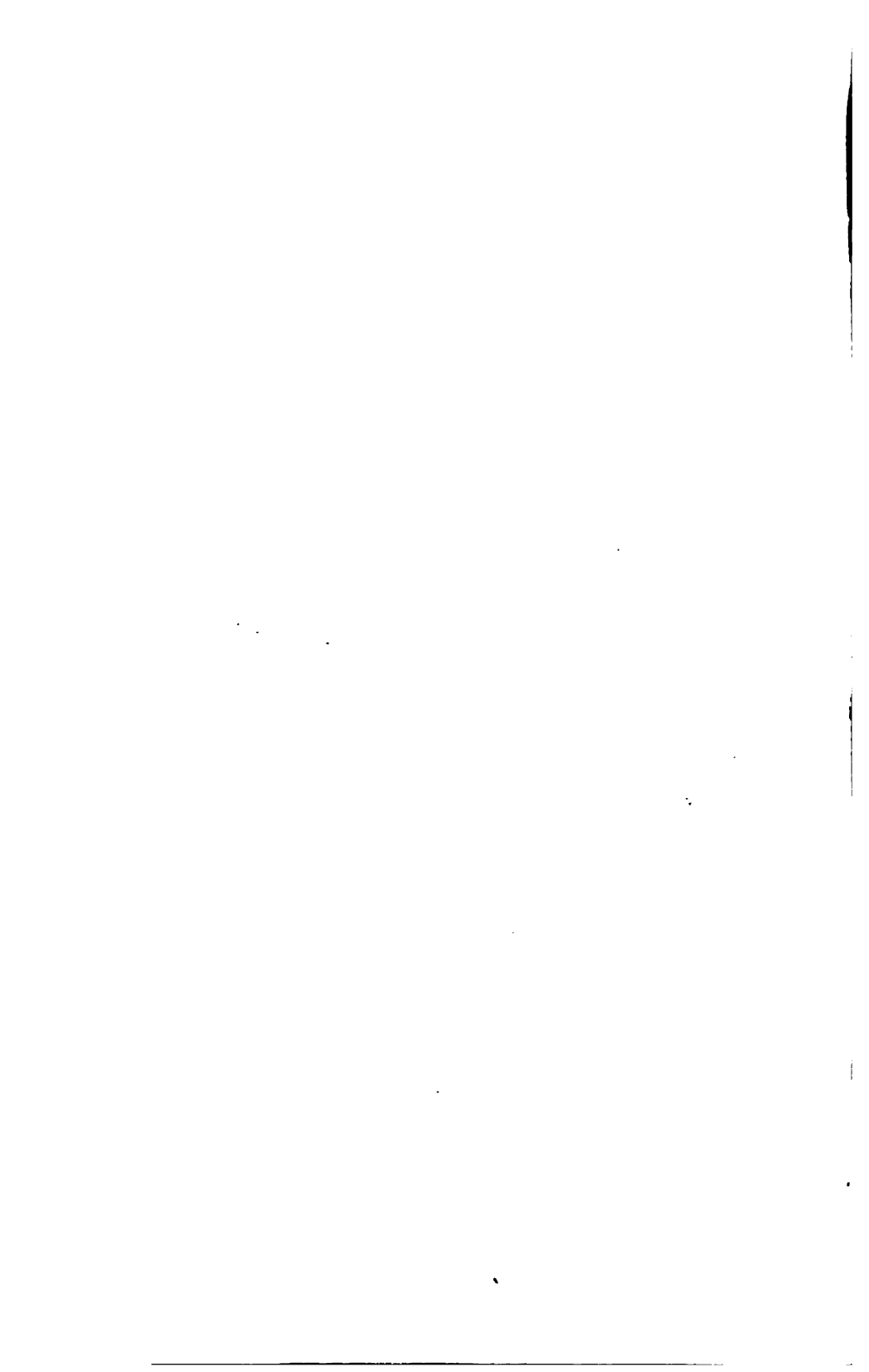
JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

250.—Rutland Churches.—No. 5, PRESTON.—This Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. In the 14th century many churches in this county were almost entirely re-built, the edifice here being one of them. Externally its style of architecture is generally of a Decorated character, including the tower, with its light and graceful spire. On approaching the church from the west it seems to be almost embowered in trees. The plan consists of nave, north and south aisles and chapels, chancel, sacristy, and tower at the west end. The aisles are divided from the nave by three Norman bays. The circular pillars are low and massy. Four of the arches are chamfered, and two are enriched



PRESTON CHURCH, RUTLAND.



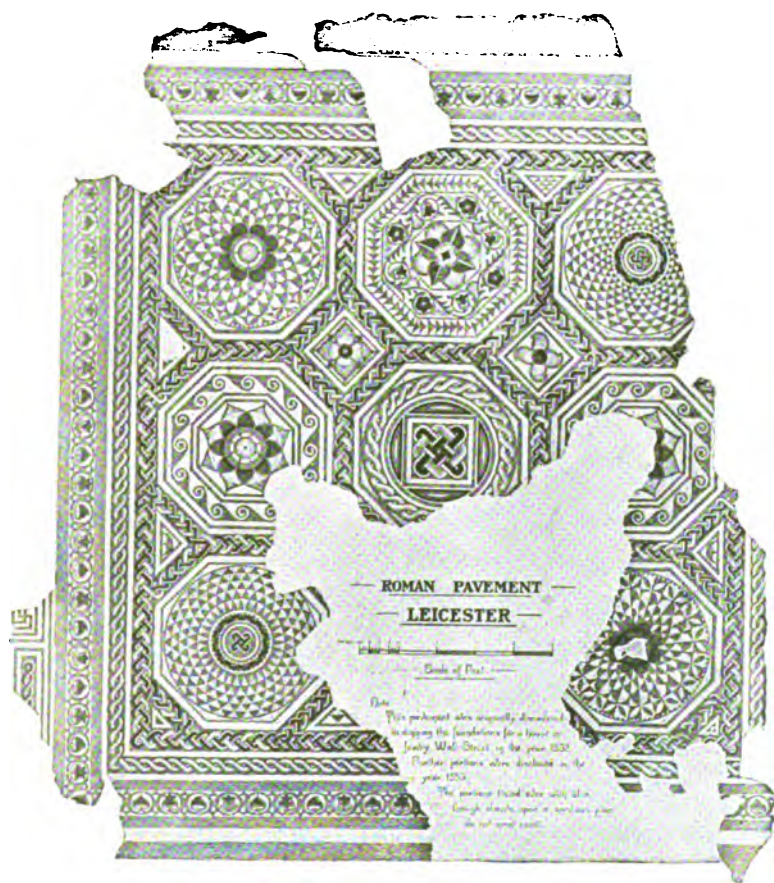
with the chevron or zigzag ornament. The capitals of the responds and the westernmost pillar in the north aisle are escalloped. The pointed tower arch rises from embattled capitals; and the pointed chancel arch from clustered shafts having cushion capitals and moulded bases. The arches of the chapels are semicircular, rising from corbels. In the south chapel there is a piscina, and a pointed recess in the east wall. From the nave the Decorated east window of four lights, filled with stained glass by A. Gérente, of Paris, has a very pleasing effect. The lights portray sixteen of the most important events in the life and death of Our Saviour (four being in each), viz., Annunciation, Nativity, Baptism, Last Supper, Agony, Taken before Pilate, Bearing the Cross, Crucifixion, Taken down from the Cross, Burial, Sealing the Stone and Setting a Watch, Resurrection, Appearing to Mary, Appearing to the Disciples, Appearing to St. Thomas, Ascension. Each group is under a canopy, trefoiled. The tracery in the head of the window is filled principally with foliage, and in the centre appears the inscription "*Gloria in Excelsis Deo.*" The cost was defrayed by members of the family of the Rector. The west window of two lights is also filled with stained glass, containing effigies of the four Evangelists—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John—and pelican and lamb. In the quatrefoil above, the Baptism of Our Lord is represented. This window has been erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Belgrave, and was given by her two nieces (Miss Sarah and Miss Mary Ann Belgrave). There are several marble tablets in the chancel, viz., "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry Sheild, M.A., Rector of this parish, and of Stoke Dry." "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, Rector of this parish, and of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, who died April 8, 1802, aged 93. Also to the memory of Thomas, his fifth son, late of Louth, Lincolnshire, who died April 12, 1789, aged 34 years. And of Samuel, his sixth son, who died in his infancy. Also of Frances, wife of the said Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, who died August 22, 1815, aged 91." "To the memory of the Rev. John Hill, Rector of this parish, who died March 7, 1620, aged

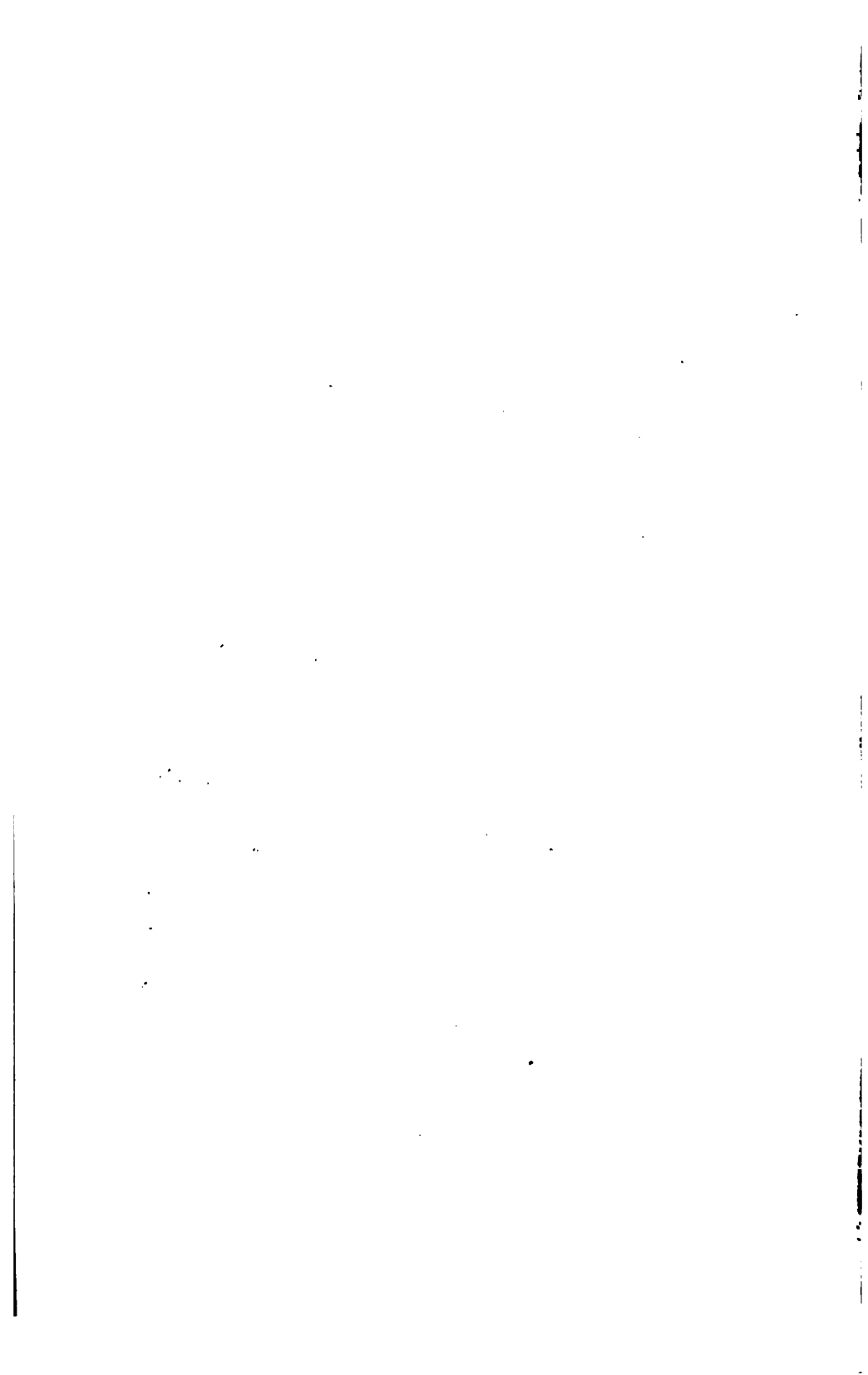
48. He was a zealous preacher, a watchful pastor, just to all, loving to his neighbours, faithful to his friends, devout and pious towards God, and strictly careful of his soul." In the north aisle : "Henry Sheild, Esq., died 16th October, 1792. Also his wife, who died Oct. 4, 1808, aged 82. And Jane, wife of William Sheild, Esq., of Frieston, Lincolnshire, who died February 10, 1848, aged 70." In the south aisle : "Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of the Rev. Edw. Jones, jun., Vicar of Greetham, and eldest daughter of Wm. Belgrave, Esq. of Preston, who died June 8, 1811, aged 38 years. And William Belgrave, Esq., who died June 29, 1824, aged 77 years. Also of Susannah, his wife, who died October 28, 1820, aged 75 years." There is a very handsome Decorated (14th century) sedilia in the south wall of the chancel; and there is an aumbry in the north wall. The font is square, bevelled at the angles : the bowl is supported by a central stem and four circular shafts. The clerestory windows are of the 15th century, under square-headed dripstones. The priest's doorway is very rich, exhibiting an ogee arch, crocketed and finialed, under window tracery consisting of trefoils, which assists to light the chancel. The tower is of four stages. The first stage is pierced by the trefoil-headed window of two lights, and a quatrefoil above, before referred to as being filled with stained glass. The spire rises from within embattled parapets : it has two tiers of lights, each light being under a projecting foliated canopy. The buttresses die away at the top of the third stage. From the church-yard a bell is seen suspended from the east window of the upper stage of the tower. It is conjectured that it is the pre-Reformation sanctus bell, and occasionally used in churches of the present day to "ring in" the minister. The furniture of this church is very neat and good. The seats are open, and the ends richly panelled. The interior is heated by hot water, the apparatus being in the churchyard. Extreme cleanliness is everywhere perceptible, and the whole should be inspected by all those whose churches are in need of being renovated. Preston is not mentioned in Domesday. According to the authority of the Lincoln registers Sir Peter de Montfort,

Knight, presented to this church in the 23d Henry III.; and in the 4th Edward I. Lady Alice, his widow, presented. Sir Peter de Montfort was one of the retinue of his kinsman, the great Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the founder of the present House of Commons, both of whom, with many other Barons, fell in the Battle of Evesham in 1266, which terminated in favour of the King (Henry III.) Immediately after this battle the estates of the revolted Barons were confiscated without mercy. It, however, seems that, after the death of King Henry III., his son and successor (Edward I.) restored the estates of the slain Sir Peter de Montfort to his widow, in whose widowhood, it is probable, the church at Preston was re-built, as we believe we shall not be far wrong if we fix the date of the re-building in the early part of the reign of Edward I., as shown by certain architectural details. Another family which has played a conspicuous part in the affairs of this country were also lords of Preston. In 1449 Richard Neville, son of the Earl of Salisbury, was created Earl of Warwick, he having married Anne Beauchamp, only sister of Henry Duke of Warwick, and through his wife he became possessed of Preston. This Richard Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral, was of a turbulent, factious, and high spirit, and, after a vast increase of power and fortune, took upon himself to set up and pull down Kings, and is known in history as the "King-maker." After wasting a large part of his life in the fury of intestine war he died in the Battle of Barnet, on Easter-day, in April, 1471. By his Countess he had two daughters, co-heiresses—Isabel, the wife of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV., and Anne, the wife of Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VI. After this decisive battle between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster, the estates of the Earl of Warwick were confiscated to the Crown, but were restored to his widow by Henry VII. They afterwards reverted to the Crown, and subsequently this and some other manors were alienated by Edward VI. to various persons.

251—A New Leicester Booklet.—Mr. William Jackson, F.R.I.B.A., whose paper on “Leicester, City or Borough?” will be fresh in the memory of our readers, and who has, in addition to other works of a like nature, enriched the literature relating to Leicester, with exhaustive yet concise accounts of *Leicester Castle*, *Trinity Hospital*, and *Kirby Muxloe Castle*, has recently issued a neat pamphlet on *The Roman Pavement and Jewry Wall*. Originally discovered in 1830, the Roman pavement in Jewry Wall Street, was for nearly fifty years far from easy of access, and the conditions of its surroundings prevented any satisfactory examination of it. A plan of it was made and published, but it was to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and not to the Municipal Authorities that its preservation was chiefly due. The wonder is that it did not go the way of the old “Blue Boar.” In 1882 a plan for removing it to the Museum was mooted, but thanks to the representations of Mr. Jackson and others this barbarity was not carried out. On the contrary the houses under which it lay were purchased by the Town Council, and further portions uncovered, the whole being suitably lighted, and made more accessible. A minute description of the beautiful and intricate patterns is not the least valuable part of Mr. Jackson’s work. A noteworthy point is also made of the wonderful results produced with but poor materials. Mr. Jackson’s reasons for considering it to have been the floor of a room in the house of the Roman Prefect are logical and convincing. The Jewry Wall is assumed by Mr. Jackson to have been of Roman construction, and anyone following out his line of argument will see that an excellent case for this assumption is made out, admitting, of course, as he says, that some previous erection on the site “was probably adopted and adapted to military uses by the Roman Conquerors.” Three admirable illustrations accompany the text, one of which by Mr. Jackson’s kind permission we are enabled to reproduce here. The “lyttel boke” is practically given at cost price, for sixpence will make any lover of antiquity the possessor of a copy.

EDITORS.





252.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham.—(*Continued*).—On the Bishop's return from exile to this country he was appointed one of Archbishop Parker's Chaplains. Served on many important commissions, and took a leading part in the important Convocation of 1562, took part in drawing up the *Book of Advertisements*, prescribing the mode of public worship, and the administration of the Sacraments, and the apparel of the ministers of the reformed church, issued by Parker without the royal authority in 1566. In 1567 he issued a circular letter to the incumbents of his diocese for collections for the refugees, who, on account of their religion, fled from France and Flanders. In 1566, in his capacity of visitor of the college, he entertained a complaint from the fellows of King's, that their provost, Philip Baker, was popishly inclined, and issued an injunction for the destruction of a great deal of "popish stuff," which he had concealed in a secret corner. He was appointed by the Queen, 7th June, 1571, one of the Episcopal Commissioners for the purpose of resisting the rising tide of Puritanism, the enforcement of the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and the prohibition of unlicensed ministers. A MS. volume of his sermons is in the Lambeth Library. From the three Bullingham wills here appended, for which I venture to think no apology is needed, it appears pretty evident that the Bishop was a member of the same family, and from the fact of Edward B. naming brother Nicholas B., mother Susan B., and sister Margaret Dyton, it seems certainly within the bounds of reason to conclude that the Nichs. B. named in the will, and the Bishop N. B. R. of Thimbleby, Lincs. 1552, were one and the same person:—

John Bullingham, Citizen of Worcester, will dated 26 Dec., 1521, pr. in P. C. C. 28 Jan., 1521-2 (Reg. Mainwaring 20), Son and heir, William, to have on attaining the age of 21 years, my lands and tenements in the parishes of Newland, Staunton, and Newnam in the Forest of Dean. Names wife Johan, brother Thomas, and sister Anne.

The 10 Jan. 1547(8) I, Edward Bullingham of the city of Worcester, draper, Body to be bur. in the semetery of the

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Cathedral Church of Worcester, and 6s. 8d. to be paid in (to) the poor peoples' chest in the Parish Church of St. Martin, in the said city, being my parish church, to be distributed accordingly, and also 20s. to be distributed to the poor people. To my son Thomas, £60 at 18. To Richard B. my brother £5 and a velvet coat. To Edward, son of Willm. B. £4 and the same to be put out while (an) apprentice. To Walter Appregouth, one of my best caps, and to his wife 20s. To my brother Nicholas B. £10. To William Well a black gowne, and another to Edm. Lockyer. To Susan B. my mother, and to Margaret Dyton my sister, a gown cloth each. To John Taylor, the gown that I wear a work days. To Sir John Davyes, prest, 5s. To every one of my apprentices 10s. besides their covenant money, so that they do serve out their covenants with my wife. To Wm. Parks £3, Sybell Blankett 5s., Francis, Thomas, Margaret, Elynor, Alice, Susan and Kath Acres being my wife's children, 40s. each to be paid them at my wife's discretion. To Johan Sanebroke (or Sam-broke) my sister, 40s. Residue of goods and cattalls whatsoever, after payment of debts to my wife Agnes, sole extr., and brother Richd. B. overseer, pr. in P. C. C. 16 Nov., 1548 (Reg. 17 populwell). Richard B. perhaps the same as named in the will, as brother to the Bishop, was one of the Bailiffs of Worcester in 1561 and 1563. Thos. B. (perhaps father of the Bp.) was also one of the Bailiffs of the city in 1528 and 1530.

The Visitn. of Warwicks. 1619 (Harl. Soc. pubs. vol. 12 p. 247), says, Johanna, dau. of Willm. Collis (d. 1506, arms, *gu. on a chev. arg. pellettée, 4 barrulets sa, betw. 3 lions' heads erased or*), of Braunceford and Leigh in com. Wigorniae and his wife, Isabel, dau. of . . . Tubervill, was the wife of (? Thos.) Bullingham, father of the Bp. of Worcester, she re-married . . . Burford. Nash, in his *History of Worcestershire*, vol. 2, p. 376, says, the Manor and patronage of Stockton in that county was held (temp. Hen. 8) by Thos. Walsh, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 2nd son of John W., of Sholdesley, Worc., and his wife Margaret, dau. of Sir Edw. Blount of Soddington, Knt. Thos. Walsh m. Cath. dau. of John Saxilby, Esq., chief clerk of

the household to Hen. 7, and sister of John S. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, temp. Edw. 6 (*Visitn. of Worc., 1569, Harl., MS. 1566 f. 10-11*).

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

253.—John Manger of Lutterworth.—From a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* we quote the following interesting item:—"Americans in numbers visit Lutterworth Church, and inspect the relics of Wycliffe, but few probably outside the parish know what an interesting custodian the church has in the person of one John Manger, whose great great grandfather was found in a manger in the adjacent parish of Claybrook. Manger has been connected with the church, in one capacity or another, since he was eight years old, and he has rung the Curfew bell for fifty-four years, having only slept out of the parish once in his life, and only on one occasion been attended by a doctor. He speaks with equal interest of the Wycliffe pulpit, chasuble, and chair, and a reredos recently given by a member of the firm of Crosse and Blackwell."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A HISTORY OF SOUTH CAVE AND OF OTHER PARISHES IN THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, by John George Hall, 8vo, pp. iv.-295. *Hull: Edwin Ombler, 1892.* This is another of the parish histories, which we are happy to see multiplying annually, and which help more than any other books of the present day to bring before the general public the value of their heritage of ancient buildings and records. Cave is of exceptional interest to Leicestershire genealogists as being the cradle of the family of Cave, of Stretton-en-le-Field and Stanford. Pedigrees and arms of the various branches of the family appear on pp. 96-101, and the chapter on the family extends from page 93 to page 107. The author has included in his history accounts of seventeen contiguous parishes, and each contains details concerning the church and its monuments, the registers, charities, pedigrees of families having territorial connection with the place, references from wills, *inquisitiones post mortem*, and Domesday Book, and lists of rectors and vicars; in fact everything that is of general interest with regard to the parish treated of. A large number of illustrations depict the various churches, ancient monuments, coats of arms, mansions, &c., alluded to in the text. The author states in his preface that the work to a great extent owes its existence to Mr. William Richardson, of South Cave, who suggested its collection and publication, and by the sacrifice of much time and labour has materially assisted in its compilation. The joint exertions of Mr. Hall and Mr. Richardson bring, like virtue, their own reward, in the shape of a readable and valuable addition to Yorkshire County History, but we trust this reward will be supplemented by the support of all lovers of topography. We cannot

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resist quoting an epitaph from a tombstone on the floor of the chancel of North Cave Church :—

" My Father a North Briton,
My Mother Rutlandshire,
From Dublin their son,
Hugh Montgomery, Esq.

When my race is run,
Shall rest me in this Choir,
In hope as he began
God will raise me higher."

THE PRYMER, OR PRAYER-BOOK OF THE LAY PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES, IN ENGLISH, DATING ABOUT 1400, A.D. Edited with introduction and notes by Henry Littlehales. Part II., Collation of MSS., roy. 8vo, pp. xx.-75. *Longmans, 1892.* On page 32 of this volume will be found a notice of the first part of this valuable work consisting of the full text of a Prymer in English. The second part, which has just come to hand, is occupied with a collation of the existing MSS. of these early English laymen's prayer books. In a temporary introduction the author gives an extremely interesting account of the various references to primers in Wills, the Boke of Nurture, the Book of Curtesye, the Paston Letters, and other documents, and puts forward some well founded suggestions as to the extent of the circulation of these works, and the value placed on them by their possessors. There follows a minute description of the various examples, giving the approximate date, the size, writing, binding, condition, and contents. To this succeeds an account of the variations found in the several MSS., some explanatory notes and a glossary. Two beautiful facsimile pages in photogravure complete this part of Mr. Littlehales' work. Commendation of a production bearing on its face the evidence of such careful and scholarly workmanship, and such patient research is well nigh impertinent from anyone but a specialist, but if our notice induces any of our readers to enlarge their historical knowledge by the use of Mr. Littlehales' work we hope that, unlike the Laureate, he will "forgive the praise."

INDEX ARMORIAL TO AN EMBLAZONED MANUSCRIPT OF THE SURNAME OF FRENCH, FRANC, FRANCOIS, FRENE, AND OTHERS, BOTH BRITISH AND FOREIGN, by A. D. Weld French, roy. 8vo, pp. 115. *Boston (U.S.A.)* Privately printed 1892. This volume, which contains matter calculated to interest all engaged in heraldic and genealogical pursuits, is particularly interesting in respect of its preface, which extends to some 40 pages, and embraces references to the occurrence of the names treated of in a large number of ancient documents. The remainder of the volume contains a catalogue of the arms borne by the various families of France, French, &c., in the different English Counties and other parts of Europe. The compiler adds a note to the effect that much additional information is still desired as to persons bearing these names in England, and as to the names of towns in which they were located, as well as to their coats of arms prior to 1650, which information may be communicated either through the local antiquarian magazines or direct to Mr. Weld French, at 160, State street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Since the issue of our twelfth part we have to acknowledge the receipt of the following local antiquarian magazines :—Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Parts 5 and 6 ; Yorks. County Magazine (*March, June, and Sept.*) ; The East Anglian (*Feb., March, April, May, June, and July*) ; Northants. Notes and Queries, Part 33 ; Journal of Berks. Archæological Society (*April and July*) ; Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica (*March, April, May, June, July, August, and Sept.*) ; Fenland Notes and Queries, Parts 13 and 14 ; Bedfordshire Notes and Queries (*Jan. and April*) ; Western Antiquary, Parts 6, 7, and 8-9 ; Byegones (*Oct.-Dec., 1891, Jan.-April, 1892*) ; Caermarthenshire Miscellany (*March and April*). Also the first part of The Essex Review, a new candidate for popular favour in the same field. There will shortly make its appearance the first part of Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries, a new venture of similar scope to the various county magazines already in existence, which will be issued monthly under the editorship for Notts. of Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, and for Derbyshire of Mr. John Ward.

254.—Chronicles of the Castle and Earls of Leicester—(Continued)—

And the Duke of Lancaster was away from England three years and King Richard desired his return greatly (1390).

And the King created him Duke of Aquitaine, and he received at the King's hands 'the rod of state, and cap of maintenance, and he was to be sovereign Duke of Aquitaine in Gascony.

But the Gascon people would not have it so, for they said that the Dukedom of Aquitaine was appurtenant to the crown of England only.

Therefore the King revoked the grant.

But the King came again to the Castle of Leicester, and with him came the Queen, and the Archbishop of York; also thither came the King's uncles the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and many other barons and noble men.

And they remained in Leicester many days, and in the day time they hunted the deer in the forest of Leicester, and at night they feasted in the great hall that Robert de Beaumont had built.

And this was the time of the greatest splendour in the Castle, for in all the old time before there had been no such days as these; no not even in the time of the first Duke, whom men now called the "Good Duke of Lancaster."

But when King Richard had departed from Leicester, men bethought themselves of the old sayings, and they looked that evil should come upon the King who feasted in the Castle of Leicester.

And this year (1391) the Duke went to France to make peace between the Kings of France and England.

And this year (1393) died the Lady Constance, the wife of the Duke. She was the daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, and her daughter was married to the Prince of Asturias.

But the Lady Constance died at the Castle of Leicester, while her lord was away.

And the next day died Mary de Bohun, the wife of Henry of

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Bolingbroke, and mother of him who was afterwards **King Henry the Fifth**.

And these noble ladies died **together** while their husbands were in foreign lands, and **they** were buried in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke.

And thenceforth there was no more feasting in the Castle of Leicester during the life of John of Gaunt.

And now a truce was made between England, France, and Scotland (1394), and the truce was to endure for four years, and so the Duke of Lancaster returned to his Castle of Leicester.

And Queen Anne, the wife of King Richard, died this year, and in the following year the King was solemnly espoused to Isabella the daughter of the French King.

And Henry of Bolingbroke, who was Earl of Derby, was now created Duke of Hereford.

And this year (1391) John of Gaunt married Catherine Swinford, who had been the attendant on the Lady Blanche, the Duke's first wife, and the Duke brought her to his Castle of Leicester.

But King Richard hated the Duke of Lancaster and his son, Henry, and there was strife between the Duke of Hereford and Thomas Duke of Norfolk (1398). And each accused the other of treason against King Richard.

Then the King commanded that the cause should be tried by battle, and a day was appointed for the fight.

And the King came to Coventry, for there the battle was to be tried, and the Duke of Hereford appeared in arms against the Duke of Norfolk.

But when the lists were set, and the spears were in rest, and the battle would have been tried, the King threw down his warder and the fight was stayed.

And the King banished both Dukes from the realm,—the Duke of Hereford he banished for ten years, but the Duke of Norfolk for life.

Then the Duke of Norfolk went on pilgrimage and died at Venice.

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But the Duke of Hereford went to the French King.

And now John of Gaunt was sick and feeble (1399), and he mourned for his son daily.

And in the springtime of the year he died at his palace in London, and by his desire he was buried by the side of his first wife, the Lady Blanche.

And the King came to the burying, and the Duke was buried like a mighty prince, but his son was far away, a banished man.

And the will of the Duke was made in the Castle of Leicester, the year before his death.

And he gave the best jewel that he should be possessed of at the time of his death to the King his nephew.

And two other jewels to his most dear wife Catherine.

And to his daughter Philippa Queen of Portugal, a cup of gold.

And to his daughter Catherine Queen of Castile, a cup of gold.

Also he gave to his son Henry a chain of gold, with the name of God on each part thereof, which his mother, Queen Philippa, had given him; and he desired that his son should keep the chain, with his blessing, and with the blessing of God.

And he gave to his son the Duke of Hereford many other costly gifts, for he had great possessions.

And he named the King his nephew supervisor of his will, and enjoined him to be faithful to his trust, as he would answer to Almighty God, "who is King over all kings, and will render to every man according to his deserts."

And he ordained that a Chantry be founded in the new Church of Our Lady at Leicester, for the soul of his late wife the Lady Constance, and for ever to keep an *Obit* for her soul on the 24th March in every year.

And so died John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester.

And he was the last Earl of Leicester that dwelt in the Castle there.

And now Henry of Bolingbroke was Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester, but he was a banished man.

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And for that he was away the King seized on all the possessions that by right belonged to him.

And all the gold and silver and rich hangings that were in the Castle of Leicester, did King Richard take for himself.

For the King despised the warning of John of Gaunt, and feared not to commit this injustice.

Also he remembered the Castle of Leicester, and how it was full of great riches, for the King had seen them displayed, when he feasted there with the Duke of Lancaster.

And as the coming of King Edward to Leicester and the meeting of Hugo Despenser there was the ruin of King Edward, so the coming of King Richard to Leicester and the knowledge of the wealth therein, was the ruin of King Richard.

For the old saying was to be accomplished—"Evil will follow the King of England who feasts in the Castle of Leicester."

HENRY BOLINGBROKE.

And in the month of May (1399), King Richard sailed over the sea to Ireland.

But while he was away, the Duke of Hereford, who was now by his father's death Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Leicester, returned to England in the King's despite.

For the sentence of banishment was yet in force, but the Duke returned to England to claim his own (1399).

And the people of England rejoiced greatly at his coming, and they helped him on every side, so that he entered London with sixty thousand men, who followed in his train, and he proclaimed himself Regent of the Kingdom during the King's absence.

Then King Richard returned in haste from Ireland, but he found no friends in the land, so he came to the Duke of Lancaster.

And when the Duke saw King Richard, he bent his knee and made obeisance as to the King.

But King Richard uncovered his own head, and said "Fair cousin of Lancaster you are welcome."

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And the Duke replied that he had come home before the time appointed, but he had come for the good of the people of the realm, and to help the King to rule them wisely.

And King Richard answered, "Fair cousin since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth me."

Then the trumpets sounded to horse, and the King became prisoner to the Duke.

And the King and the Duke came to Coventry, even to the place from whence but a year before the Duke was banished from the kingdom.

And the King and the Duke came together to the city of London, but the people cursed King Richard, and reviled him to his face.

And they praised the Duke of Lancaster, for that he was the deliverer of the land, and he became King of England.

And King Richard died a bloody death, even as King Edward had died, and so the ancient saying was fulfilled.

And there were no more Earls of Leicester, and thenceforth to none of that name belonged the Castle of Leicester, or the town thereof, or any possessions therein, or anything appertaining thereto, for they who were afterwards called Earls of Leicester were strangers to the town and county of Leicester, and of no account therein.

But, even as the glory of the sun is greatest at its setting, so did the grandeur of the last Earl of Leicester surpass that of all who had gone before him.

For the Earldom ceased, not by the failure of male issue, as in the days of Henry the Good Duke, or by attain of treason as in the days of Simon, or by the hand of violence, as in the days of Thomas the Earl, but because the glory of the Earldom was merged in the greater glory of the Crown.

How could he claim to be Earl of Leicester, who was King of all the land? How claim to be Seneschal of England, who was lord and master of the realm? How should he carry the sword of state before the King, who was himself the King of England, and bore on his head the diadem and in his hand the sceptre?

Table of the Earls of Leicester.

Saxon Earls—

	A.D.
LEOFRIC (Husband of Lady Godiva)	
ALGAR	
EDWIN (slain) - - - - -	1068

Norman Earls—

(HUGO DE GRANTMESNEL)	
ROBERT DE BEAUMONT - - - -	1107
ROBERT (Bossu) - - - -	1118
ROBERT (Blanchmains) - - - -	1169
ROBERT (Fitzparnel) - - - -	1190
SIMON (in right of his Countess Amicia) - -	1204
SIMON DE MONTFORT - - -	1218
Slain at Evesham, 1265	

Lancastrian Earls—

EDMUND (Earl of Lancaster) - - -	1265
THOMAS (Earl of Lancaster) - - -	1299
Beheaded 1322	
HENRY (Earl of Lancaster) - - -	1322
HENRY (Duke of Lancaster) - - -	1345
WILLIAM (Duke of Bavaria, in right of Lady Maud)	1361
JOHN OF GAUNT (Duke of Lancaster, in right of Lady Blanche) - - - -	1377
HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE, King of England	1399

255.—Hartopp Family of Little Dalby.—Little Dalby Hall has been the residence of this branch of the ancient family of Hartopp for upwards of three hundred years, and the lordship and advowson has been in their possession for a similar period. The fine old mansion was originally erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is pleasantly situated at the top of a gently sloping lawn in the midst of a fine and ample park. It has, however, several times been altered, the central portion being restored and enlarged by the late owner in 1838. The Parish Church has also, at different periods, been carefully restored and beautified by members of the family. It contains several mural tablets and stone slabs in memory of the Hartopps, most of whom were interred within the chancel and north transept. In the churchyard are several memorials of the family, including a fine cross of Ketton stone to the memory of the late Capt. Hartopp, who died in 1874.

William Hartopp, of Burton Lazars, who died in 1586, left his estate at Little Dalby to his third son, Valentine Hartopp, who resided there in rural dignity in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He had four sons and three daughters all living in 1619. (See *L. & R. Notes & Queries*, vol. 2, p. 211); but beyond their names very little is known of them. Valentine Hartopp removed from Little Dalby about 1618 for some reason unknown, and settled at Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ireland, when the estate at Little Dalby passed to his younger brother.

GEORGE HARTOPP, of Little Dalby (5th son of William Hartopp, of Burton Lazars) probably the "Master Hartup," Patron of Little Dalby in 1622. (*Burton's Leic.*, p. 83). Patron of Essendon, co. Herts. in 1629. He was bap. at Melton Mowbray, 18 March, 1581-2, d. 9 and bur. at Little Dalby 10 July, 1634. Inq. P.M. 1635, Court of Wards, 10 Car. I. bundle 55, No. 136. It was found that he died seized of a capital messuage and other properties at Little Dalby. He m. at Dunsby, co. Lincoln, 1623, mar. lic. dated 23 Sept., 1623.

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Eleanor, dau. of William Lister, barrister-at-law, of Ripplingale and Coleby, co. Lincoln, and by her who remar. William Goodman of Goadby, and was bur. at Little Dalby, 1 Feb. 1639-40, he had issue :

1. WILLIAM, of whom next.
2. THOMAS, a gentleman of remarkable strength and courage, bap. at Little Dalby, 17 March, 1628; settled at Antwerp, and served the King of Spain in his armies, and married a Spanish lady there, by whom he had issue, a son Thomas, Colonel of Infantry in the service of the King of Spain, and Governor of Lièrè in Brabant, m. Mary Constance Van Hove, by whom he had two sons. He d. 20 June, 1723, and was bur. in the chapel of Tur Cluyse, where this inscription was formerly to be seen on a tablet: "Cy gist messire Thomas Hartopp d' ancienne et noble famille d' Engleterre, en son vivant colonel d' un regiment d' infanterie au service de S.M. Imperiale et Catholique gouverneur de la ville et dependences de Liere, Il y deceda le 20 Juin, 1723, et laissa deux fils de noble dame Marie Constance Van Hove sa compagne laquelle fit dresser ce memoire. Priez Dieu pour le repos eternel de son ame."
3. GEORGE, bap. 12 April, 1631, settled in Ireland.
 1. ELIZABETH, bap. 5 July, 1627, d. 1662. Nuncupative Will dated Nov., 1662, was proved at Leic., 21 May, 1670, No. 26.
 2. FRANCIS, bap. 22 April, 1633, m. 6 Feb. 1663, Isaac Ingram.

WILLIAM HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, J.P., 1652, taxed in 1662 for 16 fire-hearths in the Hall, bap. at Little Dalby, 15 Dec., 1625, d. 23 and bur. 25 Sept., 1677. M.I. Will dated 14 June, 1677, proved at Leic. 12 Oct. 1678, No. 80. Inventory No. 103. He m. his cousin, Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas

Hartopp, of Burton Lazars, by whom who was bur. 27 June, 1701, M. I., he had issue :

1. GEORGE, bap. 12 Jan., 1653, bur. 30 Sept, 1662.
2. WILLIAM, of whom next.
3. THOMAS, bap. 28 May, 1657, bur. 21 Oct., 1658.
4. EDWARD, bap. 17 Jan., 1658, living 1677.
5. THOMAS, bap. 13 Sept., 1659, d. young.
6. RALPH, bap. 22 Sept., 1660, d. young.
7. RICHARD, bap. 10 Sept., 1661, living 1677.
8. GEORGE, b. 3, and bap. 13 Jan., 1663, living 1677.
9. SAMUEL, of whom hereafter.
10. VALENTINE, b. 19 Oct. and bap. 6 Nov., 1671, bur. 4 Sept., 1677.
1. DOROTHY, bap. 22 Dec., 1652, m. 26 Mar., 1674, Samuel Templer, of Ashley, co. Northants., and had issue.
2. ELEANOR, bap. 22 Nov., 1655, m. 28 May, 1678, John Kerchevell, of Orston, co. Notts., and had issue.
3. MARY, b. 16 and bap. 23 Jan., 1666, m. 15 Jan., 1684, Thomas Hayes, and had issue.

“HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM HARTOPP, ESQ.,
SON OF GEORGE HARTOPP, ESQ.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 28 SEPTEMBER,* 1677,
AGED 51.

HERE LIETH DOROTHY,
THE WIFE OF WILLIAM HARTOPP, ESQ.,
AND DAUGHTER OF SIR THOMAS HARTOPP, OF BURTON,
WHO WAS BURIED JUNE 27TH, 1701,
AGED 70 YEARS.”

* The above is a copy of the old inscription which was formerly to be seen on a blue marble slab in the chancel floor. This and eight other slabs, mostly of blue marble or black slate, some of which are copied in this article, have been covered over or taken away, and new stone slabs with inscriptions in a modern form placed in the floor under the tower. Both old and new inscriptions record the date of death of William Hartopp as 28 Sept., which is undoubtedly an error for the 23rd, as the register gives the date of burial as 25 Sept.

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WILLIAM HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, J.P., High Sheriff, of co. Leic., 1709, bap. 20 Dec., 1654, d. 12 and bur. 15 June, 1724. Portrait at Little Dalby Hall. Will proved at Leic., 1724, Admon. de b' non ad cum test 3 Oct., 1744, at Leic. M. I. at Little Dalby. He m. his cousin Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hartopp, of London, and by her who remar. John Seward, jun., of Radsey, co. Worcester, and d. 14 and bur. at Little Dalby 27 Jan., 1725-6 he had no issue. The following inscription was formerly to be seen on a black marble mural tablet on the north wall of the chancel :—

“NEAR THIS PLACE LIETH THE BODY
OF WILLIAM HARTOPP, ESQ.,
ELDEST SON OF WILLIAM HARTOPP, ESQ.,
AND DOROTHY HIS WIFE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1724.
HE MARRIED ELIZABETH HARTOPP,
THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS HARTOPP, MERCHANT.
SHE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF HIM,
AND MADE THIS VAULT
WITH A DESIRE TO BE LAID BY HIM.”

On a slab within the altar rails :—

“HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH,
THE WIFE OF JOHN SEWARD, JUNIOR,
OF RADSEY, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, ESQ.,
SHE WAS THE WIDOW AND RELICT OF
WILLIAM HARTOPP OF THIS PARISH, ESQ.,
AND DIED JAN. 14, 1725.”

REV. SAMUEL HARTOPP (9th son of William and Dorothy) of Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1686, M.A. 1689, Vicar of Little Dalby 24 March, 1689, and Rector of Cold Overton 8 June, 1696, was plt. in an Exch. Suit, 1702, *re* Tithes of Cold Overton (*Exch. Q. R. Dep. Comm.*, 1 Anne, Easter, 6.) He was b. 5 and bap. 14 April, 1665, d. 5 and bur. at Little Dalby, 7 July, 1717, M. I., Portrait at Little Dalby Hall. By his wife Elizabeth, who d. 20 and bur. 23 July, 1721. Admon. granted at Leic. 12 Aug., 1721, to her son Samuel, he had issue :

1. SAMUEL, of whom next.

2. REV. WILLIAM HARTOPP, of St. John's Coll., Camb.,
B.A. 1729, M.A. 1741, Vicar of Little Dalby 23
July, 1741, and Rector of Cold Overton, 1749, b.
6 and bap. 14 Oct., 1706, d. 7 and bur. at Little
Dalby 10 July, 1762. M. I., Will dated 10 June,
1762, was proved at Leic. 6 Sept., 1762, by his
widow. Admon. de bonis non, &c., 1814 at Leic.
He m. in 1732 Dorothy, dau. of . . . Lambert,
of Melton Mowbray, and by her who d. at Melton
Mowbray 16 and was bur. at Little Dalby 19 May,
1763, M. I., Admon. granted at Leic., 1763, to her
brother, Rev. Robert Lambert, Vicar of Wymond-
ham, he had issue an only dau., Dorothy, who died
in infancy.
1. ELIZABETH, b. 14 and bap. 24 Feb., 1703, m. 1727,
Rev. John Brown, of Melton Mowbray, mar. bond
dated 20 May, 1727, had issue a son, Rev. John
Brown, Vicar of Little Dalby, 1762-1782.

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF SAMUEL HARTOPP,
RECTOR OF COLD OVERTON AND VICAR OF THIS PARISH.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY THE 5TH, 1717,
IN THE 52ND YEAR OF HIS AGE."

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH,
THE WIFE OF SAMUEL HARTOPP,
LATE RECTOR OF COLD OVERTON AND VICAR OF THIS PARISH.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY THE 20TH,
ANNO DOMINI 1721 ÆTATIS 44."

HENRY HARTOPP.

(To be continued).

256.—Francis Higginson at Leicester (Query).—We
are told by a recent writer that in 1615 Francis Higginson was at
Claybrooke, apparently as curate to his father, who was then
vicar, and that in 1616 a son was born to him there. Cotton
Mather, who is very chary of dates, and who, moreover, is wrong
in a point so easy of ascertainment as Higginson's College, has

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respecting him the following statements, which I number for the sake of facility of reference :—

1.—“He was . . . made a servant of our Emmanuel, in the Ministry of the Gospel, at one of the five parish churches in Leicester.”

2.—“He became a conscientious nonconformist . . . was now maintained by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants.”

3.—“Though the rest of the Ministers there continued conformists, yet they all freely invited him unto the use of their pulpits . . . by which means he preached successively in three of the parish churches, after that he had been by nonconformity made incapable.”

4.—“He preached also at Belgrave, a mile out of the town.”

And this state of things is said to have continued until the fray between Dr. (John) Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, “and Laud, the Bishop of London, who set himself to extirpate and extinguish all the nonconformists that were Williams’ favourites, among whom one was Mr. Higginson.”

Are these statements of Cotton Mather, or any of them, correct? If so, where is the evidence to support them, and what were the one church, and three churches which are referred to?

It is only right to add that investigations have proved Mather to be inaccurate on other points respecting Higginson.

GRIFFIN.

257.—Dr. Thomas Ford, Vicar of Melton Mowbray.

—To the present generation the above named individual possesses comparatively little interest, but amongst the elderly inhabitants of Melton there is no name held in greater veneration than that of the late Doctor Thomas Ford, who was vicar of that parish for nearly fifty years. His name has long been a household word in many parts of Leicestershire, but more especially in the town of Melton Mowbray. Dr. Ford was in many respects a remarkable man. For scholarly attainments, for personal devotion to God, for largeness of heart, catholicity of spirit, for ready and racy wit and genial humour; for all these he was greatly distinguished, and a combination of them rendered him universally popular and beloved. So much was this the case that his connection with this little town raised it into prominence, and led men of eminence in religion to

pay a visit, and seek an interview with the worthy vicar. Dr. Ford belonged to a family of some distinction. His father was an eminent physician in the city of Bristol, and at one time *accoucheur* to Queen Charlotte, wife of George the Third. He had two brothers who attained to Knighthood in their professions, one becoming Sir Richard and the other Sir Gilbert Ford. His brother-in-law became the Bishop of Carlisle, and had he, Dr. Ford, been aspiring in his disposition, his own prospects of preferment in the church were most encouraging. He was born in Bristol in 1742, and at thirteen years of age was sent to Westminster School, and afterwards to Christ Church College, Oxford. He became M.A. in 1765, and LL.D. in 1770. He began his ministry in Lambeth, became Lecturer in Duke's Place, Aldgate, also domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1773 was appointed Vicar of Melton Mowbray when he was thirty years of age.

After a ministry of forty-seven years, he formally resigned the living of Melton in 1820, and went to reside at Bristol, where he died in 1821, aged 79 years. A marble tablet was erected in Melton Church bearing the following inscription :—

"Erected to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Ford, LL.D., who was Vicar of this Parish of Melton Mowbray and its Hamlets, forty-seven years, which he resigned to the Rev. Thomas Godfrey, in June, 1820. He died at Bristol in May, 1821, and was buried there. *Ætatis suæ* 79. A laborious and conscientious discharge of his clerical duties demand this tribute of respect from his surviving parishioners and friends."

ROBT. HAZLEWOOD.

258.—The Vicars of Melton Mowbray.—Before the middle of the 16th century very little information is afforded as to who held this office. Nichols gives a list, but it is an imperfect one. He states that Walter de Melton, Guido de Melton, John Space, and William de Melton were Rectors during the thirteenth century, and that John Louseby, John Mason, and Henry Rose were Vicars during a part of the 15th century. Then

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follows a list which we give below, commencing with the year 1534, with the addition of those subsequently appointed :—

1534—Bartholomew Innstone.

1543—Bartholomew Gonsone.

These two were in all probability one and the same person, there having been no doubt a mistake in the name. There is no Innstone mentioned on the shields of the Vicars hung in the vestry. The similarity of the names strengthens this impression. See a reference to Gonsone on an old brass plate in the north aisle. On the supposition of its being the latter, he would hold this charge twenty-eight years :—

1562—Milo Hemines (Hemings ?)	...	...	...	26 years.
1598—Isaac Cooper	...	...	...	15 "
1613—Zachary Cawdrey	...	...	...	47 "
1660—John Dowell, A.M.	...	...	...	30 "
1690—Simon Henly, A.M.	...	...	...	41 "
1731—John Hardy,	...	...	...	9 "
1740—Foulk Middleton, A.M.	...	...	...	1 "
1741—Thomas Middleton, A.M.	...	...	...	32 "
1773—Thomas Ford, LL.D.	...	...	...	47 "
1820—Thomas Godfrey, LL.B.	...	...	...	12 "
1832—John Halifax, M.A.	...	...	...	7 "
1839—Robert Croughton, B.A.	..	...	...	27 "
1866—W. M. Colles, D.D.	...	...	...	23 "

Just above the north door, on the outside of the church is an old alabaster mural tablet erected to the memory of Zachary Cawdrey and his wife, which bears the following inscription :—

**Z.C. Vicar of this Parish Church xlvii Years Aged
lxxxii Zach Cawdrey In Mundo Labor In Terra
Quies In Coelo Gloria Sepultus Erat Decembris
xxxi Anno Domini mdclviii. [Also] A. C. mother of
eight children and four survive her Ann Cawdrey
Faith and Charity the way to Glory Buried xv June
Anno Domini mdccxxvii Da Gloriam Deo.**

Simon Henly married the daughter of John Dowell, his predecessor in the office of Vicar. These two between them held the incumbency of Melton for the long period of seventy-one years. Simon Henly was the father of the notorious Orator Henly. John Dowell was pronounced the best parish priest

in England. Zachary Cawdrey and Dr. Ford held the living exactly the same number of years, viz., forty-seven. Amongst the above named clergymen some were learned and most laborious. Many of the early ones, as regards their temporal circumstances, were very differently placed, compared with more recent times. Latimer, in his sermon before King Edward the 6th, in 1549; when Bartholomew Gonsone was the Vicar, is supposed to refer to Melton Mowbray, when he said, "I know where there is a great market town, with divers hamlets and inhabitants, where do rise yearly of their labours to the value of £50, and the vicar that serveth (being so great a cure), hath but twelve or fourteen by year; so that of this pension he is not able to buy him books, nor give his neighbour drink; all the greater gain goeth another way." Things in this respect have greatly changed for the better. Greater deference is paid now-a-days to divine worship at holiday seasons than in the time of Latimer, as an instance which he mentions in another sermon preached before the King, will show. The town he alluded to is generally supposed to be Melton Mowbray. He said, "I came once to a place riding on a journey homewards from London, and I sent word overnight into the town that I would preach there in the morning, because it was holiday, and methought it was a holiday's work. The Church stood in my way, and I took my horse and my company and went thither. I thought I should have found a great company in the Church, and when I came there the Church door was fast locked. I tarried there half-an-hour and more, at last the key was found, and one of the parish comes to me and says, "Sir, this is a busy day with us, we cannot hear you; it is Robin Hood's day, the parish are gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood. I pray you let (hinder) them not. "I was fain," he says, "to give place to Robin Hood, I thought my rochet should have been regarded though I were not, but it would not serve, it was fain to give place to Robin Hood." The above remarks excited general laughter in the congregation, notwithstanding the King was present, at least we infer as much from what followed. "It is no laughing matter,

my friends," he said, "It is a weeping matter, a heavy matter, under the pretence of gathering for Robin Hood, a traitor and a thief, to put out a preacher, to have his office less esteemed, to prefer Robin Hood before the ministrations of God's word."

259.—Early Tramroads and Railways in Leicestershire.—(*Extracts from a Lecture by Mr. Clement E. Stretton, C.E., Leicester*).—There are in the county of Leicester some rare and remarkable specimens of early tramroad and railway permanent way. Some of these have been presented to the South Kensington Museum by the writer, and also form part of his collection lately forwarded to the Chicago Exhibition at the request of American engineers, but strange as it may appear the existence of these railway relics is hardly known in our own town.

As long ago as 1789 a railroad was constructed from the canal at Loughborough to join the Charnwood Forest Canal at Nanpanton, a distance of three miles, and other railroads were constructed from Thringston to the Collieries in the Swannington and Coleorton district.

William Jessop was the engineer for these lines, and he decided to abandon the flat wheels and flanged rails (which had previously been in use in other parts of England and Wales) and to introduce rails with a flat top and wheels with a flange cast upon the tyre. Mr. Jessop's rail was known as the "edge-rail" because the wheels ran upon the upper edge; and the first flanged wheel ever made was run upon the Loughborough line in 1789.

A former Duke of Rutland, as long ago as the early part of the year 1793, constructed a private railroad extending from the Grantham Canal to Belvoir Castle, a distance of about three miles; Jessop's pattern of rail was adopted.

Each rail was of cast iron three feet long, and spiked down to stone blocks or supports. This line has been in constant daily use for just one hundred years and the waggons of coal drawn by horses are still passing over it. Some of these very interesting old rails have lately been presented by the Duke of Rutland to

Early Tramroads, etc., in Leicestershire. 289

the Chicago Exhibition, the South Kensington Museum, and the Leicester Museum.

The Ashby Canal Company under an Act of 1794 constructed a canal from Ashby to Coventry, and also made tramroads from Willesley to Cloud Hill Lime Works, also to Ticknall.

The rails they employed were flat plates of cast iron having a ledge cast upon them to keep the wheels on the track.

Four miles of this extraordinary pattern of railroad still exists near to Ticknall.

The complete history of the Leicester and Swannington Railway (the first public railway made in the county) has already been fully given in *Spencer's Almanack* for 1892, it is therefore only necessary to mention that the line to West Bridge Station was opened upon the 17th July, 1832, and that that station still remains as it was at the time of the opening. The fixed engine and rope for working the waggons over the Swannington incline remains without any alteration, and some of the old "fish-billied" rails may still be found in use at the foot of the Swannington incline.

George Stephenson opened a branch line to his Snibston Collieries in 1833, and it should be noted that that celebrated engineer resided at Alton Grange, near Snibstone for several years.

At Stephenson's suggestion, Lord Stamford constructed a private line in 1832, extending from his Groby Granite Quarries to join the railway between Glenfield and Ratby, and at Stephenson's suggestion, Lord Maynard constructed a similar line to join his Bagworth Colliery with the main line of railway. A line was also made to Ibstock.

Early in the year 1833 a train ran into a horse and cart at the "Stag and Castle" Inn, Thornton, and at an interview between Mr. Ashlen Bagster and Mr. George Stephenson, a steam trumpet or whistle was suggested, and the first railway steam whistle or trumpet was made in Leicester by a musical instrument maker.

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By an Act of 1833, the Coleorton Railway Company constructed a line from the foot of the Swannington Incline to join the ancient Ashby tramroad, thus placing the Leicester and Swannington, Coleorton, and Ashby lines, also the Ashby Canal in direct communication.

The Coleorton line was advocated by and passed for a great part of its length through the estate of Sir George Beaumont.

The "Midland Counties' Railway Company" having opened a line from Derby to Nottingham in 1839, extended its system from Trent to the Campbell Street Station, Leicester, 5th May, 1840, and the remaining length, from Leicester to Rugby, was opened 1st July, 1840.

It should be mentioned that engineers from other parts of England and even from America, sometimes visit Leicestershire in order to see the early tramroads and railways to which reference has above been made.

260.—Gregory Isham, of Barwell, co. Leicester.—Nichols, in his *History of the County*, under "Barwell," makes a curious blunder amongst his extracts from the registers of Barwell. He quotes the burial of Mr. Gregory Isham "Attorney and Husbandman."

Burns in his *History of Parish Registers*, and R. E. Chester Waters in *Parish Registers in England*, reproduce the above, for its curious combination, on the authority of Nichols. Having examined the Barwell Registers, through the kindness of the rector, the Rev. R. Titley, I am enabled to give the entries relating to Isham. I may add that the words are perfectly clearly written and leave no room for doubt.

1656. Mr. Gregory Isham, Attorney and housholder buried Octobr 7.

1657. Mrs. Martha Shenton (sometime the Widdow and Relict of Gregory Isham, gent.), ye wife of John Shenton, gent., buried feb. 8.

The first entry corrects Nichols as to the year. In the second there is a reasonable doubt whether it be Feb. 8 or Feb. 3. John Shenton was the famous Captain Shenton whose Tree still stands in the village. He was also famous for having had five wives.

Gregory Isham, of Barwell, co. Leicester. 291

His second wife is given as Martha, dau. of William Bourne, of Bilsdon Hall, Essex, widow of Gregory Isham, gent.

The following are the results of some researches at Somerset House:—

P.C.C. 368 Berkley.

WILL OF GREGORY ISHAM, OF BARWELL.

15 Sept. 1656. To my 3 eldest children by my former wife, viz.: Elizabeth Isham, Jone Isham, and George Isham, £100 each at age of 22, to be put out at interest by Richard Brittain, of Elmesthorpe, co. Leic., and Robert Downes, of Hinckley, and Edward Isham, of Willey, co. Warwick. To my three younger children by Martha, my now wife, viz.: to Robert Isham, Martha Isham, and Edward Isham, £100 each at age of 21 or marriage. Sister Raband 20s. Certain Articles between me, Gregory I., and Richard Vesey of Earle Shulton, co. Leic., gent., the latter to pay to me or my heirs £790. When £400 of that sum is paid, then the executors to surrender to Richard Vesey all my copyholds, lands, &c., in the Manor of Barwell. Also, as to copyholds, lands, &c., in Earle Shulton, comonlie called Heath House and Muddy Wast, now divided into two parts, my executors to sell the same for the benefit of my wife and children. To Mr. Richard Brittain, Mr. Robert Downes, Mr. Edward Isham, Mr. William Whitfield, 20s. each for rings. My cosen Mr. Edward Isham. sole executor. Signed in presence of Humphrey Pagett, ju., Nathaniell Shenton, Edm. Walton.

Prob. in London, 21 Nov., 1656, by Martha the relict.

P.C.C. 112 Bruce.

WILL OF GEORGE ISHAM, OF STEPNEY, CO. MIDD., MARINER.

Whereas my late father Gregory Isham of Barwell, co. Leic., gent., by his will, dated 15 Sept., 1656, did (amongst other things) bequeath to his 3 children by his former wife, viz.: Elizabeth I., Joane I., and to me, George Isham, £100 each at age of 22, the portion of anyone dying to the survivor, and whereas my two sisters Elizabeth Isham and Jone Isham are departed this life before the age of 22, now I give unto Robert Isham, my brother, £120, to my sister Martha Isham £110, to my brother Edward Isham £20, at their age of 21. The residue to my kinsman Edward Isham of Willey, co. Warwick, sole executor, 21 March, 1661. In presence of Rees Grogan, Edward Cason, J. Vaughan. Prob. in London, 15 Oct., 1664, by Edward Isham, executor.

Administrations (P.C.C.).

ELIZABETH LADD, ALS ISHAM.

1672. 19 Oct.—Adm. of goods of Elizabeth Ladd als Isham, gr. to Robert Isham, brother of Elizabeth Ladd als Isham, late of the parish of S. Nicholas, Cole Abby, London, widow.

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JOANNA ISHAM.

1672. 19 Oct.—Adm. of goods of Joanna Isham, gr. to Robert Isham, "fri naturali et ltimo Joannæ Isham solutæ," late of the Town and County of Leicester.

GEORGE ISHAM.

1672. 19 Oct.—Adm. of goods of George Isham, gr. to Robert Isham, "fratri naturali et ltimo Georgij Isham, nuper de Indjs occiden' coelibis in p'tibus Transmarinis."

Marriage Licence granted by Bishop of London.

1635. Aug. 4.—Gregory Isham, gent., of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Bachelor, 37, and Elizabeth Moore of Stepney, spinster, 17, dau. of John Moore, late of same, Mariner, deceased; consent of her mother Elizabeth Moore, attested by Mr. Richard Pulley, at Asheldon, Essex.

Thus it seems Gregory Isham of Barwell had two wives; the first was Elizabeth Moore, by whom he had three children, George, Elizabeth, and Joan; the second was Martha Bourne, by whom also he had three children, Robert, Edward, and Martha. Though George, in his will, says Elizabeth Isham his sister died before the age of twenty-two, I imagine her to be Elizabeth Ladd, whose adm. occurs above.

Gregory Isham himself was the only son of Matthew Isham of Hampstead and Edmonton. He had, however, two sisters, Elizabeth and Jane, the latter marrying Rowland Baugh of the Inner Temple, sometime dwelling at Hampstead. Matthew Isham was a son of Henry Isham (ancestor of the Ishams of Barby, co. Northampton,) and grandson of Euseby Isham, the squire of Pytchley, co. Northampton, from whom descended also the Ishams of Pytchley and Lamport.

HAMPSTEAD REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1637. June 18.—Rowland, son of Mr. Rowland Baugh, gent.
1638. July 28.—Robert " " " "

BURIALS.

1633. Sept. 6.—The wife of Mr. Matthew Isham.
1640. Sept. 20.—Joan, dau. of Rowland Baugh, and Joan his wife.
1640. Nov. 2.—Rowland Baugh the elder.

EDMONTON REGISTERS.

- BURIALS. 1612.—Johes Isham, 4 August.

1631.—Margerie Isham, widdow 14 Dec.

1639.—Matthew Isham, sepult fuit, 10 die Apr.

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OBITUARY OF RICHARD SMYTH, pub. by Camden Society. A list of such persons as he knew in their life.

P. 15. 1639. April 10.—Math. Isham, of Edmonton, died about this time.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

261.—The Village of Packington, Leicestershire.—

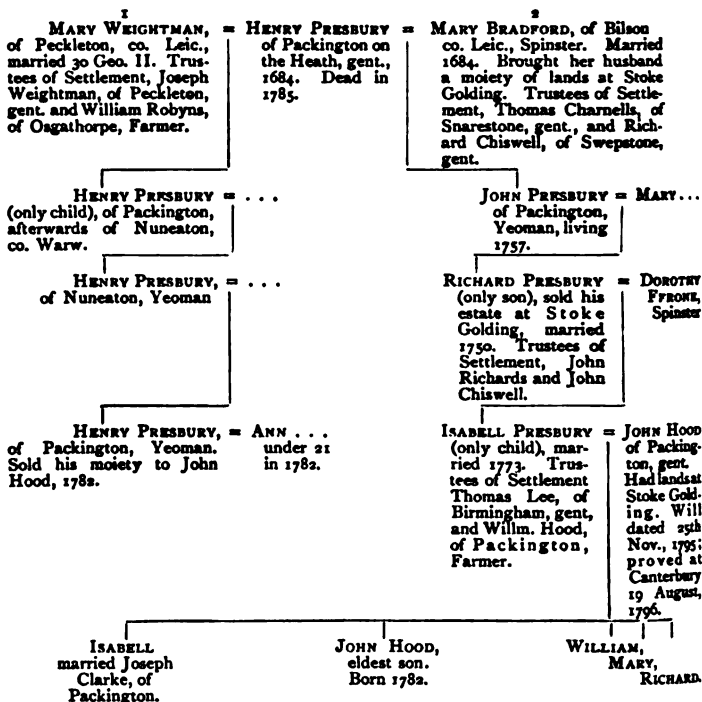
(Continued.)—Since the time when the manor came to the noble family of Hastings it has passed through but few vicissitudes. In 1604, on the death of George, the fourth Earl, it was worth £5 10s. per annum. Francis, the tenth Earl, settled it in 1789, upon his natural son, Charles Hastings, afterwards Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., and on the death of Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, the second baronet, without issue, it came to Edith Maud Hastings, the late Countess of Loudoun, and is now vested in her son, the Earl of Loudoun, as will appear by the accompanying folding pedigree.

Of the smaller proprietors mention may be made of the Roe family, which in the seventeenth century held an estate lying on the bridle road leading to Sweptstone, and included (partly at least) in the present Redbarrow Farm. In 1630, John Roe, of Normanton, gentleman, was included in a return made by the Sheriff of Leicestershire to a general commission of knighthood sitting at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The same John sold a perpetual annuity of £3 out of a farm of 200 acres in Packington and Measham to John Curzon, who in September, 1633, made over the annuity to Trustees for the benefit of the poor of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In 1650 Ferdinando Roe, gent., and Elizabeth, his natural mother, mortgaged an estate here to Jane Watts, who was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Beaumont, Bart. In 1671 Elizabeth Roe,* widow, and her son Robert, sold some of their property here for £705, to William Wollaston of Shenton, the lord of the adjoining manor of Measham. Part of the property purchased of the Roes was sold by Wollaston in 1679 to Henry

* A Robert Roe (Roo) of Packington, married Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Hamlet Toone, of Osgathorpe, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Hurst, of Holwell. Elizabeth Roe (*née* Toone) died 1673, aged about 60.

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Presbury of Packington, Yeoman. The latter divided it between the issues of his two marriages; and by marriage and purchase both lots eventually passed to John Hood. A pedigree of the Presburys is here given :—



In the sixteenth century the Leeson occur as then possessing freeholds, but the family was undoubtedly settled here much earlier. A Thomas Leeson, Vicar of Packington, died in 1539, and had in William Burton's time a monument in the church bearing this epitaph :—

"ME GENUIT TATENEL, AST ASHBIDAVIA NUTRIX
PACKINTON TUMULUS, SIC MEA FATA FERUNT."

A Thomas Leeson also occurs as Rector of Kegworth in 1534. Robert Leeson of Packington, gent., is mentioned in 1638

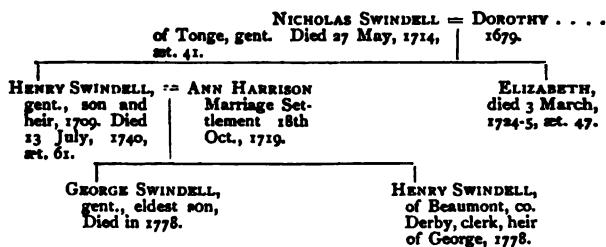
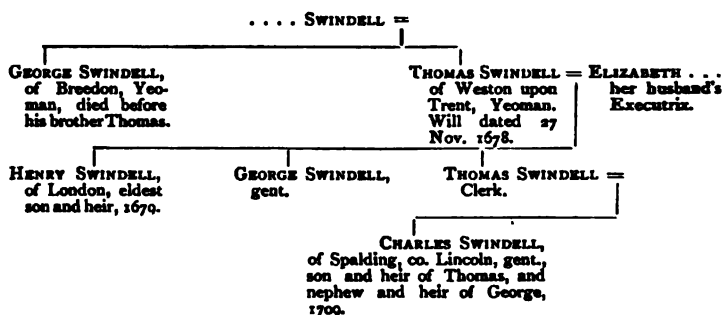
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(January), when he settled his property here in view of his intended marriage with Sarah Gilbert, of Barrow, Derbyshire, the trustees of the settlement being William Gilbert, of Barrow, and William Cooper, of Chellaston, co. Derby. His descendant, Robert Leeson, described as of Hathern, Clerk, also made a settlement in 1746, of which Thomas Bowley, of Hathern, surgeon, and Samuel Smith, of Hathern, gardener, were the Trustees; by this deed Robert settled property in Packington on his eldest son Robert, subject as to part to a life interest in favor of his daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Elizabeth Parker, and property in Hathern and Long Whatton on his second son, Daniel. Robert, the son, lived for a time at Hathern and afterwards at Packington. He was twice married, having of his first marriage four children, Robert, who died a minor, Dorothy, Ann, and Sarah, and of his second marriage, one son, William.

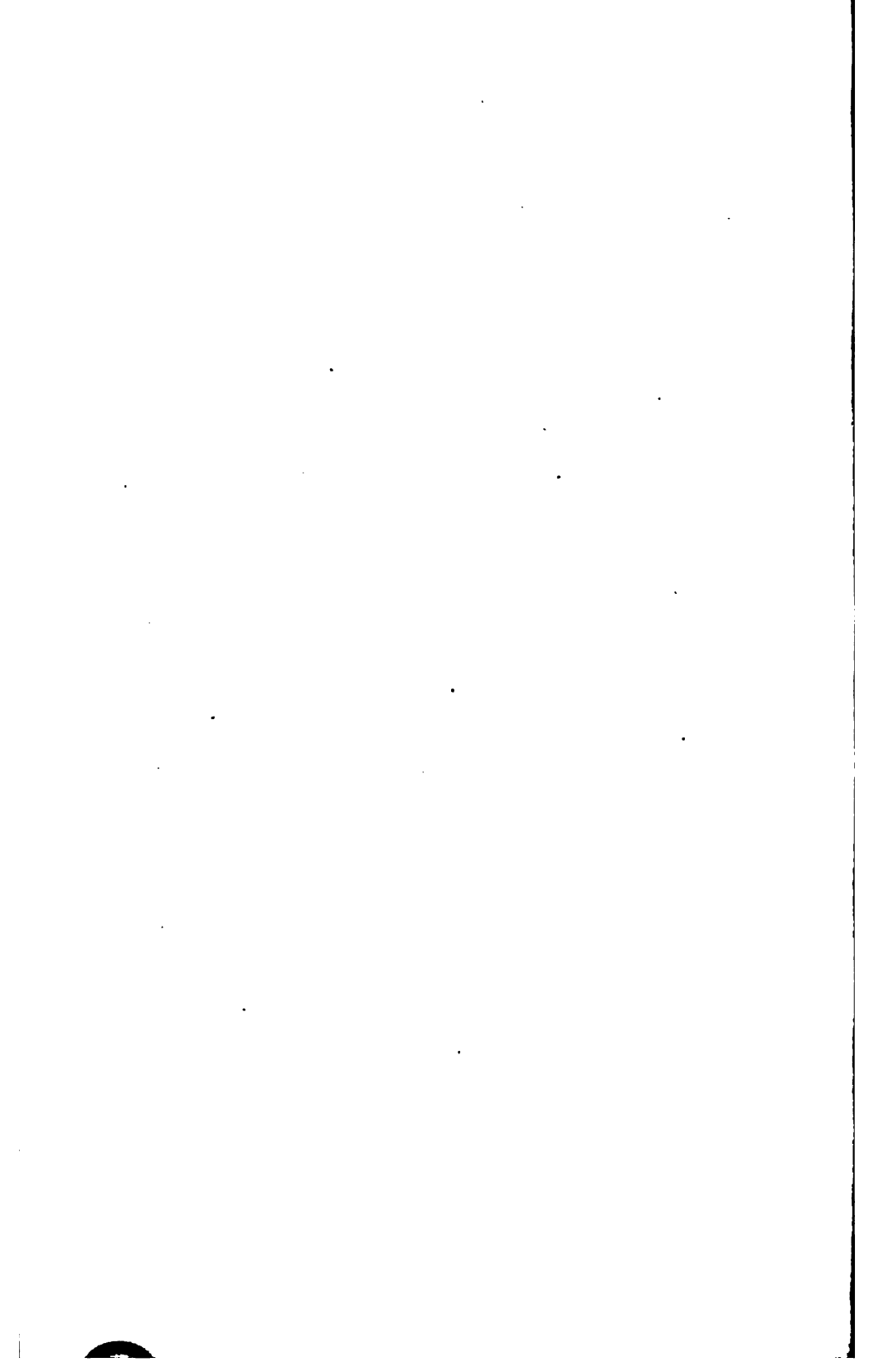
The Swindells were also freeholders in Packington, though they do not appear to have lived here permanently, if at all. George Swindell, of Breedon, Yeoman, and Thomas Swindell, of Weston upon Trent, co. Derby, Yeoman, purchased property from Robert Leeson, gent., and Jane his wife, and Robert his son, in 1641; and in 1652 Thomas made a purchase of a house and about 40 acres of land from William Tomlinson. These properties remained in the family until 1778, when they were sold by the Rev. Henry Swindell, Clerk, for £2268. In 1759 at the enclosure of Breedon this Henry was Impropiator of all the great tithes in Wilson, and he and Ann Swindell, widow, were proprietors of land there. According to Mr. Nicholls, Henry sold his estate at Wilson to John Avarne, of Breedon. Many entries relating to the family appear in the Breedon Parish Registers, and headstones in memory of Elizabeth Swindell, daughter of Nicholas and Dorothy Swindell, of Tongue (died 1724-5), Nicholas (died 1714), and Henry (died 1740) are still standing in Breedon

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Churchyard. In 1630 John Swyndell, of Breedon, gent., was one of those whose names were returned by the Undersheriff to the Commission of Knighthood at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Their genealogy as contained in their Packington deeds is rather doubtful, and the pedigrees here given should, therefore, be accepted with some reserve :—



The Rickards and Smith families successively held an estate of about 100 acres, and their pedigrees are also given :—



.... RICKARDS =

GEORGE RICKARDS, = MARY, only dau. of Henry Shipton,
of Beeston, co. Notts, gent. Settlement
dated 3 Feb. 1710 (after marriage)
settling property in Beeston and
Packington. Trustees, Henry Shipton
and Heyrick Athorpe, Esq., of Notting-
ham.

ELIZABETH RICKARDS,
of Beeston, spinster,
1710.

ARTHUR RICKARDS, = MARY WILFORD, = THOMAS JACKSON, of Borough
of Nottingham, gent. (eldest son). Will
dated 18 Dec. 1733. Proved at York.
tenant for life of
the Packington
estate to
John Smith, 1773.

ARTHUR RICKARDS,
of Borough of Leicester, hoster (only
son). Sold his reversion in Packington
estate to Thomas Jackson, 1737. Mar-
ried 1752. Trustees of Settlement,
Richd. Walker, of Leicester, apothecary,
and Samuel Oliver, of Leicester, inn-
holder.

HANNAH, one of the daus. of Henry,
Seale, of City of London, Merchant.

JOHN SMITH, = ELIZABETH died 13 Feb.,
of Packington, Yeoman, 1763, buried there,
7 Feb., 1808, at. 71. Will dated 8 Nov.,
1807. Proved at Canterbury, 17 Feb.,
1809.

JOHN SMITH, = ELIZABETH
of Donisthorpe, gent. His father's devisee of
estates at Donisthorpe, Packington, and Ashby-
de-la-Zouch. Died 12 July, 1814, at. 57. Will
dated 11 Mar., 1813. Proved at Canterbury
19 May, 1815.

THOMAS HASSALL,
of Hartshorne,
co. Derby.

WILLIAM
of Packington, gent. Devisee
of Packington estate. Mar-
ried 1815, Elizabeth dau. of
Thos. Tavernier, of Appleby,
co. Leic., gent.

JOHN
his father's devisee
of the Donisthorpe
estate.

ELIZABETH
married John
Myrns Bulstrode,
of Worthington,
gent.

RICHARD
of Donisthorpe,
gent.

SARAH
married William
Bevington, of
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

MARY
of Donisthorpe,
spinster, 1821.

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In 1627 lands were held by Edward Astlyn and William Nicklas, when they were each assessed £3 in respect of the same.

In 1675, John Hatterley, of Packington, yeoman, settled some property here on Mary, his sister and heir, on her marriage with Timothy Clarkson, of Breedon, yeoman. Timothy, a grandson of this marriage, sold it in 1731 to John Clarkson, of Breedon, yeoman, whose son, Timothy (of Ashby-de-la-Zouch), owned it in 1780.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

(*To be continued.*)

262.—Bradgate Park—Old Names of Gates, &c.—

The following extract from a note-book, giving the old names of some of the Gates to Bradgate Park, was written by a gentleman who was born and bred in that neighbourhood about seventy years ago. It has been forwarded us by a correspondent who thinks it may interest some of our readers:—

“ ‘The wicket gate at the Newtown End of the Park was called the ‘Cock Glade,’ from the number of woodcocks that resorted there.’ (N.B.—This is now sometimes called Little Matlock). ‘Going north the next gate is called ‘Tyburn Gate,’* following on the next is called the ‘Rubbing Horse Wicket,’ from there being a shed there where the race horses got rubbed down after their gallops round Old John Race Course, or rather exercising ground. The next is ‘Hunt’s Hill,’ where the deer leap is, and through which the ancient forest footpath runs from Belton, Sheepshed, &c., and by Anstey Pastures on to Leicester. The next is ‘Old John Watering Wicket,’ the watering or pit was close to it. The next is ‘Hallgates’ (or Hoggets) which leads through the Copy.† An ancient path leads through this going E. N. E. for Quorn, viâ Swithland Hall, and so on, and W. N. W. by Newtown Linford, and through Steward’s-hay wood, by the house, and up Cook’s Green for Markfield, and so on.’

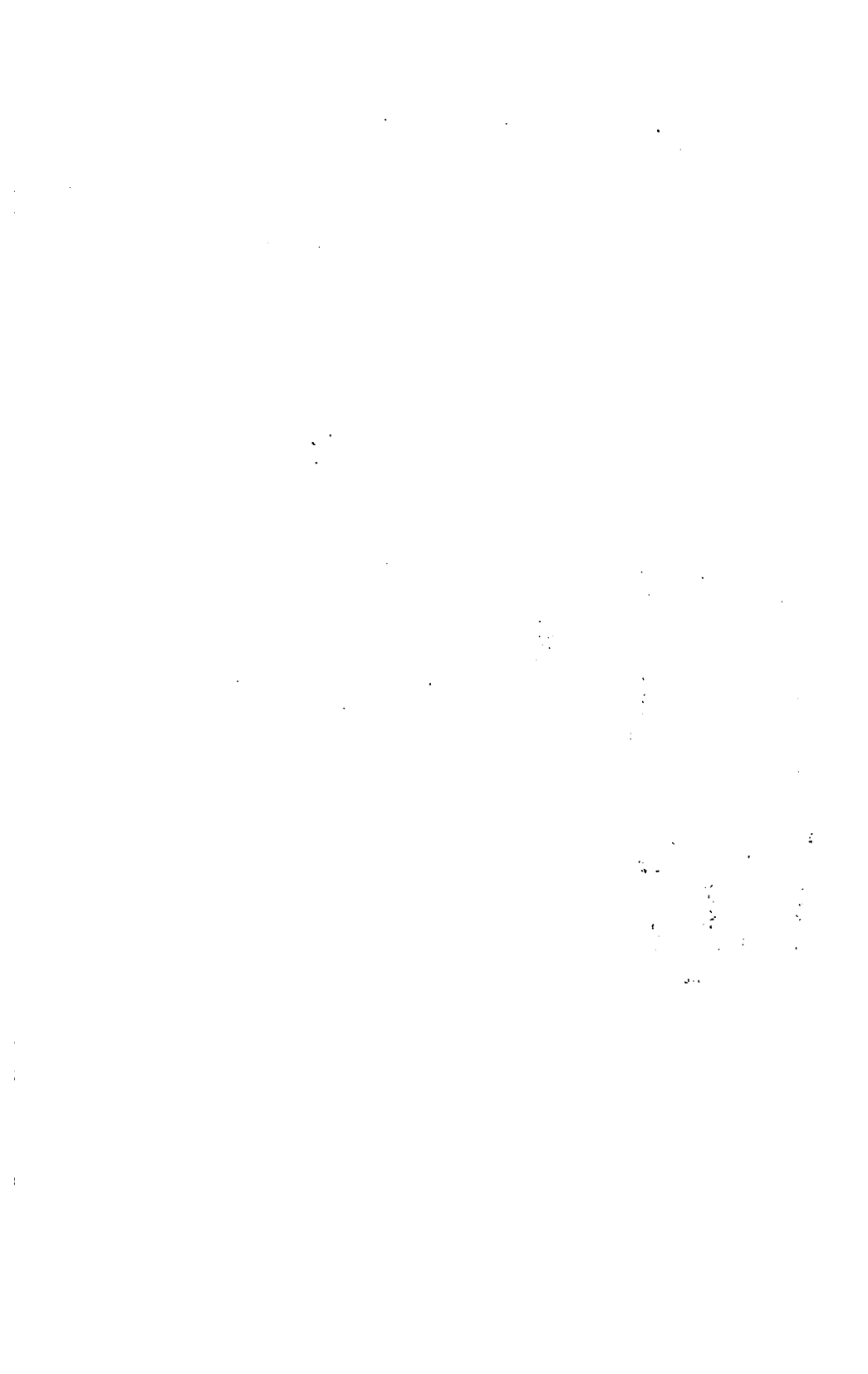
263.—Tennyson in Leicestershire.—In view of the recent decease of our venerable poet laureate it will interest your readers to learn that a large portion of *In Memoriam*, and very many stanzas and poems were written by Tennyson at Shawell Rectory. These will be handed over to the present Lord Tennyson for publication if he chooses, that is, of course, the stanzas and poems, *In Memoriam* being already published.

Shawell Rectory, Oct. 21, 1892.

ED. ELMHIRST.

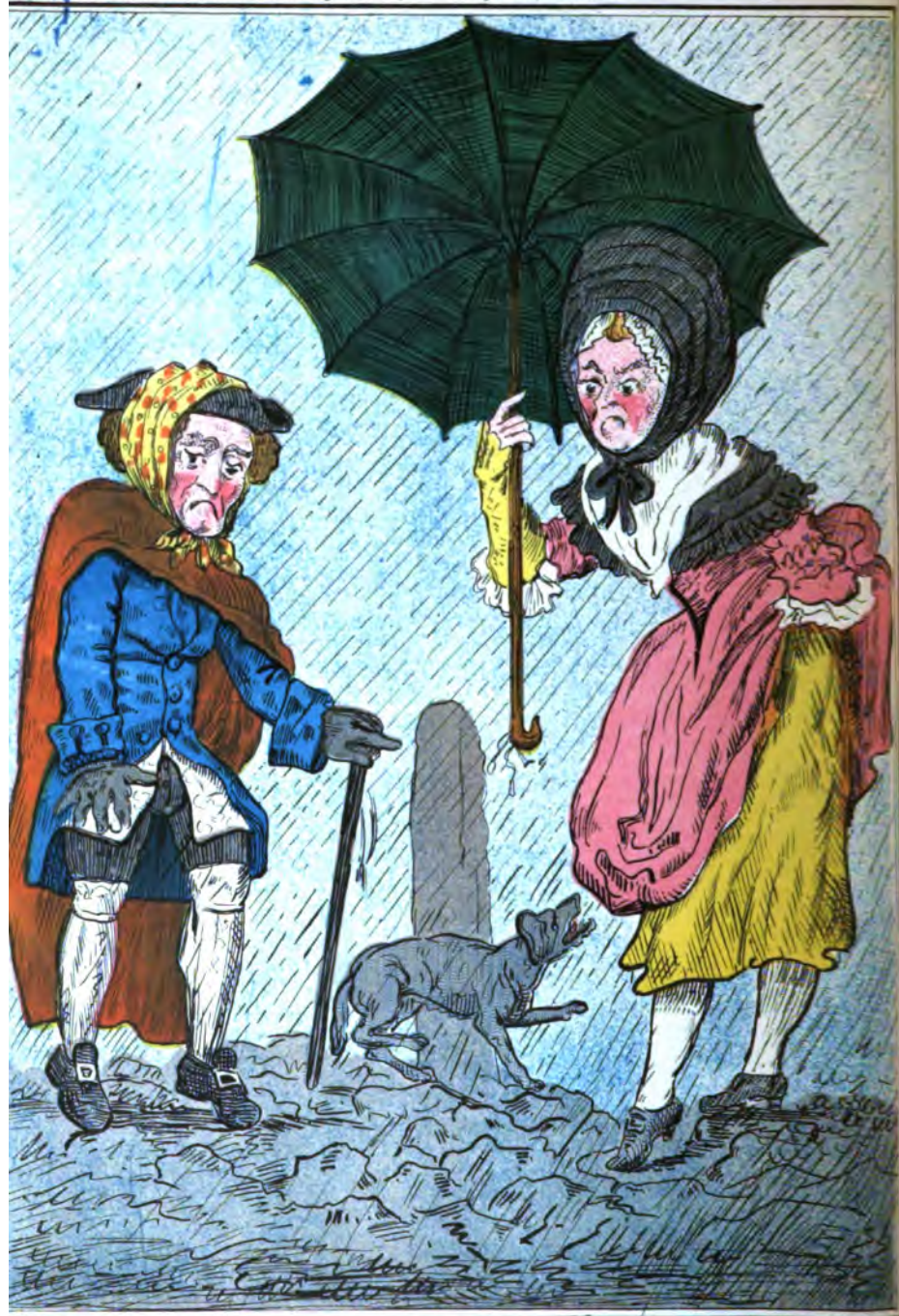
* So called from the old hounds being hung there in days gone by.

† Some think this name is a corruption of “Coppice” or Wood, but Sam. Miles, the old lawyer in Leicester, said it was an ancient Copyhold.



The Effects of rough Pavements to tender footed Passengers

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.—J. & T. Spencer, Leicester.



Woodward

Courtesy of the

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LEICESTER STREETS

(ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO).

264.—Eccentric Excursions.—As a frontispiece to our second volume we have reproduced in facsimile a coloured caricature from the remarkable book published in the early part of the present century under the title of *Eccentric Excursions*.

The author, G. M. Woodward, cannot perhaps lay claim to any very great powers of humour as a writer, but with the pencil and brush he was a caricaturist of the first water, and he succeeded in obtaining subjects for his satirical drawings in almost every locality he visited.

In his chapter on Leicestershire, he says:—"Much cannot be said in respect to the uniformity or elegance of the houses in Leicester, and most parts the town is wretchedly paved, in which it is far from singular, as this great inconvenience is the general characteristic of most of the towns and principal places of the surrounding counties (Northampton excepted)."

"Nothing can be more distressing to a *calm mind* than to view the *excruciating pain* displayed in various visages when treading on *sharp-pointed stones*. To illustrate this observation more fully, plate 67 represents the effects of a rough pavement on tender-footed passengers!"

Other Leicestershire plates in the volume are *The contrast between Ancient Armour and Modern Military Accoutrements*, apropos of the Battle of Bosworth; *Equestrian Sketches from an Inn at Loughboro'*; *Symptoms of Jolting, and Jolting Preventives* in relation to the effect on Stage Coach Passengers of the bad road at Mount Sorrel; *An Itinerant Theatrical Sketch*, illustrating a ludicrous incident during a performance by some strolling players at Market Harboro', and "A Canal Meeting," the assembly of a number of directors of a Canal Company, of which many were promoted about that time in Leicestershire.

265.—Thistlethwaite of Belgrave and Humberstone.
I was pleased to see Mr. Blades' notes of this family in your last issue, and shall be very much obliged for any further notes from Belgrave or from Humberstone, where I think a portion of the family also lived.

J. G.

266.—Black Death.—In the article "William Davy," in part xiv., mention is made of a parish of St. Buttolpes (no doubt Botolph's) of which all record appears to have vanished, and in the article "Searlesthorne," in part xv., Mr. Mott hints at the former existence of a hamlet of that name of which even all local tradition has disappeared. It occurs to me that possibly the Black Death may be answerable for the wiping out so completely of ancient landmarks.

Can any reader give information as to the extent of the devastations of this fearful plague in our counties? Those who are familiar with Dr. Jessopp's essay on *The Black Death in East Anglia*, will not be inclined to disregard this conjecture without further enquiry.

MILES YOUNG.

267.—Query.—Harley Family.—Can any of your readers give me any particulars concerning the family and parentage of Francis Harley, of Osgarsthorpe, who, according to the pedigree in *Nichols' Leicestershire*, died about the year 1658, leaving by Ruth Spence his wife, several sons and daughters.

Quorn, Loughborough.

WM. HARLEY HIND.

268.—King Charles's Well.—On page 251 a correspondent asks where this Well is. It is known to the old residents of the villages round the Langtons, and had a memorial been erected over it, as was the case with that on Bosworth Field, it would probably have been as much of a household word in the neighbourhood. It is situated about mid-way between Tur Langton and Staunton Wyville, the foot-road to which place passes through the field, and it is marked thus on the new Ordnance Survey: "**King Charles's Well.**" During the flight of the king towards Leicester, from the fatal battle of Naseby, through the then unenclosed fields, he watered his horse here, hence the name. There are a number of other Wells in the county of some note even if not bearing a royal name, and of which, probably, some of your correspondents could furnish some interesting particulars.

T. S.

269.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham.—
(Continued).—On the north side of the chancel of Stockton Church is a monument to the Baron's son Thomas W. who d. in London, 21 Nov., 1593, erected by his sole exor. and coz.-german, Thos. W., gent. Of the several coats on the monument is one at the foot thus charged—*arg. a fesse betw. 6 (3 & 3) martlets sa, (Walshe), imp. az., an eagle displ. arg. legged gu., on a chief or a rose betw. 2 crosses patee (Bullingham)*, the latter slightly differing from that given at the commencement of this paper.

"31 Oct., 1608. I, Thomas Bullingham, of the parish of St. Helen, within the city of Worcester, gent. My body to be bur. in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, near unto the place where my daughter Alice was bur. To my daus. Susan £40, and Frances £50 at day of mar., and I charge them to be ruled by my wife and by other of my good friends in bestowing themselves in mar. Rest of goods, &c., to my wife Ellen, sole extr., and appoints cousin Mr. Edw. Archbold, the elder, overseer. Pr. in P.C.C. 13 May, 1609 (Reg. 42, Dorset)."

John Bullingham, a native of Gloucestershire, (B.A.) fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1550, M.A. (supposed 1 June) 1554, B.D. 8 July, 1566, D.D., 7 July, 1567, incorp. D.D. at Cambridge, 7 July, 1575, rector of Boxwell, co. Gloucester, 1554, of Withington in the same county, 1571, of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, London, 1566, of Burton by Lincoln, 1571, and of Brington, Hunts., 1571, canon of St. Paul's. 1565, archd. of Hunts., 1567, canon of Lincoln, 1568, and of Worcester, 1570, bishop of Gloucester, 1581-98, and of Bristol, 1581-9, rector of Kilmington, Somerset, 1589 (? 1596), until his death at Kensington, Middx., 20 May, 1598. His death is not recorded in Kensington, par. reg. His arms are given as identical with those of the Bp. of Lincoln, and subsequently of Worcester on his tomb at Worcester.

A Thomas B., fellow of All Souls, Ox., in or before 1564, B.C.L., 19 Aug., 1566, was preb. of Lincoln, 1564. A Nicholas B., of co. Gloucester, "episcopi fil.," Brasenose Coll., matric., 19 Oct., 1582, aged 14. I am at a loss to satisfactorily "tack" the three last named on to the Ketton family.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

270.—**The Hall of Oakham** (*continued*).—The jurors also found that every bailiff of Richard, earl of Cornwall, took at Oakham, as well in the time of King Henry as now, toll of carriages bought or sold, and of all other things there, to the damage of £10 per annum, by what warrant they know not, and this unjustly. They also said that Peter de Nevill took ten marcs unjustly from the men of Oakham and Langham, by virtue of his office, that they should not have their dogs lawed.

In the following year (1276) the jurors returned that the county of Rutland formerly belonged to the county of Northampton, until Henry III. granted it to the king of Germany, (Richard, earl of Cornwall), whom they found had right of gallows, assize of bread and ale, pillory and cucking stool. And they said that the bailiffs of Oakham, in the reign of Hen. III. and Edw. I., took toll of carriages, horses bought or sold, and all other merchandise at Oakham, and they distrain men of their property who are not principal merchants nor sureties, they know not by what warrant.

Let it be remembered that the questions proposed to the jurors in both these Inquisitions were of a most searching nature, so that no abuse could possibly elude their vigilance. It is clear that the custom of demanding a horse-shoe is not named, but that of taking toll upon the animals is stated to be without warrant and unjust. The transition to commutation of a shoe for a money payment, or the reverse, is natural and easy to be accounted for and I think we see by these Inquisitions what was the origin, or at least we gather some insight into the practice which has at various periods been countenanced by English monarchs and the highest judicial functionaries, and endured to the present time.*

Reasons have already been given for assigning the erection of the great hall still existing to Walkelin de Ferrars, at the end of the twelfth century. It seems to have undergone but a trifling alteration since that period. There is a document of an interesting character still preserved amongst the Inquisitions in the Tower, which minutely details its precise condition in the 14th of Edw.

* Of the existing shoes nailed on the walls of the castle those of Queen Elizabeth and George IV. are the most conspicuous.

III., (1340,) and by this record we may be enabled to trace out the site of some of the buildings within the enclosure which have since fallen down. "There is," says the Inquisition, "at Oakham a castle well walled, and in that castle there are one hall, four chambers, one kitchen, two stables, one grange for hay, one house for prisoners, one chamber for the porter, one drawbridge with iron chains, and the castle contains within its walls by estimation two acres of land: the aforesaid houses are worth nothing annually beyond reprises. And the same house is similarly called the manor of Oakham. There is without the castle one garden, which is worth 8s. a year. Stews under the castle, with the fosse, of the annual value of 3s. 4d. The park called Fliterich contains 100 acres, the pasture of which is worth £6 13s. 4d. a year. The park called the Little Park contains 40 acres, the herbage of which is worth £6 per annum, and the underwood 6s. 8d. A windmill and a watermill are worth £8, and the presentation of the free chapel placed within the castle amounts to 100s.*

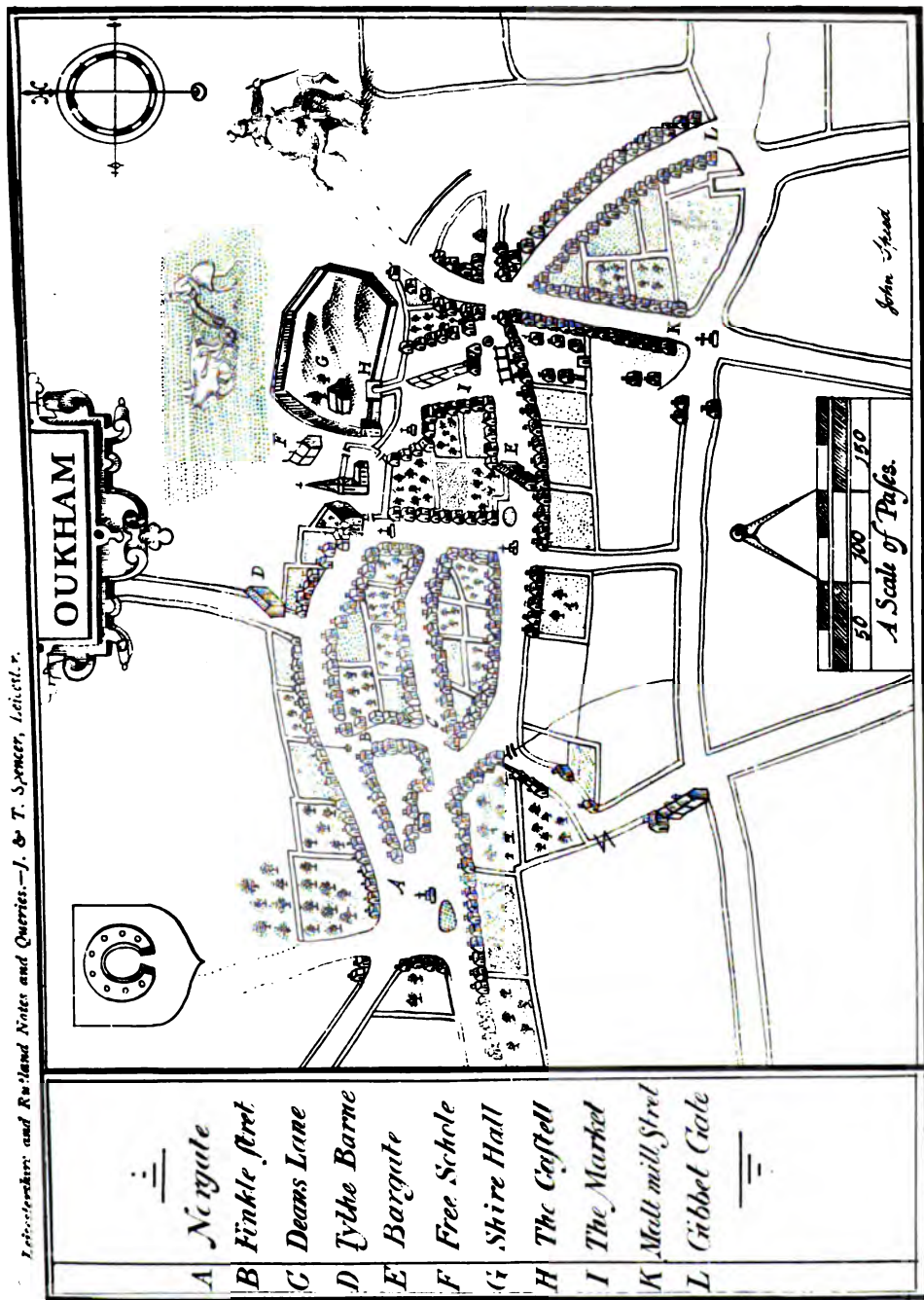
The architectural character of the hall is of that unmixed nature that it will require but little description. It is in all respects conformable to what is considered the most interesting of the various styles, as it belongs to the period when the plain and massive Norman was gradually merging into Early English. The features of this style partake of the peculiarities of both. The example before us is what may be termed pure transitional. This is particularly observable in the pointed lights, which are placed within segmental arches, with dog-tooth ornaments in their jambs; as well as in the comparative massiveness of the buttresses, and the larger size of the stone ashlar where they are used for walling at the top of the building. These features, as well as the flowing and enriched form of the capitals, the square abacus with the angles slightly canted, entirely assimilate with the capitals of the choir on the south side of Canterbury cathedral. Closer resemblance in foliation it would be difficult to adduce. They are moreover analogous to capitals in the cathedrals of Soissons and Oxford. The chancel-arch of Edith Weston in the immediate

* Inquis. 14 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., No. 67.

neighbourhood helps to connect the local character with these distinguishing marks of the transitional style ; a style which may be equally discerned in the interior of the hall, as in the pointed windows without. The stone used for dressing is a fine grained shelly oolite from Clipsham, not so coarse as the Barnack stone, nor so delicate as the Ketton ; harder than the latter, and more readily worked than the former. Witness in proof the exquisitely sculptured heads under the brackets which form responds to the arches of either end and on both sides of the hall. The wall of enclosure (*cingulum*) is built of a coarse ferruginous upper member of the oolite, with mortar made without much lime.

The hall is divided by three shafts on either side into four bays, like that formerly existing at Barnack ; proportionately as Necham, a writer of the twelfth century, says was the rule ; it is smaller, though earlier, than the hall at Winchester, but in its various sculptures and points of detail infinitely more beautiful ; nothing in fact exceeds the spirit and the gracefulness of the different heads. Those of Henry II. and his wife, Margaret of Guienne, opposite the former door of entrance, as placed in the most prominent part, are peculiarly deserving attention. After this it need scarcely be said that the present position of the door is not the original one. When Buck published his view in 1720, it was at the east end, answering partially to that at Winchester, and entirely to that in the refectory at Dover. The ancient roof was probably semicircular, like that existing still in the bishop's palace at Hereford. The oldest portions of the present one are two red beams put up by Villiers duke of Buckingham, who also built the gateway. This, the most perfect specimen of domestic architecture of the twelfth century which probably exists in any country, is also one of those monuments whose interest can never become evanescent. It is one which tells the early history not merely of the little county of Rutland, but it carries us back to the habits and usages of our forefathers, to a remote period, when there are but scanty materials from which a knowledge of them may be gathered, and thence handed down for the instruction of posterity.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.



- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Newgate |
| B | Finkle Street |
| C | Deans Lane |
| D | Tythe Barne |
| E | Bargate |
| F | Free Schule |
| G | Shire Hall |
| H | The Castell |
| I | The Market |
| K | Mill mill Street |
| L | Gibbet Croke |

John Speed

50 100 150
A Scale of Paces.

271.—Cave of Pickwell.—William C. sold the manor of Pickwell, 10 Nov., 13 Car. I. (1637) to Elizabeth Hicks, Viscountess Dowager Campden. On the 23rd of the same month lived at the Black friary, Stamford, and had ceased to live there in 1658, *v. ped. Nichols' History of Leicestershire*, sub. Ingarsby. *Gent's Mag.*, vol. 83 p. 206. *Howgraves' Hist. of Stamford*, 1726, p. 68, says, this Wm. C. left 40s. (but does not give date of Will) p.a. to provide bread and wine for a sacrament to be administered on the first Lord's day in every month, and 12*d.* per week to be distributed to the poor of St. George's parish. When Blore wrote his work on the charities of this town in 1813, he says it had been long lost. John C. of Pickwell, *v. Visit. of Leicester*, 1619, vol. 3, p. 128, m. 1 Magdalena, da. of Barth Harl. Armyne, of Osgodby, co. Lincoln, esq., H. S. Soc. Publ. 28th, and d. 40 Elizabeth (grandfather to William, cr. a Bart. 28 Nov., 17 Jas. I. (1619) d. Apl. 1651, a title extinct in the person of Sir Wm. 3rd Bart., s. p. m. in 1683) and his first wife Mary, wid. of Geo. Carr, of Sleaford, and da. of Hen. Sutton, of Wellingore, co. Lincoln, esq. Blore in *History of Rutland*, sub. Ketton, p. 176, gives a ped. of the Armyne family, says Magdalen (Cave) m. 2 Richard Cave of Stanford, co. Leic. 7th son of Ralph, and the Leicesters. Visit., 1619, says, her husband, John C., of Pickwell, m. 2ndly Elizabeth, da. and co-heir of Paul Ewart, of Geddington, co. Northampton, a somewhat contradictory statement which doubtless a Leicestershire genealogist can solve. The parish registers of St. George, Stamford, supply the three following entries (burials):—

“1626.—Mr. John Cave, gent., dwelling in ye Blacke fryers, Oct. 31.

1639.—Lucy Cave, daughter of Willia Cave, esq., July 3.

1643 (4).—Edward Cave, gent., Jan. 11.”

The Municipal books of this boro' says that a child of Geo. Cave, gent. (where of not stated) had become chargeable to the corporation, and was heir to some land at Weston in this county, also claimed by Major Allen. On Nov. 16, 1658, the hall ordered that a letter should be sent to Mr. Cave to ascertain what course he would take relative to the claim and the charge of the child. There is no further mention made of this subject in the corporate

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books and unfortunately the Chamberlain's account books of receipts and expenditure do not commence till some thirty years after.

The Black (Dominican or Preaching) friary was, as appears from the two letters (abstracts) of Robt. Heyrick of Leicester (uncle to the poet) possessed by him in 1615 in right of his wife Eliz. Manly, and when the (first) letter was written he (Robt. H.) was negotiating with Mr. Thos. Babington (an Attorney) concerning a marriage with Dorcas Heyrick, his youngest daughter, and the Black friars was proposed to be part of her portion "after his wyffe's deceayse," he told Mr. Babington (the uncle of Thomas) "would willingly, I parsayve by his letter have me part with £1,000 in hand; but I do not se that he will offar, or his nefu Thomas, to do anything for him at all, I pray you (Sir Thos. Herycke) write two lynes in your next to me of first or last; for I am suar that I did bothe, speake, and meane that the first was to be payd in hand, the last was after my deceayse and wyffe's. For the Blake Frears in Stamford, my daughter Elizabeth Orpwood." [Her husband, Robert Orpwood, citizen and goldsmith, of London d. 24 Aug., bur. at St. Martin's, Leicester, made his Will 18 Aug. and pr. in P.C.C. 7th Sept., 7th James I. (1609 Reg. 84 Dorset), wherein he names father in law Mr. Robt. Heyrick, other members of his family, and gives to his sister (in law) Hester Walker of Stamford, 5 mks. to buy her a piece of plate. Her husband, William Walker, mercer, of St. John's parish, Stamford, in his will dated 30 Sept. and pr. 28 Nov. 1614 in P.C.C. (Reg. 114 Lawe) desires body to be bur. in the church of St. John's, Stamford, and that my exors. shall do it according to my degree and calling. Names wife Hester full extrx., daughter Elizabeth (a minor bapt. at St. John's, 1 Nov., 1608), my brother Mr. Geo. Walker, of Farndon. Had 21½a. of arable land lying and being in the fields of Stamford, and the advowson of Pinchbeck. Hester, 9th da. of Rt. Herrick, was William Walker's 2nd wife, Margaret (or Margerie) Medowes, a dau. of Robt. M., mercer (bur. at St. John's, 1 Aug., 1622) Alderman or Mayor of the borough in the years 1582-3, '93-4, and '99-1600, mar. at St. John's 29 July, 1603, and there

bur. 10 May, 1607. Anna Medowes, sister to Margerie (Walker) was the first wife to Abraham Johnson (she bur. at St. John's 25 Aug., 1602) "professor of lawe," only son of Archd. Robt. Johnson, B.D., (Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambr.) rector of N. Luffenham, Rutland, founder of the two Grammar Schools of Oakham and Uppingham, who d. 23 July, 1625, aged about 85. In the parish regs. of St. John's, William Walker's name has to all entries the affix of "gent." It is singular that W. W. in his Will makes not the slightest mention of the Heyrycks.)

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

272.—Curious Statement.—In the *Mirror*, of April 11th, 1829, p. 251, the following is quoted from the second part of Sir Richard Phillips's *Personal Tour through the United Kingdom*:—

"LEICESTER, DERBY, AND NOTTINGHAM.—The present population of these triangular Midland towns are, Leicester, 35,000; Derby, 22,000; and Nottingham, 50,000, in round numbers, and this adds sufficiently to the last population returns. The proportional—

	L.	D.	N.
Comfort, in each, respectively, is	8	10	5
The good taste	6	7	4
„ manners	5	8	4
„ wealth	4	6	5
„ style of the towns	4	8	2
„ industry	6	5	8
„ political spirit	4	3	10
„ religious fervour	5	4	10
„ returns in trade	5	6	10
„ superficialities	6	4	6
„ poverty	6	2	10
„ literature	4	5	4
„ musical taste	5	3	2
	68	71	80

Of course, in assigning these numbers, I may err in a fraction, but I make my determinations on my own observations and personal impressions, after diligently observing each place."

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273.—Extracts from the Parish Registers of Belgrave (*Continued*):—

- 1677.—Jan. 14. Henry Loxam, gent'man, dep'ted this life Jan. 14, and was Buried ye 18.
- 1677.—Mch. 3. Mary ye d. of Johnson and Eliz. his wife, was Bapt., dep. this life Mch. 29, 1679, and was Buried ye 29.
- 1680.—Apr. 28. Will. Brewerne s. of Will. Brewerne gent. dep'ted this life ye 25 of Aprill, and was Buried the 28th of ye same.
- 1680.—July 27. Robert, s. of John and Elizabeth Johnson, was borne the 25 of June, and was Bapt. the 27 of July, 1680.
- 1680.—Nov. 4. Timothy Wood, minister, dep'ted this life.
- 1681.—June 13. Ann, ye d. of Thomas Tompson and Ann his wife, was Bapt.
- 1681.—Aug. 1. Ann, the wife of Thomas Tompson, dep. this life July 30, and was Buried the 1st August.
- 1681.—Aug. 15. Mr. Herrick, the person of ffrisby, dep'ted this life the 23 of August, and was Bur. the 25 att St. Martin's in Leic.
- 1681.—Oct. 23. Edward Brewern and Francis Cramyspe, boath of Barkby, was married with a Lycence by Mr. Stafford, curat of Bellgrave.
- 1681.—Oct. 24. Mary, the wife of Charles Byerley, Esq., dep. this life ye 23 of October, and was buried the 24 of the same.
- 1682.—Aug. 24. Mr. Standley Departed this Life ye 23 of August, and was Buried ye 24 of the same.
- 1683.—Jan. 22. John Johnson, Batchlior, dep'ted this life Jan. 21, and was Buried the 22.
- 1685.—Decr. 15. Thomas Tompson dep'ted this life Decr. 15, and was bur. the 16.
- 1682.—Feb. 21. William, the s. of John and Eliz. Johnson, was Bapt.
- 1681.—Nov. 16. Beamont, the s. of Charles Byerley and Jane his wife, was borne.
- 1686.—May 16. Milicent, the d. of John Johnson and Elizth. his wife, was Bapt.
- 1686.—July 1. Thomas Tompson, senior, dep'ted this life the last of June, and was bur. on the 1 of July.
- 1687.—June 11. Thomas Herrick, dep. this life June 9, and was bur. the 11.
- 1687.—Jan. 13. Charles Byerly, Esq., dep'ted this life ye 11 day of Jan. and was buried ye 13.
- 1688.—Apr. 15. Tho. Kinnes, gent., and Jane Clarke, of Swidland, was married.
- 1689.—May 22. Ann, the d. of Henry Guering, gent., and Alice his wife, Bapt.
- 1689.—Sept. 3. Milicent, the d. of Eliz. Johnson, gent'woman, was Buried.
- 1689.—Sept. 12. Absolom, the s. of Patient Herrick, was Bapt. Sept. 11, and was buried ye 12.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Belgrave. 309

- 1689.—Nov. 12. John, the s. of Eliz. Thistlewayte, was Buried.
 1689.—Jan. 1. Elizabeth Johnson, widow, dep'ted this life the last of December, and was buried the 1 of January.
 1689.—Mch. 24. Benjamin and Sarah, the soon and daughter of Thomas Kinnes, gent., and Jane his wife, was Bapt. March ye 19, and was B(uried) the 24 of the same.
 1690.—Apr. 16. Peter Guering, gent., was buried.
 1690.—May 4. Elizabeth, d. of Patience Herrick, was Bapt.
 1690.—Oct. 28.—Joseph Cradock, gent., and Katren Norris, was married, both of ye parish of St. Martin's.
 1690.—Dec. 14. Elizabeth, the d. of Henry Guering, gent., and Alice his wife, bapt.
 1691.—Sept. 6. Michall Goodall, gent., was Buried.
 1692.—July 4. Charles ye s. of Thomas Kinnes, gent., and Jane his wife, Bapt.
 1692.—July 7. Mary, ye d. of Henry Guering, gent., and Alice his wife Bapt.
 1693.—Jan. 14. Sarah, d. of Thomas Kinnes, was Bapt.
 1693.—Feb. 11. Sarah, d. of Thomas Kinnes, gent., was Buryed.
 1693.—June 4. Mary, d. of Benjamin Blundall, Esq., was Bur.
 1694.—Oct. 6. Richard Redrope and Katherine Hopkins, of Ashby delazouh, was married.
 1695.—Mch. 19.—Millisent, d. of Gorge Thistlethwayte, gent., was borne ye 19 of February, 1695; Baptized ye 19 of March.
 1696.—May 10. Jane ye d. of Henry Guerin and Alice his wife, gent., was borne the 6 of Aprill, and was Baptized ye 10 of May, 1696.
 1696.—May 18. Will. s. of Tho. Kinns, Gent., was buried.
 1697.—Apr. 23. Elizabeth Herrick was buried.
 1697.—June 21. Sarah, d. of Tho. Kinis, gent., was borne ye 6 of June, and was Bapt. ye 21 of ye same.
 1697.—July 2. Sarah, d. of Tho. Kenis, gent., was buried.
 1697.—June 19. Elizabeth, d. of George Thistlethwayte, gent., was borne.
 1697.—July 31. Henry Hastings, gent., was buried.
 1697.—Sept. 17. Henry Guerin, gent., was buried.
 1700.—July 2. Will s. of Tho. Kinis (*sic*) was Bapt.
 1700.—Aug. 25. Thomas—————buried.
 1700.—Feb. 3. Patience Herrick was buried.
 1700.—Mch. 7. Mary, d. of Alice Guerin, was bur.
 1701.—Nov. 21. Will s. of Tho. Kinns (*sic*) was Buried.
 1705.—Jane. 27. George Thistlethwayte was buried.
 1705.—Oct. 9. Pentecost Hastings was buried.
 1707.—Oct. 30. William Cradock and Dorothy Mason were mar. by Licence.
 1709.—Mch. 27. Chrystned Hastings, s. of Mr. Edmund Cradock and Ann, his wife, having been born March the 19, the said Hastings Cradock died March 30, and was bur. April 1st.
 1716.—June 13. Charles Beyerley, Esq., was buried.
 1716.—Oct. 16. . . . ye Kinnis, a widdow, gent., was Berryed.

F. A. BLAYDES.

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274.—*Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire (continued):—*

(Letter LIII.)

December 20, 1809.

You will herewith receive the whole of Dadlington, Stoke, Wykin, and the Hyde.

Nothing now remains but the Biography which will be quite a separate Article.

I do not wish to press upon your kindness; but, as soon as with convenience to yourself you can return the Proofs, I shall esteem it a Favour.

If you should wish to see a new Proof of any particular Part, it shall be sent to you when corrected.

I believe the inclosed is the Stoke paper after which you enquired.

I send a small Topographical treat, taken from the Magazine.

Wishing Mrs. Ward and yourself many happy returns of the approaching Season, I am, Sir, Your much obliged, and faithful Servt.,

J. NICHOLS.

(Letter LIV.)

Jan. 10, 1810.

I send you a new Proof of the Pedigrees of Ward, Bacon, and Iliffe; and a new Proof also of Lindley, which you will be so good as to forward to Mr. Fleming, with a request that it may be speedily returned. I send also for that Gentleman Two Views of modern Lindley, and a View of the old Chapel. He would perhaps like to be at the Expense of having his Arms added, and a Plate inscribed to him as owner of Lindley, 1810.

I have seen Dr. Denman, and settled with him what shall be said respecting Mr. Chessher.

P.S.—Since writing the former part, I have been favoured with yours inclosing the Letter of Senior, which I shall use in the Magazine, with the Obits you sent.

In the Epitaphs at Higham, the Hamlet of Rowden is mentioned. This is quite new to me, and I shall wish to notice it. Be so good as to enquire whereabouts in the Parish it is situated, as I would mark it in the margin. How large is it? How many Houses, or Acres and who is the Owner?

I send 3 Views of Lindley which you will do me the favour to accept. They shall all or either of them be inscribed to Mr. Fleming, with his Arms, if he chooses to be at any expense about them,—and in that case I will send you another copy of them.

I send you a Map of the Hundred, wishing Rowden may be marked thereon and other corrections made.

(Letter LV.)

Jan. 26, 1810.

This short Billet is, to return you a thousand thanks for the wonderful pains you have taken with the Hinckley, &c., Pages. I shall carefully attend to every hint you have suggested, and have no doubt of making it a capital Article. I shall not forget some copies of the Ward Pedigree separate; and engrave the Arms, and those of Staunton. The Tokens also will be engraved. I am glad that Dr. Staunton is gratified by the perusal of the Proofs. I send a Letter for Mr. Fleming, in which I have inclosed one for Mr. Ludford, requesting dispatch, and offering to put the Arms and Dedication on the Two Views (forming one Plate) of modern Lindley.

Have you heard any more of the Harpers of Cat-thorpe.

You shall hear again by the Magazines.

Kind Respects attend Mrs. Ward.

(Letter LVI.)

Jan. 31, 1810.

Let me again thank you for the very great trouble you have taken with the Sheets of Hinckley, and for the very satisfactory manner you have supplied their deficiencies.

There is one point in which I am puzzled, and have always understood that Hinckley consisted of two manors; the one (formerly Sir Robert Cotton's) now Mr. Hurst's; the other belonging to the Lords in trust. But if I understand you right, Mr. Hurst's property consists of land and houses; but not of manorial Rights. Is this the case? Or are there Two distinct manors, as stated in the original History of Hinckley?

I hope you received my acknowledgment of last Friday. I now send you a much enlarged Proof of the Purefoy Pedigree; to which I have nothing more to add, unless you have anything to say of the Harpers of Catthorpe. And at present I have nothing more to trouble you with; but am preparing Kirkby Mallory and Shilton; which Lord Wentworth will like to see when it is in some degree corrected for his perusal.

I thank you particularly for separating the Manor from the Feoffments; and if I have any doubts, shall send you some of the pages for revision;—and the Pedigree of Brokesby, Parr, and Foster, before it is worked off.

I shall make some further Notes on the Shew Fair, from the papers of 1789 and 1790. How much longer was it continued? Am I mistaken in supposing that I am now addressing the youthful muse of 1789?

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, and that you will soon have a return from Mr. Fleming or Mr. Ludford.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS, &c.

BYGONE LEICESTERSHIRE, its history, romance, folk-lore, &c., edited by Wm. Andrews, 8vo, pp. viii., 264. Leicester: J. & T. Spencer. Hull: W. Andrews.

This volume is one of the popular series which owes its appearance to Mr. Andrews' love of things antique, and to his skill in organizing. Derbyshire, Essex, Northants, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire, have all had their volumes, and now the turn of Leicestershire has come. A number of readable little papers on the more prominent points of interest in the history of the county are treated by such well-known writers as Canon Denton, Rev. W. G. Dymock Fletcher, Miss Henrietta Ellis, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, and Mr. F. T. Mott, and there is a number of good illustrations interspersed through the volume. The printing being executed at Mr. Andrews' press at Hull, the sheets were sent to London for binding, and owing to some accident the vessel containing an instalment of them was sunk in the Thames. A large part of the edition being thus destroyed, it is probable that the book will be much sought after in a few years' time. Copies still remain for sale, but so few is their number that it is probable that the price will shortly be raised.

THE DEATH OF BALDER, from the Danish of Ewald, by George Borrow, cr. 8vo, pp. 77. London: Jarrold & Sons, N.D. (250 only printed).

THE TURKISH JESTER, trans. by George Borrow, cr. 8vo, pp. 52. Ipswich: W. Webber, 1884 (150 only printed).

These two little volumes are evidence of a desire on the part of the Norwich and Ipswich booksellers and printers to preserve from oblivion two of the unknown works of the literary giant whom they may well be proud to claim as an East Anglian. The works would probably appeal to a wider public had they not been almost privately printed, as Borrow's marvellous genius needs no encomiums. An interesting note to Leicestershire archæologists appears in the glossary to the Balder volume.

"LEIRE, the ancient place of residence of the Danish Kings, whence they were termed 'Kings of Leire.'" Is it only a coincidence? or is there some connection with Leire-cester?

Since the appearance of Part XV. we have to acknowledge the following local antiquarian magazines.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, part vii. (Nov.); Yorks. County Mag., Oct., Dec., and January; The East Anglian, Sept., Oct., and Dec., Jan. and Feb.; Northants. Notes and Queries, parts xxxiv., v., and vi.; The Journal of the Berks. Archæological Society, October and January; Miscellanea Genealogia et Heraldica, Oct., Nov., Dec., and Jan.; Fenland N. & Q., parts xv.—xvi.; The Western Antiquary, parts x.—xi., and xii. (with supplement); Bygones, April to June, and July to Sept.; The Essex Review, parts ii., iii., iv., and v.; The London and Middlesex Note Book, parts v. and vi.; Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries, parts i., ii., iii., and iv.; Hampshire Notes and Queries, volume vi.; Bedfordshire Notes and Queries (July); The Caermarthenshire Miscellany, Bedfordshire Notes and Queries, and the London and Middlesex Note Book have, we regret to say, suspended publication, we trust only temporarily.

END OF VOL. II.

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